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**Wednesday, March 18, 1970  
Phalgun 27, 1891 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Tenth Session)**



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 18, 1970; Phalguna 27  
1991 Saka.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
at the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Deadlock between India and Yugoslavia  
over the purchase of Tankers**

+

- \*511. SHRI R. V. NAIK :  
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :  
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :  
SHRI D. N. DEB :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a deadlock  
between India and Yugoslavia over the  
purchase of Tankers ;

(b) if so the details thereof ; and

(c) whether attention of Government  
has been invited in this regard to a report  
in the *Economic Times* of the 13th  
December, 1969 and if so, the reaction  
thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI  
RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. The Shipping  
Corporation of India have been offered  
certain terms which are now being examined  
by the Government of India

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. However since the matter  
is still under consideration of the Govern-  
ment, the question of Government's reaction  
to the press report does not arise at this  
stage.

SHRI R. V. NAIK : Sir, under the old  
agreement in connection with Yugoslav aid,  
the Government of India was allowed to  
utilise 50 per cent of the aid for the  
purchase of ships and 50 per cent of the  
aid for the purchase of equipment and  
machinery and the whole amount was to be  
repaid in rupees only at the rate of 2 per  
cent interest within 10 years. Now, according  
to the new understanding, after December,  
1969, the Government of India is allowed  
to purchase ships for 75 per cent of the aid  
amount and 25 per cent for the purchase of  
machinery and equipment. But the most  
important thing is that the repayment that  
is to be made is 70 per cent in hard currency  
and 30 per cent in rupees at the rate of  
6 per cent within 8 years with the result that  
we are losers all along the line. What is  
the thinking of this Government in this  
regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN  
TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : It is true  
that in the new offer for these tankers,  
Yugoslavia has asked for down payment, 70  
per cent in U.S. dollars and 30 per cent in  
rupee currency. It is a departure from the  
past. But it is not true that we have agreed  
to this. Their offer is there and it is under  
our examination. There is no question of  
agreeing to these terms at the present  
moment.

SHRI R. V. NAIK : Is it a fact that  
for the last two years, in order to make its  
currency strong, the Yugoslav Government  
is trying to pressurise India into giving up  
rupee payment system with regard to trade  
and debt repayment and, if so, what is the  
attitude of our Government in this regard.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no  
question of any pressure. The Yugoslavia  
Minister for Trade came last year and then  
I went there in December last and we had  
discussions. They raised the question of  
change in the mode of payment. But there  
the two Governments have agreed that till  
March, 1972, there is no question of change

in the mode of payment and that any change, after that, will be thoroughly discussed between the two Governments and there can be a change only if there is an agreement between the two Governments.

**SHRI R. V. NAIK :** The Yugoslav Minister of Trade has come out with the statement that the Government of India has agreed to do away with the rupee payment. Does the hon. Minister here contradict the statement that has come out in the papers? I do not say that it is Government of India's statement. But the statement of the Trade Minister Yugoslavia says that the Government of India has agreed to do away with the rupee payment system. What is the correct position?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** We have not agreed to do away with it. What we have agreed to is that till March 1972, the present mode of payment will continue and, after that, if there is to be any change in the mode of payment, the two Governments will discuss it. The two Governments have also agreed that any change in the mode of payment should not dislocate trade between two countries and that we should provide for expansion and growing relations in trade matters between the two countries and any change can be arrived at as a result of discussion and in the national interest of the two countries.

**SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Yugoslav Minister of Trade has stated that the Government of India has agreed to give up the rupee payment system after 1972? Is this a fact and, if not, what is the correct position at present?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is the same question as put by Shri Naik. The Minister has already replied to it.

**SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :** I would like to know whether it is a fact that in answer to a question, the Yugoslav Minister of Trade has stated that payment on contract concluded earlier and executed after 1972 will be made in rupees. How will this interpretation of the terms of agreement affect the purchase and import of 3600 Indian wagons by Yugoslav Government under an agreement now being concluded

with India on long-term and deferred payment basis?

**SHRI RAM SEWAK :** This question has already been replied to by the hon. Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has answered it while replying to an earlier question.

**SHRI R. V. NAIK :** May I submit there is a difference? The hon. Member is asking about the import of 3600 Indian wagons by Yugoslavia.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is the same question.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** He has asked about the wagons.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** We have the right to put questions. He can explain it again.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** His question is different; he has asked about wagons.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Has the Minister got anything more to say?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** If the question of any change in the mode of payment is agreed upon between the two Governments after March, 1972, that will concern all trade.

**SHRI D. N. DEB :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in view of the unethical trade practices and inferior quality of the goods in comparison to the international market, and the high price of the East European countries, India insisted on rupee payment and, in view of this, if the Yugoslav Government insists on scrapping the rupee payment, will the Government reconsider its policy of export-import trade with the East European countries, e.g. Yugoslavia? May I also know how will this affect the terms of agreement made for supply of 3600 railway wagons?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is the same question. I do not know whether the Minister has anything new to say.

**SHRI D. N. DEB :** I would like to know whether they are changing the trade pattern and they are having a re-thinking about the policy of export-import trade with the East European countries, say, for example, Yugoslavia.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** Every year, we re-negotiate, enter into fresh agreements, annual trade plans and there is a continuous process of re-assessing, re-thinking, re-examining our trade patterns.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** It is unfortunate that there is a small talk about promotion of trade between India and Yugoslavia and, as has been pointed out, that the Yugoslav Government should stipulate conditions which we find it very difficult to accept. I would like to know, since tankers are a must for us, whether the Government is considering or exploring other sources from where we can get tankers at advantageous rates.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** We are also exploring other foreign markets, e.g. Japan and Spain. They are the other two countries to which we have gone for these tankers' supply.

#### Review of Policy to Permit Pakistani Pilgrims to Visit India

\*512. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 591, dated the 25th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government will review their policy of permitting Pakistani pilgrims who visit India ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) and (b) Government keep their policy under review while permitting Pakistani pilgrims to come to India and continue to press the Government of Pakistan for facilities to Indian pilgrims visiting Pakistan.

**SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Does the Pakistan Government give the same facilities to Indians who visit Pakistan ? If not, what does the Government propose to do ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** The Government of Pakistan does allow pilgrim parties to go to Pakistan on five occasions every year. There are a number of other pilgrims who also want to go there sometime to visit other shrines. But they are not allowed to go, and this matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government on a number of occasions. We are hoping that our negotiations and discussions with the Pakistan Government will enable us to persuade them to abide by the terms of the agreement in this regard.

**SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Do our Government take sufficient care to see that Pakistanis are not allowed to indulge in sabotage and anti-Indian activities ?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** How will that question arise ?

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Because they are Communists.

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** Naturally Government take security precautions in connection with foreigners who come to India. We do not keep a check on them but naturally we ensure that no anti-national activities are indulged in by them here.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसी में लगे हुए दो अलग अलग मवाल सरकार से पूछूंगा। पहला यह कि क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं के कितने तीर्थ स्थान हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों के कितने तीर्थ स्थान हैं अर्थात् उनकी तादात क्या है ?

दूसरा मेरा मवाल है कि क्या विदेश मन्त्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि जिस तरीके से नेपाल के साथ आने जाने पर कोई बाँटव नहीं है उसी तरीके से पाकिस्तान के अन्दर हिन्दुओं के तीर्थ स्थानों पर आने जाने वाले हिन्दुओं को और यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मुसलमानों के तीर्थ स्थानों में मुसलमानों के आने जाने पर बाँटव न लगाने के बारे में उम्मीद बाँटेंगे ?

बाही करेंगे ताकि आगे चल कर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का कमी एका हो सके ? सरकार इसके लिए क्या कुछ सोच रही है ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है वह एक सुझाव है कि इस तरीके से काम होना चाहिए । जाहिर है कि हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में जो रूकावटें हैं वह कम हों और खत्म हो जायं और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में इन तीर्थ स्थानों पर दोनों तरफ के लोग आसानी से आ जा सकें । हमारी कोशिश यही है कि आसानी से हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में लोग उन स्थानों पर आ जा सकें लेकिन अभी ऐसी सुविधायें विद्यमान नहीं है जिससे कि लोग आ जा सकें । हमारी बहुत कोशिशों के बावजूद भी पाकिस्तान ने अपने वहां स्थित हिन्दू तीर्थ स्थानों में यहां से लोगों को जाने के लिए सुविधायें नहीं दी है । अभी भी यहां से जो हिन्दू तीर्थ यात्री वहां पाकिस्तान में स्थित अपने तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा के लिये जाते हैं तो जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने अभी बताया उन्होंने रूकावटें डाली हैं ।

जहां तक कि यह सवाल कि पाकिस्तान में कितने तीर्थ स्थान हैं उसके बारे में हमारा कुछ एक भ्रंदाज है कि वहां कितने खास-खास तीर्थ स्थान हैं बाकी जो छोटे छोटे मन्दिर या गुरुद्वारे और भी हैं उनकी पूरी जानकारी हमारे पास अभी नहीं है...

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** जैसे यहां पर अजमेर शरीफ है वैसे वहां भी क्या है और क्या इसकी जानकारी मन्त्री महोदय को है । अगर उनकी जानकारी नहीं है तो फिर यहां से सांगो को भेजेंगे कैसे ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य अगर मेरी पूरी बात सुनने की तकलीफ फरमायें

तो शायद उनकी सकल में आ जायेगा । मैं यह बतला रहा था कि हमको भ्रंदाज है कि कितने वहां पर मुख्य स्थान हैं साथ ही मैं यह भी कह रहा था कि उन खास खास तीर्थ स्थानों के अलावा बहुत से छोटे छोटे स्थान भी वहां थे देहातों में जैसे वह मन्दिर होते हैं या गुरुद्वारे होते हैं लेकिन चूंकि वहां पाकिस्तान से जो और धर्म के लोग थे वह ज्यादा तादाद में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से करीब करीब सभी, इधर आ गये हैं । इसलिए उनकी देखरेख का या कि वह अब वहां पर किस हालत में हैं इसकी हमको पूरी जानकारी या खबर नहीं है । अलबत्ता कुछ खास जो महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं और हमारा भ्रंदाज है कि करीब 225 या 250 तीर्थ स्थान हैं, वे किस हालत में हैं उन सबके बारे में पाकिस्तान से जानने की कोशिश करने हैं कि उनकी खबर मिले और उनकी देखरेख का ठीक इंतजाम हो सके ।

जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है यहां इस देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मुसलमानों के तीर्थ स्थान विद्यमान हैं लेकिन हमारे देश में चूंकि मुसलमान काफी तादाद में बसते हैं इसलिए उनकी देखरेख हो रही है और उसके बारे में हमें कोई कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** What we see is this, sometimes, due to the inefficiency of the arrangements for checking, some undesirable elements smuggle through with the pilgrims, under the guise of pilgrims, and then, they create all sorts of troubles. Even last time, Shri Jayaprakash Narain and the Home Minister, both have said this that the Ahmadabad riots were due to some of the outsiders who had their hands there and who tried to create trouble. (Interruption) In the light of this, May I know, whether you have taken any measures tighten up the machinery to check such undesirable elements who come along with these pilgrims ?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** The Home

Minister has already discussed this matter in the House. (*Interruption*)

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** I am not able to hear what the Minister has said.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Will you kindly repeat it ?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** The Home Minister has already discussed this matter in the House.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** Sir, I quoted Almadabad as an instance and I wanted to know from him whether he has tightened up the machinery to check this. That was my question.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** I have already answered this—in reply to the Question put by the hon. Member from the Swatantra party. When foreigners come, we naturally take precautions so that they do not indulge in anti national activities. It is impossible to keep track of each one of them. But, we do try this, to see that they do not indulge in anti-national activities.

**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :** Of late, Pakistani troops being stationed on the top of Chandranag Hill near Chittagong in East Bengal has been very much in the news. That is one of the most sacred places for Hindu Pilgrimage in Pakistan, and perhaps the most sacred in the eastern parts of the country. But up till now, the requests of almost all the pilgrims who want to visit that place have been repeatedly turned down by Pakistan, and even the External Affairs Ministry has not been un able to help them. Reports have appeared in the press that even the External Affairs Ministry has not been able to help the pilgrims who want to visit this most sacred place which is now violated by the posting of the Army there. Will the hon. Minister tell us the impediments which stand in the way of the Ministry in securing the permission of the Pakistani authorities for these Hindu pilgrims to visit the Chandranag temple, or will he do something to help them ?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** This matter was discussed on a calling-attention-notice in this House only recently, and we had

indicated that Pakistan had not permitted the pilgrims to go there. There is no impediment from our side, but Pakistan does not permit them.

**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :** We permit Pakistani pilgrims to come, but our Ministry cannot persuade the Pakistan authorities to permit the Hindu pilgrims to go there. That is the crux of the whole problem.

श्री श्री सिंह शहगल : पाकिस्तान से जो पिलग्रिम्ज यहां आते हैं और खासकर श्री मेहर बाबा के दर्शनों के लिए क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उनको सिर्फ सी क्लास का बीसा दिया जाता है और उनको पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर यात्रा समाप्त कर वापिस चले जाना पड़ता है ? क्या उनको बी क्लास का बीसा दिया जाएगा ? क्या आप निर्णय लेंगे कि पाकिस्तान जिम प्रकार का व्यवहार हमारे पिलग्रिम्ज के साथ पाकिस्तान में करता है, वैसे ही व्यवहार पाकिस्तानी पिलग्रिम्ज के साथ यहां किया जाए ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : हमारी हमेशा यही नीति रही है कि जो यात्री पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान आते हैं उनके लिए जो कुछ सहूलियतें दी जाती हैं, दी जायें ।

माननीय सदस्य ने बीसा के बारे में कहा है । अगर कोई कठिनाई पड़ा है तो वह हमको लिखें और हम आइंदा कोशिश करेंगे कि बीसा इतने समय के लिए दिया जाए कि वे सब अपनी यात्रा आसानी से पूरी कर सकें ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : प्रतिवर्ष कितने पाकिस्तानी तीर्थ यात्री भारत में आते हैं और भारत से कितने तीर्थ यात्री पाकिस्तान जाते हैं ?

क्या यह सच है कि पारपत्र की प्रवधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी कुछ तीर्थ यात्री वहीं रह जाते हैं और उस प्रकार वे उपद्रव



कराते हैं जैसे कि पटेल साहब ने कहा कि अहमदाबाद में करवायें तथा अन्य स्थानों में पर करवायें। मैं जानता हूँ कि विदेशी यात्रियों पर जब वे यहाँ रहते हैं, आपका निमंत्रण किस प्रकार का होता है। क्या सी आई डी वाले आपको इत्तिला देते हैं कि फला फला पर निगाह रखी जाए, ये लोग गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं? इन तीनों बातों का जवाब आना चाहिए।

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** जहाँ तक तादाद का सवाल है, 1968 में 4018 यात्री भारत से बैस्ट पाकिस्तान गए और 1969 में 6746 गए। 1968 में पाकिस्तान से 1035 यात्री और 1969 में 532 यात्री भारत आये। अपनी यात्रा खत्म होने के बाद ये यहाँ रह जाते हैं या वापिस चले जाते हैं, जहाँ तक इसका सम्बन्ध है, हमारी इत्तिला तो यह है कि सबके सब जब इनकी यात्रा समाप्त हो जाती है, वापिस चले जाते हैं।

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** He is misleading the House. There is the Home Minister's admission already on record that 4000 Pakistanis had overstayed in India after their visa time had expired, and their whereabouts were not known.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** The question was in respect of the pilgrims who came. But my hon. friend is talking of general visitors who are coming.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** May I know whether it is a fact that during the last three months, the issue of passports to any Hindu or Buddhist citizen to East Pakistan has been completely stopped but on the contrary hundreds of passports have been issued by the Government of Pakistan and accordingly visas by the Government of India, and if so, what steps Government are taking to see that the Hindus and Buddhists could visit the places of pilgrimage in Pakistan? May I also know one other thing from the hon. Minister? For the last three years, many Members of Parliament and I myself had sent memoranda to the Prime Minister and to the External Affairs Minister and had also personally met them and had talks

about one gentleman called Maharaj Trilokya Chakravarti, who is 82 years old, and who is one of the oldest revolutionaries of India, and who has been in jail for the last 30 years; he has been pathetically trying to come to India to pay a visit to Dakshineswar as his last wish and to see his relatives and friends, particularly the old revolutionary friends and then go back. But for the last three years, nothing has been done by this Government to see that this old revolutionary could fulfil his last wish. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister will directly write a letter to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan to make it possible for Maharaj Trilokya Chakravarti, the oldest revolutionary of India to come and visit Dakshineswar temple.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** And the new revolutionaries here.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** The House is aware of the difficulties the minority communities face in Pakistan, and we have discussed them a number of times. It is well known that Pakistan has been discriminating against Hindus, but we do our best to bring this to the notice of Pakistan that under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, they should give facilities to people to come to India. But the House is aware of the general difficulties and there is nothing that we can do to compel Pakistan except to go on trying to persuade them.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** He has not replied to my second question about Maharaj Trilokya Chakravarti. For the last three years, dozens of letters have been written by Members of Parliament, and we had met the Prime Minister and also the External Affairs Minister, but nothing has been done.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member is asking a specific question which perhaps may not be relevant, but if the hon. Minister wants, he can answer it.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** He can say that he will try.

**श्री रवि राय :** त्रिलोक्य चक्रवर्ती के बारे में जवाब आना चाहिए। वह बहुत बड़े

क्रान्तिकारी थे। आजादी के दिनों के आन्दोलन को नहीं भूलना चाहिए।

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** We have been trying our best to persuade Pakistan, but there is no way by which we can compel Pakistan in this regard.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Can the Prime Minister not write to President Yahya Khan ? This is an exceptional case.

The hon. Minister should answer this question...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Will the hon. Member please sit down ?

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I have some obligation to that old man, who is 82 years old, and who is one of the oldest revolutionaries of India ..

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is within the scope of the main question and yet I had allowed the question to be answered.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** For the last three years, we have been writing letters and and we have also met the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister ..

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** The question is a very specific question, namely whether the Prime Minister is going to write to the President of Pakistan about Maharaj Trilokya Chakravarti so that he might be permitted to come here.

श्री राम चरण : पिछले साल पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में कितने तीर्थ यात्री भारत आए ?

हिन्दुओं के जो तीर्थ म्यान पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में हैं उनकी देखरेख के बारे में क्या सरकार ने अपने राजदूत को कोई आदेश दिये हैं ? क्या उनको लिखा गया है कि उनकी पवित्रता बनाए रखने के लिए, उनको सुरक्षित रखने के लिए वह उनकी देखरेख का प्रबन्ध करें ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : इसका उत्तर अभी दिया जा चुका है।

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I did not get a specific answer to my specific question...

**MR. SPEAKER :** It was not relevant to the main question.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Certainly, it is relevant. How can you say that it is not relevant ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am very sorry that it is not relevant. Still, I had allowed it.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** They know this. We have met the hon. Minister on several occasions. Members of Parliament, from both Houses, have met him...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let the hon. Member please sit down.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I want a specific answer.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Whenever he gets up, it is very difficult to control him.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I have been in communication with him for the last three years.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** I said that we had been trying and we shall continue to try.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Is it not a fact that the Pakistan Government in the past have allowed passage for a number of Sikh pilgrim groups and very recently also they had given permission to a group of Sikh pilgrims to make their pilgrimage, and if so, may I know whether they have not accorded all possible facilities and help to them, and if they have not accorded all help and facilities, may I know whether the Government of India will accord all possible reception to the Pakistani pilgrims who come and visit our country ?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** I have just now given the figures of the pilgrims that came from Pakistan to India and also those who went from India to Pakistan. So far as we are concerned, we give every possible facility to the Pakistani pilgrims visiting India. Those of our pilgrims who have visited Pakistan, have come across certain difficulties from time to time...

**SHRI BAL. RAJ MADHOK :** They have been treated very shabbily.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** ...and they have been brought to the notice of Pakistan. But Pakistan has not allowed all the pilgrims that have wanted to go from India to Pakistan.

**श्री रवि राय :** अभी श्री समर गुह के सवाल के जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह श्री त्रिलाक चक्रवर्ती को चिकित्सा के लिए भारत में लाने के लिए कुछ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। उनकी तबियत बहुत खराब है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या पग उठाये हैं। क्या सरकार इस बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री की ओर से पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति को कोई चिट्ठी लिखी गई है; यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या जवाब आया है? क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस विषय में पूरा ब्यौरा सदन का देंगे?

**श्री दिनेश सिंह :** चिकित्सा का सवाल तो दूसरा है। माननीय सदस्य ने तो उनके यहां पर तीर्थ-यात्रा के लिए आने की बात पूछी थी। हम ने कहा था कि हमने इस बारे में कोशिश की है और पाकिस्तान को कहा है कि जो आना चाहते हैं, उनको आने की सुविधा देनी चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य चिकित्सा की नई बात कह रहे हैं।

**SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :** Certain Pakistani pilgrims come to India and stay here in disguise as fakirs or blind men. I want to know how many original fakirs are staying in our country in this way.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is about pilgrims.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** I am not quite clear about original fakirs and artificial fakirs.

**SHRI S. M. TAPURIAH :** It is about political fakirs.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** There are many political fakirs also.

#### Manufacture of Fighting Planes in India

\*513. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further progress has been made regarding manufacture of fighting planes in India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the fighting planes produced in H. A. L., Bangalore are comparable to such planes produced in any other country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) The HF-24 Mk. I, the Gnat and the Mig-21 are currently being manufactured by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. to meet the requirements of I. A. F.

(b) Yes, Sir; the aircraft manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. are up to international standard.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Apart from these types of fighting 'planes, are Government contemplating manufacturing some of the newest types of 'planes? I know some of our 'planes being manufactured now are very good and internationally accepted, but there are better types of 'planes also both in Russia and other countries, better than MIG-21. Are steps being taken to see those types of 'planes are also manufactured in HAL and other units?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** I have said that we manufacture HF-24, Gnat and Mig-21. So we are also going to have a modified version of Mig-21, the Mig-21M, and we are also doing research work on designing a new type of plane which will have better capacity for ground attack purposes.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** May I know whether it is a fact that during the Fourth Plan the Defence Ministry is likely to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of fighting planes and if not, why not, and if so, when?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** It is difficult to achieve self-sufficiency, but we are on the way almost to reach the point of self-

reliance so far as fighting planes are concerned.

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** We are told that H A L could produce many more planes than at present. So, may I know if the Government would take steps to utilise the full capacity of H A L ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** So far as the Mig factory is concerned, it is a fact that we are not using the full capacity. It has got a much bigger capacity and in course of time we will be able to utilise the full capacity of the Mig complex.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** May I know whether it is a fact that at H A L we have developed a new air frame which can be used not only for supersonic but super-supersonic flights, but we do not have an engine for it. We are still using the Gnat engine, and the new engine we have to develop could not be developed because our collaboration with Egypt failed. May I know how long it will take to develop that engine to fit into that air frame so that we may be self-sufficient in the most modern fighter planes ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** That contract or agreement we had with the U A R is a different question. It is a fact that we have a better frame so far as the HF-24 is concerned, and we want to have a new original known as the re-heat system. A trial was made, and as hon. Member knows, unfortunately it met with an accident about two months back. We are at it and the new engine will be again tried.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** He is trying to mislead the House. That engine was imported from outside and was not properly tried, and so it failed. Have you done anything to develop a new engine ? You know what happened to the engine that you wanted to develop with Egyptian collaboration, and I also know it, but I want to know how long it will take to develop the new engine to fit into the air frame.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** It is not a new air frame at all. The frame is made for HF-24, but the frame is much better, and we want to increase capacity of the present

engine, that might have more thrust, for that we want to have the re-heat system in the engine. We are developing it, but it will take some time.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** May I know if it is a fact that these Migs which are going to be produced will be obsolete by the time they are actually commissioned. Secondly, I have personal experience as the factory is located in Orissa. May I know whether there are certain departments inside the Mig factory at Koraput where no Indian engineer is allowed ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** So far as Mig-21 is concerned, it is going to be in use for ten years more. It is not going to be obsolete, but in spite of that, Mig 21-M (modified). It will have better endurance, more striking power and bigger range also. So far as Indians not going to any factory is concerned, it is not correct. Koraput is our factory, it is manned by our people, and we have allowed some Russians also to be there. Where is the question of not allowing any Indian to go ?

**SHRI RANGA :** Is there any section of its production where Indian engineers are prevented from going ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** It is not correct.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :** It is necessary that we should not depend upon foreign aid for developing fighter engines for the safety of our country. May I ask the Minister whether any steps have been taken to develop a cadre of Indian engineers and scientists to build planes with totally Indian know-how and also whether any institute has been established for that purpose ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** We have got Indian engineers who are undergoing training in respect of both design and manufacturing sides, and for the MIGs built at three places, Nasik, Koraput and Hyderabad, we are going to have separate designing sections so that our boys and engineers can get experience in designing.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो हिन्दुस्तान ऐरो नाटिक्स लिमिटेड में

सड़क विमान बनाये जा रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विमानों के निर्माण में विदेशी सामग्री की कितनी आवश्यकता पड़ती है और किस रूप से और कहां कहां से वह ली जाती है और उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए पूरी सामग्री देशी ही इस्तेमाल हो यह चीज कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** माननीय सदस्य से मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि कुछ विमानों में 40 प्रतिशत देशी चीजें हैं और कुछ विमानों में 70 प्रतिशत चीजें हैं। लेकिन इसमें आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और यह अन्दाजा है कि जिसमें आज 40 प्रतिशत है उसमें भी हम आगे आयेगे और जिसमें 70 है उसमें बहुत दूर तक 80-85 प्रतिशत तक भारतीयकरण हम कर देंगे।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, 40 प्रतिशत का सवाल नहीं है। जो सामान बाहर से आता है वह किस नेचर का है और उस 40 प्रतिशत में तो फ्रेम भी आता है। जो उगनी मुख्य चीजें हैं इंजन और पार्ट्स वगैरह उम दिशा में कितनी तरक्की हुई है, कितना मंगाने हैं, गाफ गाफ बनायें।

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** माननीय सदस्य को मैं बता दूँ कि फ्रेम कोई माध्यागम चीज नहीं है। जितना ही इंजन बनाना कठिन है उतना ही फ्रेम बनाना कठिन है। फ्रेम कोई लोहे का टुकड़ा नहीं होता है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं। बात यह है कि बहुत से जहाजों में एच० एफ० 24, किरन में और दूसरे विमानों के इंजन भी हम स्वयं बनाते हैं। मिग के बम्पोनेन्ट्स हम कुछ बाहर से मंगाने हैं और अब अपने यहां भी बम्पोनेन्ट्स बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सत्य है कि बहुत हद तक हम बाहर से बम्पोनेन्ट्स मंगाने हैं और कुछ क्रिटिकल आइटमज भी मंगाने हैं।

**SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** Last January some guided missiles were shown to the people here. I want to know from the hon. Minister if they are producing these guided missiles ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** So far as MIGs are concerned, we are producing missiles for the MIGs.

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :** May I know the approximate cost of these planes and how they compare with foreign planes and also whether it is proposed to sell these planes to our neighbouring countries ?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** I do not have cost of the fighting planes. So far as HS 48 i.e. Avro is concerned, I might say that we are selling them to the Indian Airlines Corporation at about Rs. 88 lakhs. and the cost is about Rs. 102 crores..... (Interruptions.)

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :** My question about sales to other countries has not been answered.

**श्री राम चरण :** पहली बात तो यह है कि ये 50 दफा खड़ा होता है तब जाकर आप मुझे चाम देते हैं...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप हर बार खड़े होंगे तो मेरा क्या कसूर है ? कोई कितनी दफा खड़ा हुआ, यह कोई फ़ाइटीगिया नहीं हो सकता, इसमें उमका कोई राइट प्रश्न पृच्छने का नहीं हो सकता।

**श्री राम चरण :** क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी को पता है क्योंकि जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है जो विमान यहां बनते हैं उसमें 100 प्रतिशत पार्ट्स हिन्दुस्तान के बने हुए नहीं होते। बल्कि यह इम्पोर्ट करके उसको असेम्बल करते हैं। तो क्या कोई ऐसी बात भी सरकार के दिमाग में आई है कि इस फ़ैक्ट्री के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे तत्व काम कर रहे हैं जो इसका सैबोटेज करके यही चाहते हैं कि पूरे पार्ट्स हिन्दुस्तान

में न बन कर बाहर से ही आएँ और वह यहां असेम्बल हों ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : नहीं, यह बात गलत है। ऐसे तत्व हमारे कारखाने में नहीं हैं। हम घीरे घीरे पार्ट्स अपने यहां बना रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir in his reply to a question by Mr. Biswas, the Minister has said that we are manufacturing guided missiles. That is not factually true, Sir. There are three kinds of guided missiles ; air to ground, ground to air and air to air. Is it his contention that we are manufacturing all these three kinds ?

Secondly, do we manufacture or do we assemble them ? The House cannot be misled like this. We want your protection, Sir. It seems that we are only assembling ; we are not manufacturing. And these are totally two different things. It is no use touching our patriotic chord. The House will applaud my Minister when he says that India is manufacturing these things also. But it is a fact we are not. We are only assembling them. Do you allow all these kinds of inaccuracies to go unchallenged, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry ; you may frame another question separately if you like.

SHRI NATH PAI : I tried to catch your eye all the time.

SHRI RAM CHARAN : They are not manufacturing these missiles.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : You may ask another question. I have passed on to the next question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He must reply.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He can clarify it, Sir.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have said that we do manufacture missiles for our MIG 21. Earlier, we started assembling, and now we also manufacture, so far as the missiles for MIG 21 are concerned. I have only stated that much and I am repeating it.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Sir, we are talking of guided missiles : there are three kinds of missiles : guided missiles, unguided missiles and misguided missiles.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the next question.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : But this is a vital question. He is misleading everybody.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

#### Utilization of Water on Expiry of Canal Water Agreement with Pakistan

\*514 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 712 on the 22nd December, 1969 and state the nature of decision taken on the petition referred by Haryana Government to the Central Government under the Punjab Re organisation Act regarding the utilisation of surplus water likely to be available to India on the expiry of the canal water agreement with Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : Matters relevant to the consideration and disposal of petition by Haryana Government are under careful examination.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरयाना सरकार की तरफ से जो पेटिशन आई है उसमें स्पेसिफिक प्वाइंट्स क्या हैं ? क्या उसमें इस बात का भी जिक्र किया गया है कि स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन ऐक्ट के अनुसार जो यह इरीगेशन हेडवर्क्स हैं रोपड़, हरीके और फिराजपुर, यह भाखरा मैनजमेंट बोर्ड को सुपुंरं किये जाने चाहिए ये लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यह तीनों हेडवर्क्स ऐसे हैं जिनमें हरियाना को

पानी मिल सकता है, तो इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** The Haryana Government have requested for some amount of water from the surplus that we are going to get from the Indus system. This is a very delicate matter, and therefore these are under very careful consideration, and I do not want to say anything on the subject now.

**श्री राम किशन गुप्त :** इसमें डेलीकेसी की कौन सी बात है। पंजाब रिआर्गेनाइजेशन ऐक्ट के क्लॉज 79 में साफ इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है :

"The Central Government shall constitute a Board to be called the Bhakra Management Board for the administration of the dam at Rupar, Harikhe and Ferozepur."

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें डेलीकेट मैटर क्या है। जब पार्लियामेंट ने ऐक्ट पास कर दिया तो उसका इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए दो साल, चार साल गुजर गए, गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया और फिर कहते हैं कि यह डेलीकेट मैटर है।

**DR. K. L. RAO :** With regard to the transferr of the headworks at Rupar, Harikhe and Ferozepur, I agree that relatively it is a less important matter. We have been asking the Punjab Government and the Punjab Government has stated some reasons for not handing over these works. But this is very closely linked up with the other problem, that is, the allocation of water is a very important one. Therefore it is that we do not want to raise any conflict. We want to solve this problem rather as amicably as possible. We have had meetings with the Chief Ministers, but nothing came about. We could not come to an agreement. We are going to try again and I think in the course of few months we will be able to solve this problem.

**श्री राम किशन गुप्त :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सतलुज-व्यास लिंक से पाकिस्तान को

पानी बन्द होने के पश्चात् जो सरप्लस पानी होगा, उसमें हरियाणा का क्या हिस्सा मुर्कारर किया गया है और पेट्रीशन में कितना मांगा गया है ?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** The amount of water that will come to Haryana and Punjab at the end of this month will be 3.2 million acre ft. Out of this 0.1 million acre ft. is allotted to Delhi water-supply. Out of the balance, how much will go to Haryana and how much to Punjab has not been decided yet.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** स्पीकर महोदय, भालड़ा का प्रोजेक्ट मैनली हरियाणा के लिए बना था, लेकिन हमारे उस पानी का ज्यादा हिस्सा या तो पंजाब इस्तमाल कर रहा है या राजस्थान ल जा रहा है। मैं आपकी मारफत मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि पंजाब और हरियाणा के दरामयान जो वाटर डिस्प्यूट आपक पास पड़ा हुआ है और जिस पर आप लगानार नारीखे लगाने चले जा रहे हैं—आप निहायत भयमानम और नर्म आदमी हैं—इस तरह से तो यह मामला 10 माल भी नहीं निबटेगा। बराये मेहरबानी आप इसको प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को सौंप दें ताकि दो-चार माल के बजाय 6 महीने में फर्मला हो जाय। ता० 30 से पाकिस्तान से जो पानी बन्द हो रहा है, उसमें हमारा हिस्सा हमको मिल सके इसलिए जल्द फर्मला करन के लिए आप इस मामले को प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को सौंप दें।

**DR. K. L. RAO :** These are very important matters and I will not be able to deal with them myself. Whatever I say will be with the concurrence of the Prime Minister.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** I would like to know when the canal water treaty with Pakistan is coming to an end, how much water are expecting to be released and whether Government has made adequate arrangements for the utilisation of that water which is likely to be released ?

DR. K. L. PAO : The treaty will be coming to an end in a few days, i. e. at the end of this month. The amount of water that is allotted under that treaty to India is 15.85 million acre ft., of which we are utilising already 6 million acre ft. The balance of water that will go down unutilised is 9 million acre ft. This has got to be gradually utilised after the completion of the Rajasthan Canal and the completion of the Pong Dam

#### Construction of Baitarani Barrage

\*515. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken for the construction of Baitarani Barrage and connecting it by a feeder canal with Solandi reservoir ;

(b) if not when it will be taken ;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken to go ahead with Subernarekha embankment Scheme ; and

(d) how much money has been sanctioned for rural electrification scheme in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). The question of clearance of the Anandapur Barrage Project (across the Baitarani) will be considered after the Fourth Plan Irrigation Programme of Orissa is finalised and the quantum of funds likely to be available for new projects is known

(c) The Subernarekha embankment scheme was scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission and their comments were sent to the State Government for revising the scheme in the light of those comments. The revised scheme is awaited from the State Government.

(d) In the year 1969-70, the amount provided for rural electrification in Orissa is Rs. 1.25 crores. The outlay on Rural Electrification in the Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

SHRI S. KUNDU : May I know whether the Salandi dam which has been built at a cost of Rs. 13 crores would be completely

rendered useless unless this barrage is built in Baitarani and it is linked with Salandi dam ? In view of this, may I know whether government will allot a certain amount of money within the plan period to see that the first stage of the construction takes place and it is linked to the Salandi dam ? May I also know whether the Subernarekha embankment scheme would also be constructed during the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :

The present work of the Salandi dam is not useless, as the hon. Member has mentioned. I agree with him that the value of the project would be greatly enhanced when the Anandpur barrage project is completed. Then it can irrigate 5.6 lakhs acres against 1.6 lakhs acres which is covered under the present project. We are clear on the technical side ; the main difficulty is about finance. We would require another Rs. 22 crores for the project and the amount of money that the Orissa Government can spare for the project is not yet known. It depends upon the finances that would be available. Then only we would be able to take up this project. It is agreed that the undertaking of this project will enhance the value of the work that has been done already.

Regarding the Subernarekha Flood Control project, it is a complicated and difficult one because it causes damage to some areas in West Bengal and Orissa. That project requires another Rs. 10 crores. Here also the main question is one of finance, how far the State Government can try and adjust this within its own plan provisions, for which we have got to wait for the finalisation of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a surplus of electric power in Orissa and the problem is how to carry this power to the villages ? In the allocation of funds will the Minister give priority to transmission lines so that this surplus power can be carried to the villages where there is acute shortage of electricity.

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has raised a very important point. There is quite large amount of generation of electricity in Orissa and specially at the end of the Fourth Plan we will have surplus of power there. But the main difficulty is that



all the power is being used by the industry and very little is going to the villages. Orissa and West Bengal are the two States in this country where the least amount of power is used in the villages. I regret to say that even the electrification of pump sets in the villages of Orissa lag far behind the corresponding numbers in other States. I think it should be the earnest endeavour of both the Central and State Governments to see that rural electrification is given the highest priority in the Fourth Plan.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** I am glad the hon. Minister has admitted that Orissa has lagged behind very much in the sphere of rural electrification. In view of this understanding of the problem, may I know whether he would think of having some separate rural development authority to carry out this programme? At present what happens is that the State Electricity Board is not taking up works even when funds are allotted by the Central Government. What is the way out? Since the Electricity Board is not carrying out this programme because of State Government's inability would the Central Government ask the State Government to expedite the rural electrification programme?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** It is a good suggestion. I will discuss it with the State Government.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मन्त्री जी के बजाय आप से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ पुराणों के अनुसार अब तक वैतरणी गाय की पूँछ पकड़ कर पार की जाती है, लेकिन ये लोग उस पार बांध बनाने की बात सौच रहे हैं तो क्या ये भगवान की सल्तनत में भी कदम रखना चाहते हैं?

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** The Minister was referring to the rural electrification programme in Orissa. Some time back a Rural Electrification Corporation was started by the Government of India which allocated about Rs. 10 crores to Orissa. We now learn that amount has been reduced to Rs. 5 crores. I would like to know whether it is a fact. Secondly, arising out of the question of Shri Panigrahi, there is absolutely no occasion to criticise the Electricity Board

of the Orissa State. In this regard I would like to know whether a directive would go from the Centre to the Orissa Government that instead of a lopsided development of rural electrification, there should be diversification in the rural electrification programme so that the backward areas get their adequate share.

**DR. K. L. RAO :** The hon. Member is correct that in the revised Fourth Plan the Orissa Government is provided Rs. 5 crores for rural electrification. But there is another source from which money can be had outside the Plan, that is, from the Rural Electrification Corporation. The Orissa Government can also apply and I think, it will be possible to get additional help from there.

**श्री शिवचन्द्र भा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आइटम नं० 2 पर मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। कुछ दिन पहले आपने इरीगेशन पेंड पावर मिनिस्टर को यह सर्टिफिकेट दिया था कि यही एक एंसे मन्त्री है जो शाट नोटिस क्वेश्चन को डिमण्ड नहीं करते हैं—करीब करीब मान ही लेते हैं। लेकिन इसी विषय पर मेरा भी शाट नोटिस क्वेश्चन था जिसको इन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया है। मैंने कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस भी दी थी उसको तो आपने इन्कार किया ही लेकिन उसके बाद इन्होंने भी इन्कार कर दिया। तो आप इनसे पूछें कि इस तरह का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन क्यों करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि राय :** इनका बहुत जायज प्वाइंट है।... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री शिव चन्द्र भा :** इन्होंने क्यों इन्कार कर दिया।... (व्यवधान)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने जो सर्टिफिकेट दिया उसको वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। It is not a point of order.

### Labour Problem in Farakka Barrage Project

SNQ. 7. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Farakka Barrage have adopted 'go-slow' tactics to press for their demands ;

(b) whether such move by the workers will delay the construction of the Farakka Barrage and cause harm for the development of Calcutta Port, rural agriculture and flood control measures of West Bengal ;

(c) whether the West Bengal Press and Government expressed their concern for labour trouble in Farakka Barrage Project ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) From the 5th December, 1969, onwards the workers of Farakka Barrage Project resorted to Go-slow tactics to press for their demands. Although the 'Go-slow' has been withdrawn formally by the workers, with effect from the 26th December, 1969, conditions are still not conducive to efficient execution of works.

(b) On account of labour trouble and Go-slow tactics by the staff/workers, the progress of the construction of Farakka Barrage Project works has suffered a setback. The main object of the Project being to preserve the Port of Calcutta from extinction, the delay in the completion of the project will have adverse effect on the Port.

(c) The Government of West Bengal are aware that there was frequent dislocation of work at Farakka during this period as a result of the workers resorting to suspension of work on holidays, mass casual leave, go-slow tactics, hunger strike and stay-in strike. Some newspapers have also expressed their concern at the situation prevailing at Farakka.

(d) The demands made by the departmental employees have been examined by the project authorities and the Government in a sympathetic spirit, and a number of them have been accepted. However, the demand that all departmental employees working on the project should be retained in Government service after the project is completed is one on which Government cannot make a commitment though possible avenues of employment are being explored. One of the contractors where work had to be stopped due to strike from 16th February had come to a settlement with his labour and the work was resumed on 2nd March, 1970.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that the Farakka Barrage project is vitally important for protecting Calcutta Port, for supplying drinking water to 160 million of West Bengal free of salinity, for controlling floods in West Bengal and for building road and rail link between north Bengal and the rest of Bengal, particularly for defence purposes, may I know whether the delay in completing the project is due to continuous go-slow tactics like hunger strike, stay-in strike, mass casual leave, refusal of the staff and workers to work on holidays, political blackmail by Pakistan, reported resignation by the Chief Engineer of the project or controversy over the construction of the right abutment of the barrage, not allowing excavation of feeder canals by the departmental cutter suction dredgers and frequent stealing and immobilisation of many very valuable engineering equipments : if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to see that the project is completed within the stipulated time ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I would like to submit that I did not refuse his short notice question. This short notice question came up first but was not taken up and got delayed by a number of days. As Shri Samar Guha's question was admitted for today I think that the other question can be answered now. The hon. Member can put a question now.

With regard to the question of the hon. Member, due to labour unrest this year the work will be delayed because it has been slowed down. While we should have done this work by the end of this year—the

barrage—and canals by the end of next year, I am afraid now it will be delayed by at least one year.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I had brought out many other points in my question, for example, Pakistani blackmail, resignation by the Chief Engineer, not allowing the departmental cutter suction dredgers and stealing and immobilisation of valuable equipment.

**DR. K. L. RAO :** During the labour unrest a lot of things happened and a lot of machinery was lying idle. These are all things which happened during the strike. It is on account of that that the work has got delayed.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** May I know whether the Government is prepared to give an assurance that the 3,500 members of staff and workers of the project will either be absorbed in the Farakka Barrage after its completion or be given suitable alternative employment; if even on the basis of such an assurance by the Government the workers are not ready to give up their suicidal go-slow tactics (*Interruption*) this is done by the CP(M) controlled union who are finishing and destroying Bengal (*Interruption*)—will the Government, after giving notice against the destructive attitude of the staff and workers, declare an emergency in the Farakka area and treat it as a prohibited place to complete the project, and enforce strong disciplinary measures if need be with the help of the army? That is vital for the whole of Bengal, the whole of Calcutta and the whole people of Bengal.

**DR. K. L. RAO :** Out of the people employed in Farakka Barrage, there are some people taken from the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India as deputationists. These people are going to be sent back after the completion of the work. The balance will be 3,600 people. I appointed a committee of experts to find out how many of the 3,600 people will be required for permanent maintenance. The report has been received and they have put down the number at 1,300. Out of the balance of 2,300, 350 are clerks and 400 are peons. These are people of categories which it is normally possible to absorb elsewhere but the Government cannot give any assurance like that. All that the Govern-

ment can do is to try to find jobs for them elsewhere. I will appeal to the Bengal Government and workers of Farakka Barrage project that in view of the great importance of this project, they will adopt a much more helpful attitude and restore normalcy there.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Have you entered into any agreement about employment Shri Biswanath Banerjee, the Irrigation Minister of Bengal?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फरक्का बराज का काम जो नेजी से नहीं हो रहा है क्या उसका कारण यह भी है कि जो 3600 कर्मचारी, मजदूर अफसर आदि मिलाकर वहाँ पर काम कर रहे हैं। उनमें दोषी साधारण मजदूर नहीं हैं बल्कि कुछ ऐसे देशद्रोही इन्ने गिने तत्व हैं जिन्होंने बहुत सारी मशीनरी और उसके पुर्जे, वाइटल पार्ट्स गायब कर दिये हैं, इसके बारे में अब्बाराओं में भी बातें आई हैं...**(व्यवधान)**...

इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मजदूरों का दोष नहीं है, दोष उन लोगों का है, ऐसे इन्ने-गिने देशद्रोही तत्वों का, जिन्होंने वहाँ से महत्वपूर्ण पुर्जे और मशीनरी चुराने और गायब करने का काम चलाया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस तरह की जानकारी है, यदि हाँ, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार और केन्द्र के यह-मंत्रालय की मदद से क्या इन देशद्रोहियों को दण्डित करने का काम करेंगे?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** Of course, I won't say that the labour by and large is disloyal. But some are misguided by some people. There is no doubt about it. Unfortunately, there has been some feeling that very costly and very important equipment like fuel pumps have been stolen. All these have been reported to the Police and the West Bengal Government and the Central Bureau of Investigation. Every step has been taken and some people have been recently arrested. It is very unfortunate that these things are happening.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** The way a whole national project is being sabotaged and crores of rupees have been allowed to go down the drain is something with which we are seriously concerned. We want the Government to take more stringent measures to prevent such things. I would like to know whether this delay has also been due to the decision making process being stalled due to allegations. Have allegations been made that this decision making process has been stalled due to sudden interference from the Ministry? Has the top officer in charge of the project resigned? Is it a fact that decisions get delayed because of interference from here or clearance not being given quickly?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** The hon. Member has read a wrong article in the '*Hindustan Standard*'. It is entirely an incorrect statement. Nobody has resigned. There is no vacancy. The Chief Engineer and the General Manager has not resigned. On the other hand, he has gone from Farrakka on personal grounds and another Chief Engineer is being appointed. As has been pointed out, in the matter of Farrakka Barrage I may inform the House that every decision is taken by a very high body of expert engineers of which the Chief Engineer is a member and there is no difference of opinion. It is a highly technical body and it is due to their valuable advice that we were able to advance this project by nearly 2 years. It is wholly unfortunate that now a labour strike came. Otherwise, it would have been completed on time. Therefore, there is no question of any difference coming in the way at all. It is all incorrect. I request the hon. Member if he has any point to tell me, he may write to me and I will explain it to him.

**SHRI RANGA :** In view of what my hon. friend, the Minister, has said that the work is being delayed by one year although the country has been hoping that it would be advanced in fact by two years according to their earlier assurances, would Government consider the advisability of handing over the execution of this work to the Defence Ministry so that we may be able to complete this strategically most vital project at the earliest possible moment?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** When this trouble

arose, I met the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal and had a lot of discussion with those Ministers personally and by correspondence. I agree with the hon. Member that it is a work of national importance and international importance also and, therefore, there should not be any delay caused in this. Therefore, we are thinking of alternative methods of doing it including the one the hon. Member has said. But we wanted to wait for some time to see if things settle down. We hope to review the whole position by the end of this month.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** The hon. Minister the other day in reply to a calling attention motion has said that we are not allowing the discussions with Pakistan to interfere with our programme of construction in Farrakka. He also said, 'I can assure the hon. Members that Bhagmati is a different river and none of its work in connection with the Farrakka Barrage is in any way involved' or being delayed on account of discussions with Pakistan.'

Is it a fact that of late the workers have detected a serious case of continuous theft of imported sheet piles in which two very senior officers, including a superintending engineer was involved? Is it a fact that they acted in collaboration with the contractor, so that, these sheet piles which have been imported, have been finding their way into the market in Calcutta? Is it not a fact that Farrakka Barrage has been completed one year ahead of schedule and a saving of Rs. 10 crores is possible, because workers have done work wholeheartedly? Will the hon. Minister tell us about this also? According to the recommendation of the Estimates Committee Farrakka should have been developed into a water transport complex harbour for co-ordinating transport systems of Assam, Bihar, Bengal and U. P. If so, Sir, what steps are being taken by him to implement such a recommendation? What concrete steps are being taken by him to see that the idle workers, 2,000 of them, are absorbed?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** Due to the prevailing conditions of the river originally we wanted to construct the cofferdam with the sheet piles but later it was found not necessary and therefore we had these sheet piles surplus at that site. We have disposed of some

to the Vizag port ; some to Calcutta and to Haldia port ; and the balances are being sold. There might have been theft. It is not brought to my notice and I have no information about the Superintending Engineer...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** I am surprised such things are happening. Police arrested the Superintending Engineer ; they kept him in the dock. You know everything, I know.

**DR. K. L. RAO :** My information has been that an Assistant Engineer is involved in that. *(Interruption)* I will say what I have got in the record - the Assistant Engineer and the Storekeeper were involved and they were arrested. Beyond that, I don't know. If it is Superintending Engineer, I should have known that.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** These cases of thefts of imported sheet piles were detected by the workers and they brought such things to the notice of the Police...

**DR. K. L. RAO :** With regard to the other question about the steps we are taking to find alternative employment we are trying to do our best. I have connected all the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. I have written to the Bengal Government. The Ministry of Transport is trying to see if they can do something and try to develop the harbour port. I have written to West Bengal Government. They are trying to take over the workshop there. The West Bengal Government evinced some interest to take the workshop there and sent their officers and we have also appointed a special officer, a labour employment officer at the Employment Exchange at Calcutta to find some jobs for these people. All these efforts are being made.

There is one thing that I would appeal to the hon. Member, that he should give his good offices to see that peace is restored — and that the main thing — so that the work can go on and that is what we want.

**SHRI R. BARUA :** Farrakka Barrage is of vital importance to the entire eastern region. In reply to the Calling-Attention Notice, the hon. Minister said that Paki

stani Interference is not standing in the way of the quick completion of the project. But yet, it is often heard outside that the dispute about Ganga waters has got a serious thing to do about the internal dissensions of labour there. I therefore, Sir, may I know this, whether the Government of India are aware that the entire delay and the delaying tactics is not only done because of the labourers there ; is there not some outside agencies' interference in the entire project ? If so, is the Government taking any serious notice of this thing ; will the Government think of handing over this matter to the Home Department and see that such a thing which might ultimately turn into a case of serious sabotage does not occur ?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** So far as the Government of India is concerned, we have allotted the largest amount of money to this project and we have not allotted this much money to any other project in India. Last year it was Rs. 20 crores on this project.

The hon. Member is referring to some sabotage. I am not aware of that. I can only tell the hon. Member that we have completely informed the Home Ministry of the position, and we are in close contact and discussion with the Home Ministry on this aspect.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** The Home Ministry of the State or of the Centre ?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** Of the Centre.

श्री हुकम चन्व कछुवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि कुछ अराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं जो वहाँ लगातार लोगों को भड़काने रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह अराष्ट्रीय तत्व कौन से हैं, उनके नाम बतलाये जायें। दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के अन्दर जो उत्तेजना फैल रही है इसका मूल कारण क्या है, और उस समस्या को हल करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय कौन से उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ? जो भी अराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने कौन सी कार्रवाई की है ?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** The hon. Minister has asked a question about the basic de-

mands of the workers. The workers have given about nine demands, and we have met most of them to create a good climate. But the main demand of the workers is that they must be continued in service even after the work comes to a stop and that we must find a place for them in some project or the other. We could not meet that demand, because there are so many projects in the country that if we give this kind of assurance in one project, then it will be impossible to find employment for so many people in so many projects.

About the anti-national activity, I do not know, and I have not gone into that. I do not think that there is any politics in this. I think it is more the economical fear of these people and some sort of cowardice on the part of those people that they are not able to find employment. I think the trouble is more economic than political.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वहां कुछ अराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं जो लगातार लोगों को भड़काने रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन से अराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं और उनके खिलाफ अभी तक कौन-सी कार्रवाई की गई है ?

DR K. L. RAO : I am not aware of any particular activity.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न है और मैं उसका सीधा जवाब चाहता हूँ। देवेश मुकर्जी ने, जो चीफ इंजीनियर थे, इस्तीफा दिया था या नहीं ? दूसरी बात यह कि जो लोग सक्शन कटर इंजनों को इस्तेमाल करने की परमिशन मांग रहे हैं उनको आप यह परमिशन नहीं दे रहे हैं, यह बात सही है या नहीं और इसके कारण देर हो रही है या नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Regarding Shri Debesh Mukerjee, it is a very unfortunate inference that has been drawn, and it is a wrong information that he has got that he had resigned. He has not resigned and there is no vacancy in that post. He has gone

now as the general manager of the DVC. In fact, I have a letter from him, which I can read out, where he had been pressing for his relief for the last six months, and now out of consideration for him and for his health, he has been permitted; in fact, he was so much in trouble with the workers there that for the last two months, he could not go to the spot and he had to remain in Calcutta, and we gave him special permission to remain there, even though his headquarters is at Fariakka. In fact, he had so much trouble that his driver was driving his vehicle at the rate of three miles per hour. He had a lot of trouble on the spot, and he was not able to go there for the last few months. There is no question of any resignation, and there will be no vacancy there. Presumably, some people were thinking that he would resign and somebody else would get the job. But the fact is that there is no vacancy.

As regards the cutter dredgers, they have been working there, and, therefore, there is no question of permission. They have been purchased at an enormous cost, and we have spent about Rs. 60 lakhs on these and they have been working there. But, unfortunately they got out of order, and one engine had failed and some other parts had gone out of order, and the people who have supplied those machines have gone to the spot and tried to look into that. They were cases of mechanical failure only. Anyhow, there is no question of any permission. On the other hand, they have been working there for the last seven months or so.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Collection of Premium by I. C. M. F. on Import of Cotton

\*516. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation still collects the premium of Rs. 200 per bale on imported cotton in a different name as fee ;

(b) if so, the action taken against the Federation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has been collecting Rs. 175/- per bale of imported global cotton as a part of its voluntary scheme for export promotion of cotton textiles in force from 1-9-1967, and there is no question of taking action against the Federation.

#### Indo-British Trade Talks

\*517. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delegation from U. K. visited India and discussed with Government the problems of India's trade with Britain ;

(b) if so, the main conclusions of the discussion ;

(b) whether the spokesman of Government during the discussion gave an assurance that foreign banks would not be nationalised; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving such assurance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). No British Delegation has visited India recently for trade talks with the Government of India.

#### Nationalisation of Press

\*518. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting stated in Bombay on 14th January, 1970 that the Newspaper Finance Corporation would be set up with a capital of Rs. 6 crores ;

(b) whether Government intend to nationalize the Press in the near future ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is proper for a State Minister to broadcast privately and prematurely the future policy of the Government ; and

(e) the reasons why the Prime Minister does not take the sole responsibility of announcing our national policies ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) While addressing the Press Guild at Bombay on the 14th February, 1970 (not on 14th January, 1970) Shri Gujral made a reference to the setting up of the Newspaper Finance Corporation in the following words :

"In a very small way, we are now thinking of setting up a Newspaper Finance Corporation. This Newspaper Finance Corporation you would recall is a product of a recommendation made by Press Council itself that a Newspaper Finance Corporation should be set up which should be in a position to assist small and medium sized newspapers in difficulties but Government should have nothing to do with the running of the Newspaper Finance Corporation so that the freedom of the press can be completely safeguarded."

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Shri Gujral's statement conforms to the views which have already been expressed by him in Parliament several times on behalf of the Government.

#### Expenditure on EXPO-70 to be held in Japan

\*519. SHRIMATI SUSELLA GOPALAN :  
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far in connection with the EXPO-70 being held in Japan ;

(b) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred when the exhibition will be over ;

(c) whether Government consider the expenditure high in view of the present foreign exchange position ; and

(d) if so, steps taken to bring down the expenditure to the minimum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The estimated expenditure on participation by the Ministry of Foreign Trade is about Rs. 195 lakhs including Rs. 170 lakhs in foreign exchange.

The total expenditure incurred upto February 28, 1970 is Rs. 93.41 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Taking into account the importance of the EXPO, its thematic concept and pattern of our display and the present level of ruling prices in Japan, the expenditure cannot be regarded as high. All possible steps have been taken to keep the expenditure to the minimum.

#### Dissatisfaction Expressed by Chief Ministers about Allotment of Funds for their States

\*520. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Chief Ministers of States have expressed dissatisfaction about the allotment of funds by the Centre for development works in their States ; and

(b) if so, the names of States, the details of their grievances and the Government of India's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In view of their growing needs all the States have, at sometime or the other, asked for more funds from the Central Government. So far as the demands for the Plan outlays are concerned, the National Development Council which is expected to meet shortly, will consider the matter while finalizing the Plan. In view of the constraint of resources it is not always possible for the Centre to meet all the demands for funds made from time to time.

#### U. S. A.'s National Arms Policy Towards Pakistan

\*521. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the recent newspaper reports to the effect that the National Security Council of the U. S. A. Administration is (i) considering a 'national arms policy towards Pakistan' without, at the same time, promoting an arms race in South Asia, and (ii) searching for some kind of a *modus vivendi* whereby India and Pakistan could be persuaded to 'avert' further wasteful and dangerous conflict in their areas ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this move ?

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

(b) Government's views on the supply of arms to Pakistan have been repeatedly made known to the U. S. Government. It has been pointed out to them that any accretion to the armed strength of Pakistan not only poses a threat to India's security but also makes Pakistan more intransigent in its attitude towards normalisation of relations with India particularly because of its military collusion with China.

#### Indo-Burma Agreement

\*522. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India offered to Burma to set up textile mills and also to supply machinery for the construction of power stations ; and

(b) if so, the prospects of entering into agreement with Burma for further trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The foreign trade of Burma has been nationalised, and imports are, ordinarily effected through tenders. While the Government do not maintain separate information in respect of commercial transactions of individual exporters, it has come to their notice that some Indian exporters participated in a Burmese tender for textile mills, and, one for machinery and equipment for a power station, but did not get the contract.

(b) In the recent past there has been a sizeable increase in India's exports to Burma, the exports for 1968-69 being about Rs. 11.94



crores as against about Rs. 3.84 crores in 1967-68. An expansion of India's exports will, however, continue to depend *inter alia* on the competitiveness of our products in both quality and price.

**Relaxation of Restrictions by  
West Bengal Government on  
Pakistan Passports**

\*523. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have relaxed restrictions on Pakistan passports ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of West Bengal have made some modification under the Passport Act. They have stated that the object of these is to have uniformity in processing application for such passports.

(c) Government have no objection to make these changes in procedure.

**राजकीय व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात  
व्यापार में वृद्धि**

\*524. श्री रजुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि कुल भारतीय निर्यात में 1. 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है फिर भी राजकीय व्यापार निगम के द्वारा हुए निर्यात व्यापार में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ;

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

(ग) राजकीय व्यापार निगम के द्वारा किये जाने वाले निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री  
(श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Independent Judicial Review of Appeals  
made under Army, Air Force and  
Navy Acts**

\*525. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been laid down that an independent judicial review should be done on appeals made to the judicial machinery created under the Army Act, Air Force Act and Navy Act ;

(b) if so, whether persons with qualifications of a High Court Judge are being appointed to such machinery to ensure an independent judicial review ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) An independent judicial review is provided for in the Navy Act, 1957 *vide* Section 160 thereof. No such review is provided for in the Army Act, 1950 and the Air Force Act, 1950.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, so far as Navy is concerned. In the case of Army and Air Force the question does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

**Appointment of Ministerial Committee  
for Development of Andaman and Nico-  
bar Islands**

\*526. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Ministerial Committee on the lines of Jammu and Kashmir to determine the guidelines for the development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) whether in the context of the experience gained as a result of development, so far, such review by a political committee has not become inevitable and desirable ; and

(c) whether in the development perspec-

tive of the Islands, a Judicious combination of the political, strategic and economic considerations have to be given urgent attention ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration. Government are conscious of the strategic importance of the islands and are taking all necessary steps to develop the islands economically and socially.

#### Need for Improvement of Judicial Machinery for Armed Forces

\*527. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in the 'Mainstream', weekly dated 10th January, 1970 of New Delhi, on improvements needed in the judicial machinery, created for the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, what proposals are being considered to bring about the needed improvement ?

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

(b) A Uniform Code to rationalise the present Service Acts has been drafted by a Special Committee of officials set up by Government and it is under examination.

#### बिड़ला बन्धुओं को रिहण्ड बांध से विद्युत की सप्लाई

\*528. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिड़ला बन्धुओं को एल्यूमीनियम का उत्पादन करने हेतु विद्युत के इस्तेमाल के लिये मिर्जापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में अपना निजी विद्युत-घर स्थापित करने की अनुमति इस शर्त पर दी गई है कि वे रिहण्ड

बांध से प्राप्त विद्युत का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे परन्तु वे रिहण्ड बांध की विद्युत का निरन्तर उपयोग कर रहे हैं तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भी उन्हें भविष्य में रिहण्ड बांध से विद्युत की सप्लाई करने का प्रबन्ध कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिड़ला बन्धुओं को रिहण्ड बांध से विद्युत सप्लाई करने से उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड को 80 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक हानि होती है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्हें विद्युत की यह सप्लाई केन्द्र सरकार की सलाह पर की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड 25 वर्षों के लिए 1959 में किये गए समझौते के अधीन बिड़ला समूह का 55 मंगावाट बिजली की सप्लाई कर रहा है। 20,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष की उत्पादन क्षमता को 60,000 मीट्रिक टन तक प्रति वर्ष तक बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति देने के पश्चात्, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अतिरिक्त बिजली की सप्लाई करने में अपनी भ्रममयता प्रकट की और बिड़ला समूह को अपनी ही उत्पादन केन्द्र स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे दी गई ताकि वे अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त बिजली को पूरा कर सकें। यह शर्त नहीं लगाई गई थी कि बिड़ला समूह उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से बिजली की सप्लाई लेना बन्द कर दें।

(ख) जिस समय यह समझौता किया गया था, उस समय सप्लाई की दर रिहण्ड पर उत्पादन की अनुमानित लागत के आधार पर निश्चित की गई थी। बाद के वर्षों में उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धियां हो गई हैं। बिजली सप्लाई के लिए दर निश्चित करने में राज्य सरकार पूर्ण रूप से लक्ष्य थी। चूंकि सप्लाई किसी समझौते के अधीन हो रही है, इसलिये यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता कि बिजली केन्द्रीय सरकार की मनाहट से सप्लाई की जा रही है।

**बछिया बछड़े के बमड़े के निर्यात पर  
प्रतिबन्ध**

- \*529. श्री शिव चरण लाल :  
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :  
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री 19 मार्च, 1968 के अनारॉकिन प्रश्न संख्या 4406 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय किसानों की आवश्यकता, देश में दूध की अत्यधिक कमी तथा गाय के प्रति भारतीयों की श्रद्धा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, गोमाम के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसानों की बछड़ों सम्बन्धी भारी आवश्यकता तथा बैलों के अत्यधिक बड़े दामों का देखते हुए, गोचर्म के निर्यात पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दुग्धचूर्ण, ट्रैक्टरों तथा उर्वरक के आयात पर गोचर्म के निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा स्वर्च होती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार गोचर्म के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार नहीं करती है जबकि उससे बहुत थोड़ी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) चूंकि निर्यात हेतु गोचर्म अधिकांशतः मृत पशुओं का होता है अतः ऐसे निर्यातों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से देश में दूध की पूर्ति बढ़ाने में सहायता नहीं मिलेगी । ऐसा कदम उठाने से प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा

की हानि होगी और इससे ट्रैक्टरों और उर्वरकों के आयातों में कमी नहीं होगी क्योंकि ये आयात तब तक किये जाने रहेंगे जब तक कि इनका पर्याप्त स्वदेशी उत्पादन उपलब्ध नहीं होता ।

पी० एल० 480 के अधीन सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए सहायता का विया जाना

\*530. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये पी० एल० 480 के अधीन सहायता दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में अमरीका के वर्तमान राष्ट्र-पति के साथ उनके भारत का दौरा करते समय उनकी जो बातचीत हुई थी, उसमें कोई प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किया जायगा ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के साथ सिचाई स्कीमों के लिए पी० एल० 480 अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार विमर्श नहीं किया गया था और तब से ऐसे कोई प्रस्ताव अमरीका सरकार को नहीं भेजे गये हैं ।

**Frequent Calling of Army Personnel for  
Quelling Civil Disturbances**

\*531. SHRI RABI RAY :  
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent statement of the Chief of Army Staff that the Army should not be used to quell the civil disturbances in the country ;

(b) if so, how many times the Army has either been alerted or utilised for this purpose during the last one year; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take to see to it that the Army is not sent for purposes of quelling disturbances within the country?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SAWARAN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief of the Arm Staff had stated that the ordinary Police forces as well as the B. S. F., the C. R. P. and other forces available to the Civil authorities should be fully utilised in dealing with civil disturbances and that it should be rare for the Army to be called out for this purpose.

(b) Twenty-one times since 1-4-1969.

(c) In the interest of preserving order and protecting life and property, the Magistrates have powers under the law to call for army assistance if an unlawful assembly cannot be dispersed by other means under their control.

**Trade Delegation to Japan and South Korea Sponsored by Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.**

\*532. **SHRI P. L. BARUPAL:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited recently sponsored a trade delegation to Japan and South Korea with a view to promoting exports and locating new markets and whether it sought Government's permission and assistance for the delegation;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government did not approve the delegation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the disapproval/delay in approval?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK):** a. Yes, Sir. The Metal Scrap Trading Corporation approached the Government in December, 1968 for sending a delegation to Japan, Formosa and South Korea etc.

(b) and (c). A delegation from the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd. had

studied the Japanese and South Korean markets in August, 1968. It was not considered necessary for a fresh delegation to proceed again to the same territories. The market for scrap has revived and at present the main effort needed is greater collection of scrap within the country.

**राज्य व्यापार निगम, पूति तथा निपटान महानिदेशाल तथा केन्द्रीय प्रायुद्ध डिपो, नलाड के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की सिफारिश**

\* 533. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा:** क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री खराब टायरों की खरीद के बारे में 6 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2463 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने राज्य व्यापार निगम के तीन अधिकारियों, पूति तथा निपटान महानिदेशक तथा केन्द्रीय प्रायुद्ध डिपो, नलाड के उपनिदेशक, सहायक निदेशक, अनुभाग अधिकारी, निरीक्षण निदेशक, सहायक निरीक्षण निदेशक तथा आफिसर कमांडिंग के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्यवाही करने के लिए की गई सिफारिश का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का पूरा प्रतिवेदन सभा-पटल पर रखने का सरकार का विचार है?

**प्रति रक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विबरण**

वांछित सूचना निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर में लाक सभा में पहले ही दी जा चुकी है:—

(1) रक्षा मंत्री द्वारा उत्तर दिया गया

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 468  
दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 1969 ।

- (2) उपमन्त्री वैदेशिक व्यापार द्वारा 6 अगस्त, 1969 को उत्तर दिया गया अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2465 ।
- (3) 26 नवम्बर, 1969 का रक्षा मंत्री द्वारा उत्तर दिया गया अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1424 ।
- (4) 3 दिसम्बर, 1969 को उपमन्त्री वैदेशिक व्यापार द्वारा उत्तर दिया गया अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2484 ।

उक्त प्रश्नों के उत्तर में दी गई स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ, तदपि संक्षेपतः स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(क) तथा (ख).

- (1) राज्य व्यापार निगम जहां तक एम० टी० सी० का सम्बन्ध है सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट का निरीक्षण किया गया है और फैसला किया गया है कि रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित तीनों अफसरों में से किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक नहीं ।
- (2) सम्मरण मंत्रालय सी० बी० आई० ने सिफारिश की थी कि ऐसी कार्यवाही जो उपयुक्त हो तत्कालीन डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ सप्लाइज तथा डिस्पाजिज के मामले में की जाए । फैसला किया गया है कि उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं ।

सी० बी० आई० ने यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर एक अनुभाग अधिकारी

और डी० जी० एस० एण्ड डी० के एक सहायक के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की जाये । इन तीनों अफसरों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति से पहले भी की गई थी । असिस्टेंट के मामले में जांच अधिकारी का निर्णय था कि उसके विरुद्ध आरोप साबित नहीं हुये थे । तदपि, सहायक को 55 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त होने पर समय से पहले सेवा में विमुक्त कर दिया गया था । इन परिस्थितियों में उसके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही समाप्त कर दी गई थी । जहां तक डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर और अनुभाग अधिकारी का सम्बन्ध है अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही अभी प्रगतिशील है ।

सी० बी० आई० ने यह भी सुभाव दिया था कि डाइरेक्टर आफ इन्स्पेक्शन और सहायक निदेशक इन्स्पेक्शन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जाये । फैसला किया गया है कि इन अफसरों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं ।

- (3) रक्षा मंत्रालय सी० बी० आई० ने मेजर एम० एन० मिह के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की सिफारिश की थी जो सम्बन्धित समय में सेन्ट्रल आडिनेन्स डिप्टी मलाद का कमान अफसर था मेजर एम० एन० मिह 17 मार्च, 1967 को सेवा में विमुक्त हो गए । मेजर मिह के विरुद्ध आरोपों की जांच की गई थी । चूंकि मेजर मिह की सेवा सन्तोष-प्रद नहीं समझी गई उमकी पेन्शन एक तिहाई कम कर दी गई थी । उसे 367 रुपये मासिक पेन्शन स्वीकृत

की गई थी। तदपि मेजर सिंह ने यह प्रार्थना करते हुये कि उसे 550 रुपये पेन्शन दी जाए बम्बई के उच्च न्यायालय में याचिका दी थी। मामला न्यायाधीन है।

सी० बी० आई० ने सिफारिश की थी कि एक असीस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर जनरल आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज का कृत्य डाइरेक्टर जनरल आर्डिनेंस के सामने ऐसी कार्यवाही करने के लिए लाया जाये जो आवश्यक हो। मामले पर डाइरेक्टर जनरल आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज द्वारा और रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग में विचार किया गया था और फैसला किया गया था कि अफसर के विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता नहीं।

(ग) जैसा कि अन्तराकृत प्रश्न संख्या 2484 के उत्तर में उपमन्त्री वैदेशिक व्यापार द्वारा 3 दिसम्बर, 1969 को बताया था सैन्ट्रल व्योरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन की जांच रिपोर्ट एक गोपनीय दस्तावेज है और उसे गभा के पटल पर रखना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

#### Visa to National Liberation Front Delegation

\*534. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :  
SHRI SHARDA MUKHER-  
JEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of National Liberation Front visited India (Vietnam) ; and

(b) if so, on which country's passport the delegation come to India i. e. South Vietnam Government, Provisional Revolutionary Government or North Vietnam Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) A group of six persons sponsored by the

Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam visited India from December 13, 1969 to January 9, 1970 at the invitation of two private Indian organisations.

(b) They were holding Passports of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

#### Asian Meet to Counter Chinese Nuclear Threat

\*535. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have drawn the attention of different States of Asia regarding the danger involved in the Chinese project of manufacturing tactical and strategic nuclear weapons and short and long range missiles for using these nuclear warheads ;

(b) if not, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether the Government will consider afresh the desirability of such Asian Meet to develop an understanding regarding collective security of Asian Nations against nuclear threats by China ; and

(d) if not, what alternative measures have been taken by the Government to meet this challenge of Chinese nuclear threat ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Asian countries are already aware of the danger posed by Chinese nuclear capability.

(c) It is for each State to devise such measures as it considers necessary for its defence.

(d) While taking adequate measures to meet the needs of our national defence and security, Government are of the view that nuclear menace can be met by an international agreement on disarmament.

#### Krishna-Godavari Waters Dispute

\*536. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Krishna Godavari River Water sharing dispute between Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh is pending adjudication before the tribunal ;

(b) whether in spite of the adjudication proceedings, work on Nagarjunasagar is continuing ; and

(c) whether the work on Nagarjunasagar concerns its second stage ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal and the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal have been constituted for adjudication of the water disputes relating to the inter-State rivers Krishna and Godavari and river valleys thereof amongst the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Ori-sa. The hearings of the Tribunals are in progress.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission have approved the Nagarjunasagar Project for utilisation of 264 TMC of Krishna Waters. Work on this Project to utilise the approved quantity of water was started in 1955 and is in advanced stage of construction.

**Appointment of Enquiry Committee on Frequent Power Shedding in D. V. C. Area**

\*537. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether, because of frequent and uncongenial power shedding in the area served by the DVC Power System, an expert

body was appointed, some time ago to probe into the causes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this body has submitted its report to authorities ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee warned that, unless effective steps were taken to rectify the dismal record of power supply position in the eastern region, mainly in Bihar and the industrial belt of West Bengal would take a serious shape ; and

d if so, the steps, if any, are being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Damodar Valley Corporation appointed an Expert Committee to go into the causes of the failure of the Damodar Valley Corporation Power System on 19th April, 1969, and to suggest remedial measures.

(b) The Committee submitted its report to the Corporation in February, 1970.

(c) and (d). The Committee came to the conclusion that the power failure in the Damodar Valley Corporation System on 19th April, 1969, was due to a short circuit in one circuit of the 132 KV double-circuit line between Durgapur Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation and the power station of Durgapur Project Limited. The main recommendations of the Committee and the action taken by the Damodar Valley Corporation are given in the annexure.

ANNEXURE

Main Recommendation of the Committee	Action taken by the D. V. C.
(1) Provision of carrier protection with auto re closing of breakers at both ends of the 132 KV link between Durgapur Power station of D. V. C. and power station of Durgapur Projects Ltd.	Preliminary engineering and designs have been completed. Tenders have been received for ordering of the equipment.
(2) The interlock provided in the third unit of the Durgapur Thermal Power Station for automatic tripping of forced draught fans or pre-heater should be kept inoperative.	This has been done.

- (3) Modification in the lubricating oil motor contra.tors for coal mills of the 75 MW units of the Durgapur Power Station of DVC should be carried out. These modifications have been carried out.
- (4) Subject to safeguards the DVC System should run with governors unlocked and discussions should be initiated with the neighbouring systems to run their machines similarly. Discussions have been initiated and partial implementation commenced in the DVC system.
- (5) Completion of installation of graded under frequency relays for automatic load shedding. Action for implementation of this recommendation is in progress. Under-frequency have already been installed in respect of a number of consumers.
- (6) Pending the completion of the Central Load Despatch Station, two-shift monitoring should be started in the Mainthon Load Despatch Station. Recruitment of additional staff for implementation of this recommendation is in progress.

#### Compensation Scheme for Indians evicted from Foreign Countries

\*538. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press report in respect of compensation policy for Indians who are being forced out of their countries of abode ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to take in the custody of the Indian Missions abroad the assets left by these Indians and to make available equivalent funds in India when these people arrive here ; and

(c) the number of such people likely to be affected by this process and the stage of finalisation of the scheme ?

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

(b) and (c). No Scheme as such for granting compensation has been formulated by Government. Government did, however, make some *ex-gratia* payments to Indian nationals who were interned and forced to leave Mozambique by the Portuguese Government.

#### Issue of Import Licence

\*539. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to issue import licences for raw materials, spares and components financed by various loans and credits for full 12 months straightway from the 31st March, this year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table ?

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

(b) and (c). The details are given in the Ministry of Foreign Trade Public Notice No. 29-ITC (PN)/70, dated 9th February, 1970, copies of which are being placed on the Table of the House. [Placed In Library. See No. LT-2916/70]

मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति कम आय होने के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता की मांग

\* 540. श्री गं० च० शीखत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के



मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्य की योजना के आकार के बारे में योजना आयोग के अधिकारियों से विचार-विमर्श किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति कम आय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने की मांग की है; और

(ग) इस बारे में मुख्य मंत्री को क्या आश्वासन दिए गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हां।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा निर्धारित सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता का वितरण करते समय प्रति व्यक्ति आय की असमानता को पहले ही ध्यान में रखा गया है। यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सहायता से राज्य के योजना-प्रयत्नों को आवश्यक सहारा मिलेगा पर राज्यों की योजना का वास्तविक आकार उन साधनों पर निर्भर रहेगा जो राज्य द्वारा योजना के लिए अपने अंशदान के रूप में जुटाये जा सकेंगे।

#### Indian Companies in Foreign Countries

3395. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Companies which are carrying on their business in other countries and their approximate investment, company-wise ; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these companies in the form of profit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). 19 industrial ventures set up abroad with Indian collaboration. The details of these ventures are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Place in Library. See No. LT-2917/70*]

The total foreign exchange repatriated to India by these companies till the end of 1969 is Rs. 82 lakhs.

#### Mirage Fighter Aircraft purchased by Pakistan from France

3396. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of French Mirage fighter aircraft purchased by Pakistan from France during the last two years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is pressing the Soviet Government for urgent deliveries of fighter interceptors long-range fighter-bombers, 40 SU-7 aircraft, tanks and spares ;

(c) the number and particulars of the above military hardware so far supplied to Pakistan by Soviet Russia according to the information with the Government ; and

(d) salient particulars of the nature of protest made by our Government to Soviet Russia in this regard and with what response or effect ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (c). The Government have information on this but it would not be desirable to divulge.

(b) Government have seen Press reports about Pakistan's efforts to obtain aircraft and arms from Russia.

(d) We have conveyed to the Soviet authorities our concern as any accretion to the armed strength of Pakistan, having regard to Pakistan's military collusion with China, poses a grave threat to India's security. Supplies of arms to Pakistan would also accentuate tensions in the sub-continent. We hope that Soviet Government and other Governments will take due note of this.

#### मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तुत सिंचाई योजना

3397. श्री शं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की सिंचाई योजनाओं की कोई रूप-रेखा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त सिंचाई आयोग को प्रस्तुत की है ;

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

(ग) आयोग ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री  
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Regularisation of Services of daily wages  
Employees in all India Handicrafts  
Board, Okhla, New Delhi**

3399 SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of employees working on daily wages for the last 9 years or so in the All India Handicrafts Board, Okhla, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their services have not been regularised so far ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to regularise their services ?

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

(b) So far 9 daily wages workers have been absorbed against regular posts. It has not been possible to absorb all because regular posts are not available

(c) The proposal of the All India Handicrafts Board to increase the number of regular posts attached to Regional Design Centres is under consideration.

**Import of Acids**

3401. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even at present, India has to import some types of acids from foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the types of acids imported and names of the countries from which imported ; and

(c) reasons for not producing these acids in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI  
RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the description of acids imported and the name of the countries from which imported and their value during 1969-70 (upto November, 1969) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2918/70]

(c) In the case of certain acids, the demand is so small that it has not been considered economical to produce them as yet. Efforts are being made to develop adequate indigenous production of certain acids, wherever feasible.

**Wide Discretionary Powers of C.C.O's  
Organisation in A.H.Q.**

3402. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.C.O's Organisation in A.H.Q. has been given wide discretionary powers, while the General Manager of C.S.D. (I) has very limited powers, so much so, that even petty matters like effecting transfers of Depot Managers and making purchases beyond a certain limit in CSD (I) the General Manager of CSD has to seek "approval" from the C.C.O's Organisation in all cases ;

(b) whether the officer heading the C.C.O's organisation is a Lt Col in rank while the General Manager was previously of a Brigadier's rank and now is that of a full Colonel's rank ; and there is hardly any proper co ordination ; and

(c) whether Government would consider giving more decision-making powers to the General Manager of C.S.D. and making the Board of Administration fully responsible for all its actions and thus decentralizing the C.S.D. (I), working and giving it more autonomy for better results ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND  
STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING  
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The powers, duties and functions of each of the authorities under the Canteen Stores Department (India) are prescribed in the Government orders of 17th April, 1969 as amended by those of 26th February, 1970. Copies of both these orders are attached herewith. The Board of Administration and the General

Manager have been given adequate powers in the matter of day-to-day administration. It is correct that the present Chief Canteens Officer is a Lt Colonel while the present General Manager is a retired Naval Officer who held the equivalent rank of Col./ Brigadier at the time of his retirement. The Chief Canteens Officer is a staff officer and is responsible, broadly speaking, to the Quarter Master General who is a Lt. General. There is nothing incongruous in this arrangement. There is adequate coordination between the various authorities.

#### Functions of the Chief Canteen Officers' Organisation

3403. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Organisation of the Chief Canteen Officer *vis a vis* the C.S.D (I), and whether these are properly codified ;

(b) whether any complaints of discrimination have been received by the Government against the C.C.O.'s Organisation and also about the abuse of its powers in regard to issue of certain brands of liquors and other special allotment items from the A.H.Q. Grocery Canteen, only to a selected few officers, and even interfering in the day-to-day-working of the A.H.Q. Grocery Canteen and other local C.S.D. installations in Delhi ;

(c) if so, the action taken in such matters during the past two years ; and

(d) whether in view of the mounting complaints, Government would appoint a Study Group to study and streamline the functions of the C.C.O's organisation and codifying them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Chief Canteens Officer forms a part of the Canteen Section of the Quartermaster General's Branch in the Army Headquarters. The duties of the Canteen Section are *inter alia* prescribed in the Government orders of 17th April 1969 of which the relevant extract is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT 2919/70]

(b) No such complaints have been received by Government.

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

#### Lack of Facilities to Staff Working in Jaipur Depot of Canteen Stores Department (India)

3404. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.S.D. (I)'s Jaipur Depot is situated ten to twelve miles outside the city limits and no houses and transport facilities are provided to staff working therein ;

(b) whether, as a result of lack of housing and transport facilities there, the employees are put to great hardship. While on the other hand, huge profits of the C.S.D. (I) are disbursed and squandered every year in other directions and none is spent on providing housing, transport and other facilities to their employees ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide adequate housing, transport and other facilities of like nature to employees of C.S.D from its yearly profits in every station where its installations exist ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : a) to (c). The CSD(I) Depot at Jaipur is 7 to 8 kilometres from the city and the Depot employees reside either in the adjacent villages or in Jaipur city where accommodation is available on hire. The CSD(I) employees are entitled to the same accommodation facilities as the Defence Ordnance civilians and are also entitled to house rent allowance. However, CSD(I) owned accommodation has been provided to 140 employees at Bombay. Plans are being drawn up by CSD(I) to construct in a phased manner accommodation for some key personnel of each station near the installation itself.

The question of providing facilities at Jaipur is under consideration.

It would not be correct to say that the profits of the CSD(I) are squandered. The profits are utilised principally for the welfare and general amenity purpose of the troops, for the working expenses of the CSD(I) and for allocation to the Benevolent Fund and TB Fund of the CSD(I). Since the necessary facilities on par with those admis-

sible to other defence civilians are already admissible to the CSD(I) employees, it is not considered necessary to reserve a portion of the profits of the CSD(I) expressly for this purpose.

#### Setting up of Public Sector Undertakings In States

3406. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :  
SHRI HEM RAJ :  
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various State Governments have asked the Central Government to set up public sector units in their respective states during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments and full details of the units asked by them in their respective States ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). At the time of the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, all the State Governments submitted proposals about the industrial and mineral schemes to be included in the State sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These proposals were considered at meetings of the Working Groups held in the Planning Commission. An outlay of Rs. 176.36 crores—Rs. 154.27 crores for large and medium industries and Rs. 22.09 crores for minerals—has been made in the State sector in the Draft Fourth Plan. State-wise outlay approved for the Fourth Plan for large industries and minerals is indicated on pages 65 to 70 of the Draft Fourth Plan report. The list of the Central industrial and mineral projects to be set up during the Fourth Plan alongwith their locations so far decided is indicated on pages 253 to 260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan report.

After publication of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, certain modifications or adjustments have been proposed by the

State Governments. In connection with the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the industrial and mineral programme both in the Central and State sectors is being reviewed and the suggestions made by the State Governments would be taken into account while finalising the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### Industrial Collaboration with Iran

3407. SHRI K. P. 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 Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which visited Iran recently, has urged Government for adequate support to the industry to finalise collaboration deals with Iran ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Secretary-General and another official of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, visited Iran in November, 1969, primarily with the object of establishing direct contacts between the Federation and its counterpart in Iran. In their report on the visit, they have *inter alia* made a general observation that adequate support should be available from the Government in finalising collaboration arrangements (for industrial ventures) and in implementing them.

(b) In accordance with their known policy in this regard, Government have been encouraging and facilitating joint ventures abroad by Indian entrepreneurs, and will continue to do so.

#### Expert Team to Japan

3408. SHRI SAMINATHAN :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :  
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert

team of his Ministry visited Japan to review the progress of the decisions taken by the Prime Ministers of the two countries last year ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far by the two countries for improving the trade after the two Prime Ministers discussed this issue ; and

(c) the goods that India has supplied to Japan and the goods imported from that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Shri K. B. Lall, Secretary (Foreign Trade) accompanied by an officer of the Ministry of External Affairs, visited Japan, at the invitation of the Government of Japan, from the 19th to the 28th December, 1969, with the object *inter alia* of reviewing the action taken in pursuance of the decisions taken by the Prime Ministers of the two countries last year. They had fruitful talks with leading Japanese officials and businessmen and industrialists. They reviewed Indo-Japanese co-operation in different fields of economic endeavour with a view to its enlargement. Apart from this, a number of other visits and discussions have taken place in accordance with the agreement of the two Prime Ministers that consultations should be held at various levels to ensure long-term development of trade relations between the two countries on the basis of greater diversification and complementarity. As a result it has been possible to identify more clearly the possibilities for an increase in Indo-Japanese trade. It may be added that Indian Exports to Japan during April to November 1969 amounted to Rs. 108 crores as against Rs. 98 crores during the corresponding period of 1968. The main items exported by India to Japan include iron ore and concentrates, manganese ore, iron and steel (including scrap), fish and fish preparation, oil cakes, unmanufactured tobacco, rosewood, raw cotton, mica, animal casings and jute manufactures. The main items of India's imports from Japan comprise of machinery and equipment, organic chemicals nitrogenous fertilisers, certain non-ferrous metals, iron and steel manufactures and certain types of transport equipment,

पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को निर्यात

3409. श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों और रूस को अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य का भारतीय सामान निर्यात किया जायेगा; और

(ख) इस वित्तीय वर्ष में रूस से किन्-किन मुख्य वस्तुओं का आयात किया जायेगा और इन वस्तुओं का भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना मूल्य होगा ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) वर्ष 1970-71 में सोवियत संघ समेत पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को लगभग 340 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमानित निर्यात होने की आशा है।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में सोवियत संघ से आयात की जाने वाली प्रमुख मर्चों में भारत में सोवियत महायुता प्राप्त विभिन्न परियोजनाओं हेतु मशीनें तथा उपकरण, फालतू पुर्जें तथा शेष मर्चें, ट्रेक्टर, मशीनी औजार और कच्चे एंग्रोटोय, अखवारी कागज, लकड़ी की लुगदी, गन्धक, मध्यवर्ती रंजक, तेल उत्पाद लौह मिश्रित धातुओं तथा विशेष द्रुपात जैसे आवश्यक कच्चे माल शामिल होंगे। वर्ष 1970-71 में किये जाने वाले ऐसे आयातों का कुल मूल्य लगभग 83 करोड़ रुपये होने की सम्भावना है।

भारत बर्मा का चावल सम्बन्धी करार

3410. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

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

(क) क्या बर्मा से चावल आयात करने के

लिये उस देश के साथ कोई करार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना चावल आयात करने का विचार है और भारतीय मुद्रा में तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में उसका मूल्य कितना होगा; और

(ग) चावल के बदले में बर्मा को किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

#### U.S.S.R. Help in Bilateral Implementation of Tashkent Agreement

3411. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the visit of the Prime Minister to U.S.S.R. recently has helped India in the matter of implementation of Tashkent agreement by Pakistan and enabling India to meet the challenges posed by China and Pakistan ; and

(b) whether the U.S.S.R. is prepared to supply arms, military equipment and submarines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The last visit of Prime Minister to U.S.S.R. was only a brief stop-over at Moscow airport in January 1969 on her way back from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. Whatever talks were held on the occasion were of confidential nature, and it is not customary to divulge details.

#### Steps to Improve Indo-Pak. Relations

3412. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been or are being taken to improve India's relations with Pakistan ; and

(b) whether Pakistan has also shown some inclination in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government have continued to take initiatives in an effort to improve relations with Pakistan under the Tashkent Declaration. These relate *inter alia*, to the return of property and assets, suppression of hostile propaganda, no-war pact, resumption of trade, facilities for travel, cultural exchanges and resumption of flights by civil airlines.

(b) No, Sir. Pakistan's response has not been positive.

#### Release of Emergency Commissioned Officers

3413. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who will be released in 1970 ; and

(b) which the final release will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Approximately 860 Emergency Commissioned Officers (Non-medical) and about 30 Emergency Commissioned Officers of the Army Medical Corps are expected to be released in 1970. 38 Emergency Commissioned Officers in the Remount and Veterinary Corps will be screened during April 1970 and those who fail to qualify for permanent commission will be released. According to the present plans the release of non-medical E.C.Os. will be completed by the 30th September, 1970 and those of Remount and Veterinary Corps in 1971. There is no phased programme for the release of E.C.Os. in Army Medical Corps. There may be delay in the release of some E.C.Os. against whom disciplinary cases are pending, or because they are temporarily in low medical category and are hence yet to be screened for Permanent Commission.

#### Anti-India Broadcasts By Radio Feking

3414. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state the number of anti-Indian Peking broadcasts that have come to Government's notice during the past three months and the nature of the attack launched by Peking Government through different media of communication and the Government's reaction thereto in so far as it constitutes an interference in India's internal affairs by the Chinese Government and presents a serious threat to India's peace and security ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : About 35 anti-Indian broadcasts from Radio Peking have come to the notice of Government during the period December 1, 1969 to February 28, 1970. These broadcasts project a completely distorted picture of India's external policies and of the internal situation in India. They seek to sow discord between India and her neighbours and contain open encouragement to groups in India to subvert by violent means the legally constituted authority in India.

The Government of India have protested time and again to the Chinese Government against such baseless inflammatory propaganda. However, it is an eloquent denial of China's much professed principles of peaceful co-existence including non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and Government which have adopted an attitude of patience and tolerance in this regard, cannot but deplore the continuance of such propaganda.

'रेडियो पीस एण्ड प्रोग्रेस, रेडियो मास्को' और पैकिंग रेडियो द्वारा 1969 में राष्ट्रपति चुनाव के समय आलोचना

3415. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 6 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1557 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1969 में राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के दौरान 'रेडियो पीस एण्ड प्रोग्रेस' मास्को रेडियो और पैकिंग रेडियो द्वारा भारत के विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों तथा नेताओं की

की गई आलोचना के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वह सभा-पटल पर कब तक रख दी जायेगी ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : रेडियो मास्को तथा रेडियो पीस एण्ड प्रोग्रेस : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इन प्रसारणों का अध्ययन करने से यह पता लगता है कि इन दोनों रेडियो केन्द्रों ने उस समय की भारत की राजनीतिक स्थिति का अपना आकलन प्रस्तुत किया है जो कभी वस्तुपरक होता था तो कभी उम पर इनका रंग चढ़ा रहता था ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेडियो पैकिंग : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) सिन्धुहे के एक लेख की एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है जिसे रेडियो पीकिंग ने भी ज्यों का त्यों प्रसारित किया था । [प्रणालय में रख दी गई । देखिये संख्या LT—2920/70]

(ग) इस तरह के प्रसारण चीन की अच्छी तरह जानी मानी भारत-विरोधी शत्रुता के अनुरूप हैं । ऐसे पक्षपातपूर्ण प्रचार का बहुत असर नहीं पड़ता । जहाँ जरूरत होती है, भारत सरकार के सूचना और प्रचार माध्यम सही चित्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समुचित कदम उठाती है ।

Import of T. V. Receivers proving a hindrance in the Way of T. V. Expansion Programme

3416. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that import of television receiver is standing in the way of

expansion programme of television of the Union Government ;

(b) if so the number of television receivers imported during the last three years, year-wise, and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon during this period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani has drawn up an integrated programme for the development of various items of equipment and components for TV system ;

(d) if so, with what results and whether the Pilani equipment has been successful in minimising the import of receivers and helping the expansion of TV programme ;

(e) the names of the private concerns which have been given licences and have started production of TV sets and the number of sets manufactured by each firm so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No. It is not so. The requirements of the only TV station established at Delhi are now being fully met from indigenous production that have been established. Consistent with the plan to establish five additional TV transmitting

Name of the Firm	Capacity licensed	Qty. produced so far
M/s. J. K. Electronics	10,000 p. a.	2,0,0
M/s. Telerad	10,000 p. a.	Production expected to start from April 1970.
M/s. Telestar	5,000	Production expected to start from June 1970.
M/s. Polestar	5,000	Production expected to start from June 1970.

फलों के निर्यात में कमी

3417. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वंशेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्नानास, केले, अंगूर, चेरी तथा खुमानी जैसे ताजे फलों और आलू का निर्यात 1965-66 में लगातार घटता जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति के सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

Stations at Srinagar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur during the fourth plan period, action is being taken to establish sufficient capacity for manufacture of Television Receivers to meet the full requirements when these new stations are established, No TV receivers have been allowed to be imported in the last three years for sale. Individuals returning from abroad might have brought some sets as their personal baggage and some sets have been imported as gifts. No information regarding the foreign exchange spent on these sets is available.

(c) and (d). Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute Pilani has drawn up an integrated programme for the development of 10 items (modules) required for manufacture of television equipment. It is proposed to award developmental contracts in respect of these. The development of Television done by C.E.E.R.I. Pilani has been successful in minimising foreign exchange for establishing Television factories and in productionising Television receivers.

(e) The names of private concerns who have been sanctioned capacity for the production of TV receivers along with the present position of production are indicated below :

वंशेशिक-व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) यद्यपि स्वेज नहर के बन्द होने तथा ऊँचे आन्तरिक मूल्यों के कारण वर्ष 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में केले, अंगूर, खुमानी, अन्नानास और आलुओं के निर्यातों में गिरावट रही तथापि वर्ष 1968-69 से उनमें फिर से वृद्धि शुरू हो गई है ।

(ख) अन्य वस्तुओं सहित फल और सब्जियों के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :

(1) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्रिया-



व्ययन हेतु फल तथा सन्जियों की निर्यात-योग्य किस्मों के लिए केन्द्र प्रायोजित एक योजना तैयार की गई है।

- (2) पूर्ब यूरोपीय देशों को परीक्षण के तौर पर फल और सन्जियों के परेषण किये जा रहे हैं ताकि दूरस्थ देशों को इन पदों की निर्यात सम्भाव्यता मुनिश्चित हो सके।

#### Direct Negotiations for Imports/Exports by State Governments

3418. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments are permitted to have direct negotiations with foreign countries for export and import trade ; and

(b) if so, how many States have got such contracts and the quantum of business involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir, except in the case of imports financed under Exim Bank/AID Project Loans, where indents have to be routed through the Director General Supplies and Disposal.

(b) The information is not available.

#### Proposal to Convert Free Trade Zone at Kandla into Free Port

3419. SHRI M. H. GOWDA :  
SHRI S. KUNDU :  
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly developed free trade zone in Kandla has been showing signs of decay ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take to convert this zone into free port like Singapore or Hong Kong ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal to convert Kandla Free Trade Zone into a free port.

#### Grant of Release Leave to Reservists Called for Active Service During 1965 Conflict

3420. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reservists were called for active service during the Indo-Pak conflict in 1965 and were granted two months leave at the time of their release from the army ;

(b) if so, why that leave is now being termed as irregular and treated as extra-ordinary leave without pay and allowances ;

(c) why the difference of pay and allowances between the civil and military rates has not been paid up till now, even after a gap of five years ; and

(d) the approximate period by which this irregularity will be set aside as the leave in question was not applied for by the reservists and they should not be penalised for any Administrative flaw ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Some reservists were called for active service during the Indo-Pak Conflict in 1965. 60 days' leave was granted to some of them at the time of release from the Army.

(b) Some of the reservists had been granted 60 days' leave even though they did not render the minimum of six months' service required to be rendered by them under rules in order to be eligible for 60 days' leave. In these cases the grant of leave was irregular.

(c) No case has come to the notice of Government regarding non-payment of difference in Civil and Military rates of pay and allowance for the period of active service rendered by the reservists called up in 1965. It is not known whether any cases are pending with the Record offices.

(d) The irregular leave was regularised by the grant of extra-ordinary leave without pay and allowances. Such regularisation in

deserving cases is usual in both civil and army.

### Curbing of Hostile Naga Activities

3421. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the situation in Nagaland has improved and the Army authorities have met with some success in curbing Naga hostile activities ; and

(b) if so, what are the future prospects of liquidating Naga resistance and establishing peace in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). As a result of the vigilance exercised by the Security Forces and the increased developmental activities undertaken by the Government of Nagaland, there has been considerable improvement in the situation. An increasingly large number of people have realised the benefits accruing from peace and have been co-operating with the Civil authorities and the Security Forces. By and large, there is peace in Nagaland and the writ of the State Government runs all over the State.

### राज्यों को सहायता

3422. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री 15 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3846 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित करते समय किन माप-दण्डों का अनुसरण करता है ; और

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग के मतानुसार प्रत्येक राज्य की स्थिति एक जैसी है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अष्ट शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सहायता की कुल राशि में से पहले असम, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और नागालैंड की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाय।

बकाया केन्द्रीय सहायता को बाकी 14 राज्यों में निम्न प्रकार से वितरित किया जाय :

(1) 60 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या के आधार पर।

(2) दस प्रतिशत प्रति व्यक्ति राज्य आय के आधार पर—इस कसौटी के आधार पर हर केवल उन्ही राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान की जायेगी जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति राज्य आय राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है।

(3) दस प्रतिशत राज्य आय की तुलना में कराधान प्रयत्नों के आधार पर।

(4) दस प्रतिशत पीछे से चली आ रही उन सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाओं पर जिन पर अभी काम हो रहा है।

(5) दस प्रतिशत पृथक-पृथक राज्यों की विशेष समस्याओं की पूर्ति के लिए।

(ख) जी, नहीं। इस कसौटी में राज्यों के सापेक्ष पिछड़ेपन के लिए गुंजाइश है। इस सम्बन्ध में, जिन राज्यों की प्रति व्यक्ति राज्य आय राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है उन्हें केन्द्रीय सहायता के वितरण में प्रधानता (बेटेज) प्रदान की जाती है।

### Export of Manganese ore to West European Countries

3423. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI DHANDAPANI :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has made arrangements for the sale of 1 lakh tonnes of manganese ore to the West European countries ;

(b) if so, whether in addition to that Government have also eight barter deals with other countries ;

(c) if so, whether they have been approved by Government; and

(c) with which countries this deal has been finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has entered into sale contracts for export of about 2 lakh tonnes of manganese ore to West European Countries during 1970.

(b) to (d). Government have approved 8 barter proposals for the export of high grade manganese ore to U.S.A. and Canada.

**Proportionate Pension to Emergency Commissioned Officers Who had been Commissioned Junior Ranks**

3424. SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :  
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajya Sabha committee on Petitions had recommended to Government for the grant of proportionate pension to Emergency Commissioned Officers who had been commissioned from the ranks ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the recommendation and issued the orders to effect this ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions noted with satisfaction that Government had taken up the cases of those Emergency Commissioned Officers who had been promoted from the ranks, for the grant of proportionate pension instead of gratuity.

Against the normal qualifying period of 20 years service for pension in respect of directly commissioned officers, an E.C.O. who has risen from the ranks, was eligible for the grant of special pension at the end of 15 years combined JCO/OR and ECO service. This period has further been reduced to 12 years with effect from the 1st June, 1969. Even though such an E.C.O. may have been, for the greater part of his service, in the

ranks, his pension will be on rates somewhat better than the pension admissible to a retiring J.C.O.

(c) Does not arise.

**Desirability of Export of Iron Ore**

3425. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KHCHWAI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our Government exports millions of tons of iron ore every year, particularly to Japan and are going to extend it over the next five or seven years ;

(b) whether it will be in the national interest of a developing country like India to make huge exports of iron ore every year ;

(c) whether it is not desirable to export steel instead of iron ore ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ;

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). The reserves of iron ore in India are sufficient enough to feed our expanding steel industry as well as increased exports. India is also exporting substantial quantities of iron and steel. While export possibilities are always taken into account in the planning for steel, limitation of resources, both financial and technical, act as inhibiting factors in an industry like steel which not only requires a high order of investment in financial terms but also large number of skilled technicians.

**Closure of Tea Gardens**

3426. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to uneconomic working a number of Tea Gardens have been closed ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to modernise them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) 8 tea gardens are reported to have been closed during the last 5 years ending 1969, details of which are as under :—

Name of tea estates	Reasons for closure
Rohini Tea Estate in Darjeeling, West Bengal.	Requisitioned by the Indian army.
Salchapara Tea Estate in Cachar Assam.	Owners unable to look after the garden.
Rajbhotta Tea Estate in Lakhimpur Assam.	Uneconomic.
Rowrah Tea Estate in Sibsagar, Assam.	Land acquired by Assam Government for defence purposes.
Karikayam Tea Estate in Quilon, Kerala.	Un-remunerative
Laximikanta Tea Estate Dooars, West Bengal.	Loss in the working of tea estate.
Lebong and Mineral Spring Tea Estate in Darjeeling, west Bengal.	Uneconomic working (This estate has been resumed by West Bengal under section 6(3) of the Estates Acquisition Act).
Avongrove Tea Estate in Darjeeling, West Bengal.	Uneconomic and owner abandoning the estate.

(b) Government have been assisting the tea industry for the last few years financially in its development in the form of providing loans to the industry for extensions and replantations under the Tea Plantation Finance Scheme and for obtaining tea machinery for modernisation and expansion of tea factories under the tea machinery hire purchase scheme. There is also a Replantation Subsidy Scheme providing for subsidy for replantation of old tea bushes with newly developed planting material for increasing long term production, improving quality and maintaining competitive ability of the tea industry.

#### Abolition of Export Duty

3427. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a plan before Government to reduce the Export Duty or to abolish it in order to encourage the exports ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. The question of appropriate adjustments in export duties in respect of different commodities

for augmenting country's export earnings is kept under constant review and adjustments are made as circumstances warrant.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Development of Phulbani District of Orissa

3428. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is any proposal on the part of Government to develop the under-developed areas of Phulbani District of Orissa.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Plan aims at ameliorating the conditions of the poorer sections of population and the backward areas in the country through planned economic development. The State Government has been requested to identify the underdeveloped areas within the State and to take appropriate measures for their accelerated development.

#### Per Capita Income

3429. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income in the country

and *per capita* income of lower income group and poor sections of the society and the percentage of their population to the total population of the country; and

(b) the States where *per capita* income is the lowest and the schemes likely to be implemented by Government to enhance the *per capita* income of the said States?

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

(a) The *per capita* income in the country in 1968-69 at constant (1960-61) prices was Rs. 319.3 as indicated by quick estimates which are subject to revision.

Figures regarding *per capita* income of lower income groups and poorer sections of society and the percentage of their population to the total population of the country are not available.

(b) According to the latest comparable estimates of *per capita* income 1964-65 in various States, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh States had *per capita* income less than the All-India average of Rs. 422 (at current prices) in that year.

The *per capita* income of these States would increase with the implementation of the various programmes and schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the States and in the Central Sector.

#### Modernisation of Woollen Industry

3430. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recognised the woollen industry not only as an export-oriented industry but also a defence-oriented one;

(b) whether it is a fact that the 75 per cent of the machines in this industry are old;

(c) if so, steps Government are taking to modernise the industry to make use of its full capacity;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for modernisation during the current year and the next year; and

(e) the names of the countries with which Government are negotiating regarding

the import of machines *vis a-vis* foreign exchange arrangements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI (RAM SEWAK): (a) to (e). Although there is no formal categorisation of industries on the above lines, Government recognises the importance of the woollen industry in the country's economy and the role it plays in the earning of foreign exchange and meeting defence requirements. The industry is mainly handicapped owing to paucity of raw material, a substantial part of which is imported. It is also a fact that the industry by and large is operating with old plant and machinery. Assistance is proposed to be rendered within the limitation of the overall foreign exchange position to those units which have acquired priority status by virtue of their export performance. During 1969-70, foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 52.56 lakhs was earmarked for import of machinery from GDR, Poland, Hungary and under free foreign exchange credits. The amount of credits to be allotted during 1970-71 is not yet available.

#### Crises in Cotton Textile Industry

3431. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:  
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of supply and prices of raw cotton particularly in northern India;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made at New Delhi by the President, Northern India Textile Mills Association on the 24th January, 1970 announcing that cotton mills may have to close on one additional day a week to tide over the current crisis;

(c) if so, whether the cotton textile industry is faced with any crisis and if so, the nature of that crisis;

(d) whether the mill owners are planning to close the mills on one additional day a week with the approval of the Central Government; and

(e) if so, whether Government have considered the possible impact of this move on the income and employment of lakhs of people dependent upon this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (e). Generally speaking, cotton requirements during the year 1969-70 are in excess of the availability of cotton and prices have been, on an average, ruling at levels about 60% above the support prices. This position holds good for Northern Indian region also. Action has been taken on the following lines to increase supply of cotton or its substitute (staple fibre) and to regulate the marketing and distribution of available supplies of cotton:

- (i) Arrangements for import of 1.25 lakhs bales of PL-480 cotton have been made.
- (ii) Arrangement have been made for additional import of 50,000 balls of cotton from global sources.
- (iii) Arrangements have been made for the import of 1.5 lakh bales of staple fibre.
- (iv) Limits upto which cotton stocks can be held by mills have been reduced to one month.
- (v) Credit limits in respect of cotton have been suitably adjusted.

The latest price trends show some response of these measures and there are indications of prices rise having been arrested. There is no proposal to close the textile mills on one additional day in a week.

#### Purchases of Wagons by Iran

3432. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :  
SHRI SRADHAKAR  
SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has agreed to purchase Railway Wagons from India ;

(b) if so, the number of wagons to be purchased by Iran from India and the price fixed for the wagons ; and

(c) by when these wagons are expected to be delivered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Iran has agreed in principle to purchase 492 wagons

from the State Trading Corporation of India, It is not in a business interest of the Indian exporters to disclose information about their price. If the contract is signed in the very near future, the wagons are likely to be delivered before the end of 1971.

#### Rate of growth of Production of Jute and Cotton Textiles

3433. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the yearly compound rate of growth of production, yearwise, for the last three years, in respect of jute and cotton textiles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Silver Trophy Presented by M/s. Tilak Sons to the Officer Commanding 18 Punjab Regiment

344. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Tilak Sons (Liquor Dealers) had presented a silver trophy worth Rs. 3,000 to the Officer Commanding, 18 Punjab Regiment, in March 1965 ;

(b) if so, what affiliations Messrs Tilak Sons have with the Unit ;

(c) whether the acceptance of the trophy is against the existing Army orders which prohibit the acceptance of gifts/presents/donations by Army Units from Civilians ; and

(d) what action the Government has taken or proposes to take against the defaulter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes. The trophy was presented to 18 Punjab and is kept as Regiment property in Battalion record.

(b) M/s. Tilak Sons were local dealers who used to supply liquor (run.) to the Unit.

( ) Yes, if it is done without permission of higher authorities.

(d) The matter is being investigated.

**रेल डिब्बों के निर्यात का लक्ष्य**

3435. श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय : क्या बंबेईशक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अगले दो वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों को कम से कम तथा अधिक से अधिक संख्या में रेल-डिब्बों के निर्यात के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विदेशों को निर्यात किये जाने वाले रेल-डिब्बों की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है तथा उक्त डिब्बों का भारतीय मुद्रा में क्या मूल्य है और इससे अनुमानतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होगी ; और

(ग) उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ इन रेल-डिब्बों का निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

**बंबेईशक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) :** (क) जी नहीं। रेल-डिब्बों तथा सवारी डिब्बों के निर्यात का लक्ष्य, संख्या के रूप में निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**U.P. Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1952**

3436. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5235 on the 24th December, 1969 regarding U.P. Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1952 and state :

(a) The reasons for which no provisions empowering a District Magistrate to review or cancel the orders passed by him under Section 14 of the Act have been made ;

(b) whether Government are aware that many people of Meerut, in respect of whom the Rent Controller, who has delegated powers of a District Magistrate had issued wrong orders in the past, are suffering due to the absence of these provisions ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of introducing an amendment in the Act making the provisions for review or cancellation of the orders issued by a District Magistrate from the date of commencement of the Act in order to deal with the cases which have already been reviewed or lying pending for review with the District Magistrates ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) :** (a) It is not considered necessary to empower the District Magistrate to review or cancel his own orders passed under Section 14 of the Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1952. Nor is there a similar power vested in the District Magistrate under the corresponding State law, namely the U.P. (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction Act, 1947.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**P.M's Meeting with Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah**

3437. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :  
(a) whether she had a meeting with Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah on the 21st February, 1970 ;

(b) if so, what were the matters discussed ; and

(c) whether she had found any change in his views in so far his allegiance to India is concerned ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) to (c). Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah met the Prime Minister on 21st February, 1970. It was a courtesy meeting, and there was no serious discussion of a political nature.

**Use of Computer for the Publication of Trade Data**

3438. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the publication of trade

data in our country suffers from intolerable time-lags because of our failure to computerise the flow of information ;

(b) whether the Directorate of Commercial intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta once decided to instal a computer but later on decided not to have anything to do with it ;

(c) whether the staff of D.C.I.S. is totally opposed to the installation of a computer and has also threatened that if the data collection point is shifted from Calcutta they will make sure that not a single item of trade statistics leaves Calcutta port as reported in the Hindustan Times dated the 21st January, 1970 ; and

(d) if so, the details of Government's stand on the above matters and the steps being taken to expedite the release of trade data in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir, the time-lag in the publication of trade data is not inordinate and compares favourably with many other countries.

(b) to (d). The whole question is now under study by a study group. No decision has been taken. It is, however, true that the staff in general are opposed to computerisation.

#### Acquisition of land for Construction of Bhakra Dam, Sutlej Beas Link and Pong Dam

3439. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how much land of Himachal Pradesh, has been acquired by Government in the construction of Bhakra Dam and on the proposed Sutlej Beas Link and Pong Dam so far ;

(b) how much compensation in each has been paid for the land so acquired and how much is still to be paid and at what rate the compensations has been/will be paid ;

(c) how many people have been or will be rendered homeless with the construction of those Dams and how many of them have been rehabilitated, how many of them is still required to be rehabilitated and what

are the details of the assistance by way of land, lid or any other help to be given to them ; and

(d) whether the responsibility of rehabilitation of these oustees rests with the Government of Himachal Pradesh, or with Central Government or with both or with any other State or none is responsible for their rehabilitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2921/70].

#### Import of Items which are Manufactured in India

3440. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government permit import of certain items, which are actually manufactured in India and which can serve the purpose, without being imported from outside like certain items of paper and cardboard ; if so, the items of paper and cardboard for which any class of importer or exporter is granted permission ;

(b) whether some qualities of cardboard for the preparation of Ice-cream boxes, paper-glasses and packing of fish in cardboard boxes is permitted to be imported ; if so, whether these boxes can be prepared from indigenous material ; if so, the reasons for allowing its import and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are reconsidering their policy regarding the above items ; if so, when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The import of paper and boards which are manufactured in the country in adequate quantities and in suitable quality to meet the requirements, is not allowed. Certain types of paper and boards which are either not produced in the country or the production of which is inadequate to meet the demand, the terms of quality or quantity, are, however, allowed to be imported. The items of paper and



paper-board and the end-uses for which they are allowed to be imported by actual users are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2922/70*] The items of paper and paper boards which are allowed to be imported under the policy for registered exporters are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2922/70*]

(b) Waxing Cartridge Paper and wood free glazed boards including sulphite boards are allowed to be imported for the manufacture of ice-cream cups, tumblers, etc. Import of these paper and boards is allowed because similar qualities of paper and boards produced in the country from bamboo adopting the sulphate pulping process has a tendency to turn into a dirty grey colour when waxed. The import of cardboards, corrugated boards and cardboard boxes are allowed under the policy for registered exporters for the purpose of packing of fish and other marine products. The import of cardboard boxes are allowed because importers in foreign countries of our marine products desire that these products should be packed in such cartons so that these can be marketed through the retail stores in those countries. As the value of imported containers in relation to the value of the main products exported is small, this facility has been given to the exporters.

(c) The policy for the import of paper and paper boards is under review.

**'Agro-Industrial Complex in U. P.'**

3441. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :  
SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRIJYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :  
SHRI GADILINGANA  
GOWD :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has drawn up a scheme to set up an agro-industrial complex in Western Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the board outlines of the scheme ;

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred ; and

(d) when the scheme will be put into operation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A working Group set up by the Atomic Energy Commission has submitted a preliminary report on the setting up of Agro-Industrial Complexes around large-sized Nuclear Power Stations. One of the locations studied refers to Western U. P. The salient features of the report of the Working Group along with the report are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) The report submitted was preliminary in nature. Further studies by the Working Group are now in progress. The question of arriving at any conclusions and taking steps for implementation will arise only after the current studies are completed.

**Militant Attitude of South Hall Indian Workers Association in London**

3442 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Workers Association of South Hall in London has announced that it would adopt militant methods to defend the rights and the lives of coloured immigrants in United Kingdom ;

(b) if so, whether the United Kingdom Government has longed protest against the activities of Indians in U. K. ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports that the Indian Workers Association of Molverhamp-ton passed a resolution to this effect as a response to a speech made by Mr. Enoch Powell at Scarborough in January, 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise at present.

**Illumination of Statues on Republic Day, 1970**

3443. SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI BENI SHANKAR  
SHARMA :

**SHRI YAJNA DATT**

**SHARMA :**

**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that statues of Late Shri Moti Lal Nehru and of Dr. Ambedkar were illuminated on the occasion of Republic Day alongwith other Government buildings in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the statue of Sardar Patel, standing in Patel Chowk, Parliament Street, was not illuminated ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Statues of late Shri Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar were illuminated. They are located Parliament House estate, the responsibility for which was undertaken by Government. Arrangements for illumination of other statues were given to the NDMC and the Delhi Municipal Corporation within their areas. As regards the statue of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the NDMC has certain arrangements for illumination on a permanent basis. There were in force during the Republic Day celebrations, 1970 and in addition the trees surrounding the statue were illuminated.

(c) Does not arise.

**Israeli Protest at Flooding of Indian Market with Copies of Hitler's Mein Kampf Published by Indian Concerns**

3444. **SHRI JAI SINGH :**  
**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**  
**SHRI YAJNA DATT**  
**SHARMA :**  
**SHRI CHENGALRAYA**  
**NAIDU :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consulate of Israel in India has strongly objected to the flooding of Indian markets with copies of Hitler's *Mein Kampf* published by two Indian concerns ;

(b) whether Government propose to investigate into the financial involvement of

some local and foreign interests in the Indian Publishing houses who have published the book and also to ban such anti-Jewish literature as requested by the Consulate General ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Consulate of Israel at Bombay drew the attention of the Government of India to the fact that Hitler's "*Mein Kampf*" had been published by an Indian firm of publishers and asked the book to be banned. In a press release, which was later formally withdrawn, the Israeli Consulate posed the question as to who was financing this publication. The Government consider that the book is part of political history and see no reason to impose a ban on the book. In the social conditions prevailing in India it is not likely to provoke any anti-Jewish feelings. The Government do not consider it necessary to investigate the financial affairs of the publishing firm on the basis of insinuations.

**Production of AVRO-748**

3445. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of AVRO-748 in Kanpur has gone up ;

(b) if so, number of planes manufactured during 1969 ; and

(c) the programme of manufacture for 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The production of Avro-748 aircraft at Kanpur Division of HAL has increased progressively over the past few years.

(b) 7 planes were manufactured and delivered during 1969.

(c) It is expected that 9 aircrafts will be manufactured during 1970.

**Increase in the Export of Permanent Magnets Co.**

3447. **SHRI GANESH GHOSH :**  
**SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**

**SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :**  
**SHRI B. K. MODAK :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Permanent Magnets Co. has increased its exports substantially during 1969 ;

(b) if so, the extent of rise and the countries to which the products were exported ; and

(c) the steps that enabled the company to boost up the exports to such a large extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The information is not available as statistics of actual exports are not compiled exporter-wise.

#### Engineering Goods Exports

3448. **SHRI GANESH GHOSH :**  
**SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :**  
**SHRI K. RAMANI :**  
**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**  
**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**  
**SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :**  
**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD**  
**MANDAL :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engineering goods exports have gone up during 1969 ;

(b) if so, steps taken, which have resulted in the rise of exports ;

(c) the names of the companies which have exported items worth more than Rs. 5 lakhs during the year and the exported products ; and

(d) foreign exchange received by each company during the year as import entitlement ?

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

(b) The steps taken to raise exports of engineering goods, among other things, are :

(i) sustained and serious efforts of the industry to secure orders against global tenders.

(ii) incentives/facilities allowed by Government against exports ;

(iii) help and guidance given by Engineering Export Promotion Council to exporters.

(c) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2923/70.]

(d) There are over 200 items of engineering goods qualifying different rates of import entitlement. The labour involved in compiling this information in respect of 185 exporters from different licensing authorities at various ports will not be commensurate with the public interest to be served.

#### Materials Pilfered by Officials of Farakka Barrage

3449. **SHRI GANESH GHOSH :**  
**SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**  
**SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :**  
**SHRI B. K. MODAK :**

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

(a) whether certain officials in Farakka project were found to be pilfering certain materials from the project ;

(b) if so, the names of the officials and details of the pilferage ;

(c) whether certain trade Union leaders were falsely charged for obstructing the project ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the officials for pilferage as well as levelling false charges against trade union functionaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A case was brought to the notice of the project authorities in which some steel material not approved for disposal was being taken away in two trucks alongwith scrap steel material which had been disposed of. One Assistant Engineer, Civil Stores Division (Shri G. R. Setty) and one Store-keeper (Shri Pashupati Sinha) were arrested by Police

Three helpers and one tinal were arrested in connection with the theft of fuel of marine tugs.

These cases are under police investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The persons involved in two cases i.e., the Assistant Engineer, the Store-keeper, the helpers and the tindal have been placed under suspension, pending finalisation of investigations by the Police.

The question of taking action against officials for levelling false charges does not arise.

**Memorandum given by Residents of Joshimath to the Ex-Defence Minister and Prime Minister**

3450. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL ;  
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM ;  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH ;  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI ;

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Joshimath and nearby villages had given a memorandum to the Prime Minister and the Ex-Defence Minister when they had visited that area in June, 1966 and May, 1966 respectively ;

(b) if so, their main demands ;

(c) whether some of the villages of the area are surrounded by Military Cantonment and it has become difficult for the people of these villages to move freely and carry on their livelihood ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to shift these villages and rehabilitate these people, elsewhere ; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to gain the confidence of the people of this border area whose land, orchards and thus their livelihood has been snatched away by the Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**

(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the visit of the then Defence Minister to Joshimath in May, 1966, a deputation of local people discussed with him various problems arising out of requisition of land at Joshimath. It was suggested that the entire village of Dadaun should be acquired by Defence and two areas at a place popularly known as "Sunil Spur", which were proposed to be requisitioned for the Army on temporary basis, should be acquired permanently. They also requested for payment of adequate compensation for requisitioned land.

Neither of the two areas mentioned above has been taken over from Army purposes as no necessity has so far been felt therefor. The final assessment and disbursement by the local revenue authorities is being expedited. Meanwhile, "on account" payment has been made.

(c) The need and convenience of the villagers are given due consideration while locating defence units and establishments and acquiring or requisitioning land and property in consultation with local civil authorities.

(d) The need for shifting villages has not arisen in Joshimath area. The owners of land are paid compensation according to law. The question of their further rehabilitation is a matter within the competence of the State Government.

(e) The presence of the troops in Joshimath area has created a greater sense of security in the mind of locals and has given an impetus to the economy of the area.

**Canteen Stores Department (India)**

3451. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the final authority in approving the supplies of new goods to CSD (I) organisation--its General Manager at Bombay or the C.C.O.'s Organisation at New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite Q.G.M.'s orders on the subject not to approve further new supplies, it leaves a lot of loopholes for the C.C.O.'s Organisation to approve supplies of certain brands of new goods to C.S.D.(I) through back door methods and numerous complaints of suppliers Organisations are there to this effect ; and

(c) whether with a view to obviating such complaints, Government would see to it that a sub-committee of the C.S.D. (I)'s Board of Control is entrusted with this task in future approvals ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**

(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The authority competent to introduce new items in the CSD (I) is the Board of Administration. The exercise of these powers is subject to such directions as may be issued by the higher authorities.

(b) There are no orders of the QMG banning the introduction of new items. The CCO is a Staff Officer of the QMG and there is no scope for any "back door" manipulation by the Canteen Section of the QMG Branch. No complaint in this respect has been received by Government from any suppliers organisation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Machinery to Review the Export Performance

3452. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the action taken on the proposal to set up a separate machinery in his Ministry to review export-performance at the end of each financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : The question of setting up a machinery for regularly reviewing export performance is under consideration.

#### Submission of Report by Expert Committee of Engineers of Ganga River Commission

3453. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee of Engineers of the Ganga River Commission have submitted any report regarding the erosion problems of Mekumeh Bartya and Rahimpur areas in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The report is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Development and Expansion of Proof and Experimental Centre at Balasore

3454. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the money spent for the development and expansion of Proof and Experimental Centre at Chandipore-on-sea at Balasore during the last three financial years and

consequent new employment created, category-wise ;

(b) the programme for expansion of the above Centre during the coming three years and employment potentiality of such expansion, category-wise ; and

(c) whether posts under various heads are still vacant in the above centre ; if so, their details and reason for not filling up the posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The money spent for the development and expansion of Proof and Experimental Establishment at Balasore during the last three financial years is as under :

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	(Estimated)		
Major Works (excluding minor and maintenance)	2.77	4.13	11.77
Stores	27.58	25.74	28.60

During the above period, two gazetted posts and 30 non gazetted posts were sanctioned on *ad-hoc* basis to cope with the increased workload. The details of these posts are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2924/70.]

(b) The programme for expansion of the above Centre in the next 3 years will be mainly on the works side and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 6.72 lakhs for 1970-71, Rs. 10 lakhs for 1971-72 and Rs. 30 lakhs for 1972-73. It is also proposed to improve the instrumentation facilities during the coming years by installing various new sophisticated instruments. A proposal to augment the existing staff is under consideration. It would be premature to give details in this regard.

(c) At this point of time, the posts of three Junior Scientific Assistants, one Assistant Foreman, two Clerks and 16 industrial posts are lying vacant due to normal wastages. Action has been initiated to fill up these posts, but as prescribed procedure

have to be followed in this regard, some delay is inevitable.

**Appointment of Judge Advocate General/  
Chief Legal Adviser of the Army  
and Air Force**

3455 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons with qualifications equivalent to that of a High Court Judge are appointed to the post of the Judge Advocate General/Chief Legal Adviser of the Army and the Air Force in accordance with the statutory provisions laid down in the Navy Act, 1957 ; and

(b) if so, whether the persons appointed to the above posts have the prescribed judicial qualifications ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The provisions of the Navy Act, 1957 are not applicable to appointments as JAG Army and JAG Air Force. The persons holding the posts of JAG Army and JAG Air Force have the qualifications prescribed for the posts.

**Export Trade**

3456. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH :  
SHRI VISWANATHA  
MENON :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export targets of 1969-70 are likely to be fulfilled ;

(b) if not, the expected shortfall in the target of exports and the reasons for this shortfall ; and

(c) the total amount spent on various export promotion schemes during the year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is not possible at this stage to say to what extent the export targets for 1969-70 may be fulfilled.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total amount spent so far from the Market Development Fund, on various export promotion schemes for the period 1-4-1969 to 28-2-1970 amounts of Rs. 4097.64 lakhs.

**Indo-Nepal Talks on Tibet**

3457. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any talk between the officials of India and Nepal regarding Tibet in New Delhi on the 4th September, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Hindus Fleeing from East Pakistan**

3458. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :  
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Hindus coming from East Pakistan, are afraid of the activities of the two 'Jamaiats', i. e., 'Jamaiate Islam' and 'Nizame Islam' against them, to win the Elections ;

(b) if so, the number of Hindus who have come to India ; and

(c) the proposals before Government regarding smooth living of Hindus in East Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is reported that some political parties in Pakistan, including Jamat-e-Islami, have been making sinister insinuations questioning the minority community's loyalty to Pakistan, as a part of their electioneering campaign which began after 1st January, 1970. According to information available so far, 3559 persons migrated to India from East Pakistan during the months of October, November and December, 1969. Figures relating to the current year are not yet available.

(c) Government have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government towards its obligations to the minorities.

#### Export of Roses through S. T. C.

3459. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that S. T. C. has started export of Indian roses on a commercial basis ;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of the exports consignment-wise during the year ;

(c) the countries in which permanent markets are visualised ; and

(d) the yearly anticipated turnover and the agency through which export of quality roses will be obtained in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation has sent only trial consignments of roses on an experimental basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Corporation expects to market roses in West European countries.

(d) About 30,000 roses in 1970-71. The roses will be obtained from nurseries in India.

#### Atomic Reactor at Kalpakkam

3460. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Reactor, under construction, at Kalpakkam is going to be an all-Indian project in skill and material ; and

(b) if so, its capacity, cost, and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The construction is being done entirely by Indian engineers. The imported component of the first unit is estimated to be 22%.

(b) The first unit of 200 MWe has been

sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 61.78 crores and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1974.

#### India's Image in European Countries

3461. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :  
SHRI R. K. AMIN :  
SHRI A. DIPPA :  
SHRI D. AMAT :  
SHRI N. K. SOMAMI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India in the recent past has received disturbing reports about India's image going down in several European countries ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Rehabilitation of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers

3462. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA :  
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have been absorbed in Central Industrial Security Force, Railway Protection Force, Territorial Army, Border Security Force, N. C. C. etc. ;

(b) the concessions given by the Government to these released officers for starting small-scale industries ;

(c) whether Government have made any reservation for these officers in the recruitment in public undertakings and in the Police Force ; and

(d) the fresh concessions which Government propose to give to these officers for proper rehabilitation ?

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

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

(b) to (d). The State Governments have been requested to extend all facilities including finance, technical know-how, raw materials, etc., to released emergency commissioned officers in their efforts to organise and own cooperatives in the industrial sector. An officer on Special duty has been appointed in the Directorate General Resettlement who provides information and guidance about source and facilities for starting small-scale industries and also helps the realised officers in the preparation/starting of small-scale industries schemes.

Public Sector Undertakings have been approached to reserve certain percentage of vacancies in their officers cadre for absorption of the ECOs, keeping in view the reservations in Class I and Class II posts in Government Departments. They have also been requested that while so absorbing them, some relaxation should be given in regard to age of entry, educational qualifications and other requirements, in consideration for the service rendered by them in the Defence Forces. Public Sector Undertakings are, however, autonomous bodies and it is in their discretion to reserve vacancies for released ECOs and to grant them appropriate service concessions after their absorption in the Undertakings.

Reservations of 30% has been made in Indian Police Service, recruitment to which is made on the basis of competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Large number of ECOs have also been absorbed in the Central Police Forces, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police, etc., without there being any reservation for them in these Forces. Similarly a number of State Governments have also made reservations for recruitment to their Police Force in favour of the released ECOs.

A proposal to grant loans to ECOs who seek such assistance for undergoing professional training, management training or higher educational studies within the country, from the Central Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen is under consideration.

The Coordination Committee of the Custodians of Public Sector Banks are being asked to consider the question of reserving a percentage of vacancies in these Banks for

recruitment of ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers.

**विद्युत बाजार में काली मिर्च की मांग**

3463. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत बाजार में काली मिर्च की मांग बहुत बढ़ रही है तथा काली मिर्च का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार भारत के हाथों से निकल कर अन्य देशों के हाथों में जा रहा है ;

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

(ग) काली मिर्च का निर्यात बढ़ाने तथा एम मम्बम्ब में अन्य देशों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेबक) :** (क) और (ख). विद्युत में काली मिर्च की मांग धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रही है और भारत प्रायः अपने निर्यातों का स्तर बनाये हुए है ।

(ग) काली मिर्च की खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने और उत्पादक देशों के साथ बातचीत करके अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों को उपयुक्त स्तर पर स्थिर करने के लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

**बेल्जियम द्वारा पाकिस्तान में आण्विक बिजली घर की स्थापना**

3464. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि भारत आण्विक क्षेत्र में बेल्जियम से काफी आगे है फिर भी बेल्जियम पाकिस्तान को एक आण्विक बिजली घर की सप्लाई कर रहा है ; और

(ख) भारत में आण्विक बिजली घर का



निर्माण करने तथा उसका निर्यात करने के बारे में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

**प्रधान मन्त्री, बिजल मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :** (क) समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचारों के अनुसार बेल्जियम की एक फर्म पाकिस्तान को एक परमाणु बिजली घर सप्लाई करेगी।

(ख) हमारी अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद ही परमाणु बिजली घर निर्यात करने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

**विदेशों में भारतीय राजनयिकों द्वारा अपने सेवा-काल में रोजगार के लिए बातचीत**

3465. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राजनयिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 1969 में अपने कार्यकाल में विदेशों में रोजगार के लिए बातचीत की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय ने हाल में इस आशय का एक आदेश जारी किया है कि किसी भी राजनयिक को इस उद्देश्य से बातचीत नहीं करनी चाहिए ; और

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

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :** (क) 1969 में, एक राजनयिक अधिकारी, यथा जनरल जे० एन० चौधरी को, जो उस समय कनाडा में भारत के उच्चायुक्त थे, भारत सरकार की सेवा से निवृत्त होने के बाद, कनाडा विश्वविद्यालय में प्रतिष्ठि प्रोफेसर के रूप में नियुक्ति ग्रहण करने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). 1966 में, भारत सरकार के ए० मन्त्रालय द्वारा सामान्य अनुदेश जारी

किए गए थे, जिनमें इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी कि सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को चाहिए कि जब तक वे सेवा में रहें वे उपयुक्त सरकारी प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना वाणिज्यिक नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने से अपने को दूर रखें। विदेश मन्त्रालय ने इस विषय पर आगे कोई अनुदेश नहीं जारी किए।

**भारत ब्रिटेन वार्ता में समस्याओं पर चर्चा**

3467. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय तथा ब्रिटिश शिष्टमंडलों ने हाल ही में लन्दन में दोनों देशों के बीच पारस्परिक सहयोग के सम्बन्ध में विचारों का आदान-प्रदान किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन मुख्य समस्याओं पर चर्चा की गई ; और

(ग) दोनों देशों के शिष्टमंडलों द्वारा किये गये निर्णयों के बारे में सरकार किस हद तक सहमत है ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :** (क) से (ग). मैं माननीय संदभ्य का ध्यान अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3508 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जिसका उत्तर भी आज ही दिया जा रहा है।

**विदेशों में स्थित दूतावासों के कार्यालयों में भारतीय नेताओं के चित्रों का प्रदर्शन**

3468. श्री धोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में स्थित अपने दूतावासों को अपने कार्यालयों में वर्तमान तथा भूतकाल के भारतीय नेताओं के चित्रों को प्रदर्शित करने के बारे में कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके चित्रों के, उक्त निर्देशों के अन्तर्गत, प्रदर्शन की अनुमति सरकार ने दे दी थी ; और

(घ) यदि कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किये गये हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**बंबई-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :** (क) मे (ग). अपने राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के चित्र लगाने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किये हैं। लेकिन सामान्यतः महात्मा गांधी, पंडित नेहरू, टैगोर जैसे नेताओं के तथा राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मन्त्री के चित्र विदेश स्थित हमारे प्रायः सभी मिशनों और केन्द्रों में लगे हुए हैं।

(घ) इस तरह के निर्देश जारी करने की कभी जरूरत या मौका नहीं आया है।

#### इंग्लैंड को कपड़े का निर्यात

3469. श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या बंबई-कार्य व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ब्रिटेन के बाजार में अपनी प्रगति गवां रहा है और वहां भारतीय कपड़े की खपत घट गई है और हांगकांग, जापान तथा पाकिस्तान जैसे देश प्रतियोगिता में आगे आ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य देशों की तुलना में भारत इस प्रतियोगिता में पीछे क्यों है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है अथवा करने का विचार नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**बंबई-कार्य व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) :** (क) हालांकि वर्ष 1969

में भारत से ब्रिटेन को किये गये सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यातों में गिरावट हुई है जिसका कारण बाजार में मंदी और ब्रिटेन सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रतिबन्धात्मक उपाय हैं, परन्तु यह ठीक नहीं है कि अन्य देशों की तुलना में उस बाजार में भारत के सूती वस्त्रों की प्रसिद्धि और खपत घट रही है।

(ख) से (घ). ब्रिटेन को सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात बनाये रखने और उन्हें बढ़ाने के लिए भरमक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

#### Visit by the Chairmam of MMTC to Japan

3470. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is scheduled to visit Tokyo on the 5th March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the purpose of this visit ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Chairman of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation left for Japan on the 7th March, 1970 to negotiate with the Japanese Steel Mills (i) long term supply of Bailadila ore beyond 1970-71, (ii) price and contract terms for supplies during 1970-71, (iii) extension of basic grade and high grade contracts beyond 1970-71 and (iv) loading rates for supply of Daitari ore via Paradeep in 1970-71 against spot contract already concluded.

#### Wagon Deal with Russia

3471. SHRI RABI RAY :  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Skshkov, Chairman of the Soviet State Committee on foreign economic relations

during his recent visit to India conveyed to Government that the Soviet Premier Kosygin is keen to see through the proposed wagon deal ;

(b) if so, whether he met any of the Ministers in this connection ; and

(c) the follow-up action done in this connection after the visit of Mr. Skachkov and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAN SEWAK) : (a) to (c). In the course of his courtesy call on the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Skachkov said that while Soviet Government was keen to import Railway Wagon from India, further progress had not been made due to lack of agreement on the question of price.

#### Setting up of Projects for the Production of Defence Equipments

3472. SHRI RABI RAY :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several new projects for the production of defence equipment, within the country are under the consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Development and production of weapons and other defence equipment is a continuously evolving process. Consequently a number of new items are always under examination and planning for production in the existing defence factories or new units to be set up for this purpose. Currently the major new items under consideration for production are ammunition for medium calibre guns, medium field guns, propellants and other explosives, armoured fighting vehicles, special alloys and steels, aircraft accessories, electronic equipment and certain types of missiles

#### Talks With Afghan Prime Minister

3473 SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry met the Prime Minister of Afghanistan on the 21st February ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed with Prime Minister of Afghanistan ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The discussions covered areas of mutual interest between India and Afghanistan including the forthcoming meetings of non-aligned States and bilateral economic relations.

#### Conversion of Donations to N. L. F. Into Foreign Exchange

3474. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have allowed the National Liberation Front delegation which visited India to convert the money which they received as donations here, in foreign exchange ; and

(b) if so, the total amount and under which rules ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Visit by Representatives of Unconstitutional Parallel Governments

3475. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state Government's Policy regarding visit to India by delegation of the Unconstitutional parallel Governments formed in various democratic countries of the World other than the duly constituted Governments functioning in those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Government deal only with delegations

sponsored by Governments of countries recognised by India. When a private or non-governmental organisation in India wishes to invite a delegation which is not sponsored by the recognised Government of that country, Government consider and decide each case on its merit, taking into account the desirability of keeping in touch with different sections of public opinion in the interest of peace and cooperation.

**Appointment of Persons holding Degrees in Law in Legal Departments in Air Force**

3478 SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons holding law degrees who have been appointed in the Legal Departments (Judge-Advocate Generals Department) in the Air Force, Army and Navy ; and

(b) whether the head of the Legal Department of the I. A. F., the Chief Legal Adviser of the Air Force holds a Law Degree and has legal/judicial experience of over ten years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The number of officers appointed in the legal departments of Army, Navy and Air Force and holding law degree are 22, 6 and 17 respectively.

(b) The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force does not hold a University Law Degree and does not have legal/judicial experience of over 10 years. He, however, successfully completed the Judge Advocate's course of 10 months duration.

**Amount Spent by Central Irrigation and Power Ministry in Each State**

3479. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount, spent by the Central Irrigation and Power Ministry in each State separately since 1967 ; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent this year in each State upto 31st March, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Earmarked Central assistance in the form of loans for financing selected major irrigation, power and multipurpose projects, Rural Electrification etc., were given to the various State Governments within their overall Annual Plan Ceilings up to 1968-69. A statement indicating the quantum of Central assistance to the various State Governments during the two financial years, 1967-68 and 1968-69, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2925/70]

(b) It has been decided that from 1969-70 onwards, Central assistance to State Governments for implementation of their Annual Plans would be in the form of block loans/grants. The Central assistance to the States will not be related to any individual scheme/group of schemes or head of development on the basis of matching contribution. However, in order to ensure that the priorities for the 'Plan' are generally maintained in the course of implementation, it has been decided that the outlays under certain heads or sub-heads and for a few specified schemes shall be earmarked. The specified schemes cover certain continuing major irrigation schemes and schemes for generation and transmission of power. The extent to which outlays are earmarked for selected irrigation and power schemes for the year 1969-70 is indicated in the statement attached. The outlays approved for these schemes will not be divertible to any other programme/scheme. The block loans/grants are being released by the Ministry of Finance.

This Ministry is administering only one Centrally sponsored scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. This is a power transmission scheme for the development of inter-State links. The Central assistance would be 100%. The allocations state-wise for 1969-70 are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2925/70]

**Non-Implementation of Narmada Project in Madhya Pradesh**

3480. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of Government blocking the implementation of Narmada

Projects in Madhya Pradesh, Government is considering providing some other means of irrigation to Madhya Pradesh ;

- (b) if so, details thereof ; and  
(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) to (c). The draft Fourth Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 61 crores in Madhya Pradesh for major and medium irrigation schemes, of which Rs. 53.56 crores was intended for continuing schemes, Rs. 4 crores for investigation, research, workshop etc., and Rs 3.44 crores only for new schemes. Clearance to further projects in the Narmada basin will be considered after the Tribunal have given their decision. In the meantime the State may also find resources for implementation of new schemes.

#### Survey of Narbada Valley Project of Madhya Pradesh

3481. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the detailed survey of Narbada Valley Projects in Madhya Pradesh would be undertaken by Central Government;  
(b) if so, when and the details of survey proposed to be undertaken ; and  
(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) to (c). The planning and investigation of irrigation and power projects are the responsibility of the State Governments.

Preliminary investigations were in the past carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission on Bargi, Punasa, Barwaha, Haranphal, Tawa, Barna and Kolar Projects at the cost of the State Government. The State Government have since the past few years been carrying out further investigations in the Narmada and other basins with their own staff.

#### Selection of Projects for being placed before the World Bank Team

3482. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of

IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the principles on which Irrigation Projects are selected for being placed before World Bank Team to be financed by them ; and  
(b) the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) The World Bank and its affiliate the International Development Association consider for assistance under their procedures priority projects designed to increase the output of useful goods and services to raise standards of living of the borrowing country. They lend only for projects or programmes which are of high priority for the borrowing country's economic development, which are economically and technically sound and which have satisfactory prospects of being carried out and operated successfully.

Keeping the above in view, irrigation projects which are already included in the plans and are in initial stages of construction or have good prospects of such inclusion ; which are free from inter-state water disputes; and which have sufficient resources provided in the State Plans for completion in 5 or 6 years of the engineering works as well as the ayacut development work are considered for posing to the World Bank.

(b) An Irrigation Reconnaissance Mission of the World Bank visited India in January-February, 1969 and identified the following eight projects for possible assistance from World Bank/IDA : -

1. Mahi-Kadana Irrigation (Gujarat)
2. Tawa Irrigation (Madhya Pradesh)
3. Krishna-Godavari Delta Flood Control (Andhra Pradesh)
4. Godavari Barrage (Andhra Pradesh)
5. Upper Krishna (Mysore)
6. Jayakwadi State I (Maharashtra)
7. Cauvery Delta (Tamil Nadu)
8. Pochampad (Andhra Pradesh)

Out of these Projects, a credit of \$ 35 million has been granted by the I.D.A. on February 9, 1970 for the Mahi-Kadana Project. The other Projects are still under pre-appraisal/Appraisal stage.

प्राणिक भारत (न्यूक्लियर इंडिया) के हिन्दी संस्करण का प्रकाशन

3483. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :  
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4982 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "न्यूक्लियर इंडिया" का हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अंग्रेजी संस्करण में प्रयुक्त अंग्रेजी तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्दावली को उसके मूल रूप में बनाये रख कर 'न्यूक्लियर इंडिया' को फिलहाल देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) न्यूक्लियर इंडिया में उच्च-वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी विषयों पर लेख प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का प्रति व्यक्ति उपयोग

3484. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :  
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965-66 के आकड़ों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति 30 किलोवाट बिजली का वार्षिक उपयोग होता है जबकि राष्ट्रीय प्रति व्यक्ति उपयोग औसतन

61 किलोवाट होता है और मद्रास में 89 किलोवाट होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस शैथिल्य असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश को अतिरिक्त सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां। 1965-66 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की प्रतिव्यक्ति खपत 30 यूनिट थी जबकि तमिलनाडु में यह 89 यूनिट थी और अखिल भारतीय औसत 61 यूनिट थी ।

(ख) योजना आयोग, इस समय चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिजली विकास पर होने वाले परिव्यय को अन्तिम रूप दे रहा है । बहरहाल, यह आशा की जाती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चौथी योजना के अंत तक बिजली की प्रतिव्यक्ति खपत लगभग 90 यूनिट हो जायगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश अथवा हरियाणा में एक आणविक संयंत्र की स्थापना

3485. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :  
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत 17-18 वर्षों में विद्युत जनन संयंत्रों में 373 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा में एक भी संयंत्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अणु शक्ति आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 1000 मेगावाट का अणुशक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में सिफारिश की थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश

में किसी उपयुक्त स्थान पर एक अणु-शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कार्य कब तक हाथ में लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना से लेकर अब तक बिजली का उत्पादन करने के लिए 290.23 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किये हैं। बदरपुर बिजलीघर, जिसके निर्माण पर 249 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे, से उत्तरी बिजली क्षेत्र जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा शामिल है बिजली सप्लाई की जायेगी।

इस अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा राज्यों द्वारा राज्य की योजना के एक भाग के रूप में लगाये गये परम्परागत हाइड्रो तथा थर्मल बिजलीघरों, जिनके लिए केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता दी गई थी, की स्थापित क्षमता क्रमशः 1218 मेगावाट तथा 490 मेगावाट थी।

(ख) से (घ). परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये एक कार्यकारी वर्ग के प्रारम्भिक अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का क्षेत्र उन क्षेत्रों में से एक है जहां बड़े आकार के परमाणु बिजलीघरों के इंद-गिदं कृषि उद्योग समूह की स्थापना की जा सकती है। ऐसा उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने अथवा उत्तरी बिजली क्षेत्र में एक नया परमाणु बिजलीघर लगाने के बारे में निराण्य उपरोक्त वर्ग द्वारा व्यापक रूप से किये जा रहे अध्ययनों के परिणामों तथा उपलब्ध साधनों पर निर्भर करता है।

**बूताबासों में सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग**

3486. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्री 30 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित

प्रश्न संख्या 1428 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार सभी भारतीय राजनयिक मिशनों को अपने सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के बारे में आदेश जारी करने का है ?

बंबेसिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : इस स्थिति में सारा काम-काज हिन्दी में ही करना तो सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन विदेश-स्थित मिशनों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिए हैं कि जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो हिन्दी का प्रयोग करें, जैसे हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दें, निमंत्रण पत्र और संदेश हिन्दी में दें और अगर जरूरत हो तो इसके लिए स्थानीय भाषा का भी प्रयोग किया जाये, नाम-पट्ट और साइनबोर्ड हिन्दी में बनवाये अपने अधिकारियों को यह भी हिदायत दे दी गई है कि वे आपस में बातचीत करने समय हिंदी में ही बोलें और कहीं सम्भव हो विदेशी व्यक्तियों के साथ भी हिंदी में बात करें।

**बिजली की प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन लागत**

3487. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न बिजली उत्पादक एककां में बिजली की प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन लागत कितनी आती है ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक एकक से कृषि प्रयोजनों औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों तथा घरेलू प्रयोग के लिये बिजली किन दरों पर सप्लाई की जाती है ; और

(ग) लागत से कम दरों पर बिजली क्यों सप्लाई की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों में 1968-69 के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन की औसत लागत का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रक्ष किया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2926/70]

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई की औसत का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। बेल्जिये संख्या LT—2926/70]

(ग) कुछ विद्युत-धातुकर्मिय, रासायनिक उर्वरक तथा अन्य उद्योगों को बिजली की सप्लाई निम्न दरों पर की जा रही है जिसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इन उद्योगों में बिजली का अत्यन्त गहन प्रयोग होता है।

ज्वायंट साईफर ब्यूरो में तकनीकी सहायकों की श्रेणी-2 के पदों पर पदोन्नति

3488. श्री मौलूह प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1969 में ज्वायंट साईफर ब्यूरो में तकनीकी सहायकों की श्रेणी-2 के राजपत्रित पदों पर पदोन्नति करने के लिये एक तालिका बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको उक्त तालिका में से पदोन्नति किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1969 में बनाई गई तालिका में से वर्ष 1970 में भी कुछ व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नति किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वर्ष 1970 के लिए नई तालिका न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डॉ० ए० कृष्णा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तीन अनुसूचित जाति कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया है। कोई अनुसूचित वर्ग ज्वायंट साईफर ब्यूरो में तकनीकी सहायक-जी० डी० आर० तथा डी० के तौर पर काम पर नहीं लगाया गया।

(ग) और (घ). पेनल एक वर्ष तक या समाप्त हो जाय तो उससे पहले तक जारी रहते हैं। यदि पहले समाप्त न हो जाए तो 11-7-1969 को बनाए गए पैनलों से 10-7-1970 तक पदोन्नतियों की जायेंगी। वर्तमान पेनल समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् नए पैनल बनाए जायेंगे।

अफ्रीका में एशियाई व्यापार का अफ्रीकीकरण करने सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रमंडलीय समिति

3489. श्री मौलूह प्रसाद : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रमंडलीय देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने 1967 में राष्ट्रमंडलीय प्रधान मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों में व्यापार सेवा का अफ्रीकीकरण करने की नीति के कारण एशियाइयों द्वारा उठाई गई कठिनाइयों का हल खोजने के लिए एक अनौपचारिक बातचीत की थी और राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय में एक समिति का गठन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने उक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य सम्भवतः उस अनौपचारिक बातचीत का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जो राष्ट्रमंडल देशों के बीच प्रव्रजन की कतिपय समस्याओं के बारे में गत 1969 में राष्ट्रमंडल प्रधान मन्त्री सम्मेलन के बाहर कुछ राष्ट्रमंडल देशों में हुई थी। राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय के महासचिव से निवेदन किया गया था कि वे इस प्रश्न के कतिपय पहलुओं की जांच करें। महासचिव की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।



**Imports of Raw Materials**

349). SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of imports of raw cotton, jute, raw wool, hides and skins and crude oil, year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(b) whether Government will consider the desirability to import these essential raw materials through Public Sector Undertakings like State Trading Corporation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Statement giving the value of imports of raw cotton, jute, raw wool, hides and skins and crude oil etc is attached.

(b) and (c). It is the policy of the Government to extend progressively the scope of activities of the State Trading agencies in the import trade. In accordance with this policy, import of a number of commodities has been canalised through S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. Such canalisation is proposed to be extended in future to such new items as are found suitable for state trading.

*Statement*

Statement showing Value of import of raw Cotton, jute, raw wool, hides and skins, undressed, and petroleum crude and partly refined during 1967-68 to 1969-70 (upto Nov., '69)

(Value in Lakhs of Rs.)

S. No.	Description	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (upto Nov.)
1.	Raw Cotton.	8301	9018	5755
2.	Jute (incl. bimli patam jute and mesta).	482	1646	504
3.	Raw Wool.	1127	1041	1137
4.	Hides and skins (Incl. fur skins) undressed.	131	174	124
5.	Petroleum crude and partly refined for further refining (excl. natural gasoline).	5973	5431	2920

**Defence Orders Placed on Engineering Industry**

3491. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the value of defence orders placed with the engineering industry, large-scale and small scale, separately, State-wise and year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Except for purchases made on Government to Government basis, purchases of stores for meeting the Defence needs are made by and large through the Central Procurement Agency viz., the D.G.S. and D. A statement is attached indicating the value of the orders placed by the D.G.S. and D. with the engineering industry for meeting the Defence needs during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto December, 69), classified by source of manufacture and State-wise location of supplier. Similar statistics have not been maintained by the D.G.S. and D. prior to 1968-69.

Information regarding orders placed by the Department of Defence Supplies is being collected and a statement will be laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT--292/70]

**Balance of Trade With U.S.A. and Federal Republic of Germany**

3492. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the balance of trade with the U.S.A. and Federal Republic of Germany, year-wise, from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(b) causes for the adverse balance of trade, if any, with them ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that comparatively high prices charged by these two countries for the goods and services they export are some of the main causes for adverse balances of trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The adverse trade balance with these countries is due to the larger

volume of imports from these countries relative to Indian exports to these countries, especially large imports of food grains and other agricultural products from U.S.A. under P. L. 480 and import of machinery under

various aid programmes from both the countries. It is not the price factor but the volume of imports which is the major cause of the adverse Indian trade balance with these countries.

*Statement*

(Value in Rs. crores)

	U.S.A.			Federal Republic of Germany		
	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade
1967-8	207.43	776.64	(—) 569.21	21.25	142.84	(—) 121.33
1968-69	234.27	575.06	(—) 340.79	26.50	119.74	(—) 93.24
1969-79 (Upto Nov '69)	161.51	245.50	(—) 167.99	18.67	51.74	(—) 33.07

**Progress of Hirinala Project In Mysore**

3493. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of Hirinala Project in Bailhongal Taluk of Belgaum District in Mysore State ; and

(b) the extent of irrigation envisaged and the estimate of amount so far involved and the amount required for its completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Hirinala Project is estimated to cost Rs. 165.15 lakhs and envisages irrigation of 10,750 acres.

The State Government have reported that an expenditure of Rs. 7.07 lakhs was incurred till 1968-69 on preliminary works like approach roads and buildings. As actual work on the project had not been begun, and in view of paucity of funds, the State Government have deferred the construction of the project and propose to take it up when the finances of the State improve.

**Increase in Kerala State Plan Outlay**

3494. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will increase the money allocated for Kerala State from Rs. 258 crores which was previously accepted by the Planning Commission in the light of the Central Government's decision to

increase more than one thousand crores in the central sector ; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Plan allocation for States (including Kerala) will be finalized after the discussion by the National Development Council which is expected to meet shortly.

**Expenditure Incurred on P.M's Tours in I.A.F. Planes**

3496. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 429 on the 19th November, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the information has been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information would soon be placed on the table of the House in implementation of the assurance given on 19-11-69 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 429.

**Letter Written by Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha to the Prime Minister**

3497. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 stones

which were thrown at Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha during her recent visit to Mysore have been sent by her to the Prime Minister ;

(b) the details of the covering letter written by her to the Prime Minister ;

(c) what is the reply given by the Prime Minister to Shrimati Sinha ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such ugly incidents ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The Prime Minister has received neither any stones nor any letter from Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government naturally deplore such incidents. Whenever any such incident is brought to Government's notice they write to the State Government concerned for appropriate action.

#### Trade Agreements with other Countries

3498. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with which Government have concluded trade agreements during the last three months ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent our exports are likely to be boosted as a result of these agreements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No new Trade agreements have been concluded by Government during the last three months.

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

#### शक्ति-चालित करघा उद्योग में संकट

3499. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कितने शक्ति-चालित करघे हैं और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति काम करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय देश में शक्ति चालित करघा उद्योग बड़े संकट की स्थिति से गुजर रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीय-करण के पश्चात् कोई योजना बनाई है जिसके अंतर्गत इस संकट को दूर करने की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये बुनकर सहकारी समिति तथा गैर-सरकारी बुनकरों को ऋण दिया जा सके ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या उक्त योजना के अनुसार सभी राज्यों में काम आरम्भ कर दिया गया है ?

वदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित शक्ति-चालित करघों की संख्या दी गई है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2928/70] शक्ति-चालित करघा उद्योग पर निर्भर व्यक्तियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में ठीक ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Export of Groundnuts and Cotton Seeds

3500. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of groundnut and cotton seed has been declining ;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof as also the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the decline in the production of oil seeds is one of the factors leading to decline in the export of oil cakes ; and

(d) if so, steps being taken by Government to increase the production of oilseeds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Exports of cotton seed and groundnuts other than Hand Picked and Selected variety are banned. Exports of Hand Picked and Selected variety of groundnuts have been steadily increasing.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Production of major oilseeds is proposed to be increased to 10.5 million tonnes by the end of the IV Plan. This target is proposed to be achieved by the adoption of intensive cultivation measures, increasing area under irrigation and increase in area under oilseeds cultivation.

### राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिये नियत धनराशि में वृद्धि

3501. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा योजना आयोग के प्राधिकारियों की बातचीत के फलस्वरूप राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिये धनराशि में 10 से 15 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की राशि में कितनी वृद्धि की जायेगी ।

प्रधान रंत्री वित्त मंत्री, अखु-शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद्, जिसकी बैठक शीघ्र ही होने वाली है, द्वारा विचार करने के बाद, राज्यों की चौथी योजना परिव्ययों को अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा ।

### Death of an Indian Official in Trinidad Embassy

3502. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received

any report on the death of Mr. Ramrattan Sharma, a member of the staff of the Indian High Commission in Trinidad ;

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). We are awaiting the results of the Police enquiry in the matter. However, a statement of facts known so far is placed on the Table of the House.

### Statement

Shri Ram Rattan Sharma, an Assistant in the Ministry of External Affairs, was transferred to High Commission of India in Trinidad in October, 1969. On 18-1-1970, a telegraphic message was received from the High Commission informing the Ministry that Shri Sharma has jumped from the 4th Floor of the office building on the morning of 17-1-1970 and had expired.

2. According to the report received from the High Commission, Shri Sharma had been keeping indifferent health from the time he reached Port of Spain. He had been moody and depressed, and had been under the treatment of a Psychiatrist since November 1969. The Psychiatrist had indicated that he was suffering from Narcolepsy and Restive depression. However, as late as on the 15th January 1970, the doctor had reported that his condition was well under control, although his depressive fit had not entirely cleared. He had also indicated that Shri Sharma was a conscientious man and was quite capable of working satisfactorily, as his illness was well under control and that the long term outlook was very favourable.

3. In mid—December 1969, Shri Sharma had made a representation to the First Secretary expressing his difficulty to cope with the heavy load of work and asked for some relief. The First Secretary had seen to it that this was arranged. On the morning of 17th January, which was a closed holiday, Shri Sharma had gone to the office for some work. He had tried to open the door 4th Floor, mistaking it for the office, which is actually on the 3rd Floor. His attempt to open the wrong door was seen by

a local Caretaker who pointed out the mistake. Shri Sharma had then, probably in his depressed and confused state of mind, jumped over. He was immediately rushed to the hospital but was found dead on arrival. The post-mortem report indicates that the cause of death was due to the fracture of the skull, cerebral haemorrhage and multiple injuries due to fall from height.

4 The Police are conducting their formal enquiries and their report has not yet been received.

#### Talks with the Members of British Select Committee on Immigration

3503. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether immigration curbs in U.K. were discussed in New Delhi between the Members of British House of Commons Select Committee, officials of the External Affairs Ministry, Executives in British High Commission and Airline representatives in the month of January, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). A British House of Commons Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration visited India in January, 1970, to examine the arrangements operated by the U.K. High Commission in India for grant of entry certificates and the allied appeals procedure. The Committee had discussions with representatives of the Government of India and separately with Airline representatives. The Committee is to report to the British House of Commons.

#### Constitution of an Autonomous Atomic Power Authority

3504. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to constitute an autonomous atomic power authority under Atomic Energy Commission to operate and maintain the Tarapur nuclear power house as well as similar plants which

are coming up elsewhere in the country ; 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) The Atomic Energy Commission has decided to constitute an autonomous atomic power authority to operate and maintain the Tarapur Nuclear Power House and similar plants which may be set up.

(b) Details are being worked out.

#### Method of Detection of Nuclear Explosions

3505. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay has completed the study of developing methods to detect nuclear explosions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved in this respect ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has done considerable work in this field and the methods developed for this purpose are being continuously improved, keeping in view the developments in the technology involved. With the help of seismic arrays, microbarographs and monitoring stations, the Centre has been able to detect nuclear explosions carried out by U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China and France.

#### रासायनिक युद्ध पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भारत का दृष्टिकोण

3506. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के प्रतिनिधि ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ वृहत् सभा में अपील की थी कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को स्पष्ट

घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि युद्ध में आंसू गैस तथा रसायानयुक्त अन्य सामग्री अथवा रोगाणुओं का इस्तेमाल न किया जाय ताकि असैनिक जनसंख्या को विनाश से बचाया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न देशों की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका उक्त अपील को स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार बड़े राष्ट्रों को इस अपील से सहमत करने के लिये कोई अग्रतार कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

**बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) पिछले वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के 24वें अधिवेशन में जो प्रस्ताव संख्या 2603-क रखा गया था उसके प्रस्तावकों में भारत भी शामिल था ; इसमें दूसरी बातों के साथ-साथ यह घोषणा भी की गई थी कि लड़ाई में काम आने वाली किसी भी रासायनिक वस्तु का प्रयोग चाहे वह गैस हो, द्रव हो या ठोस रासायनिक पदार्थ—अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध है ।

(ख) और (ग). महासभा में प्रस्ताव सं० 2603-क (चीबीस) 3 के मुकाबले 80 वोटों से स्वीकार हुआ था ; 36 देशों ने मतदान में भाग नहीं लिया था । संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने इस प्रस्ताव के विपक्ष में मत दिया था ।

(घ) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने रासायनिक और जीवाण्विक (जैविकी) अस्त्रों के प्रश्न को जेनेवा में निरस्त्रीकरण समिति के समक्ष उसके विचारार्थ भेज दिया है । इस समिति का अधिवेशन आजकल चल रहा है और इसका सदस्य होने के नाते भारत इस विषय पर

समिति की कार्यवाही में पूरा हिस्सा लेगा और अपनी नीति का बराबर अनुसरण करता रहेगा ।

### मोतीपुर, बिहार में पन-बिजली केन्द्र का निर्माण

3507. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंघाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार के जिला मुजफ्फरपुर में मोतीपुर के निकट पन-बिजली केन्द्र बनाने तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय करने के मार्ग में कोई कठिनाइयाँ हैं ; यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार किन कारणों से इस सम्बन्ध में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित नहीं कर रही है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति संसद सदस्यों को भी दी जायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**सिंघाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में मोतीपुर के निकट पन-बिजली केन्द्र निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### भारत में ब्रिटिश पूंजी तथा हितों के संरक्षण के बारे में भारत-ब्रिटेन बातचीत

3508. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तथा ब्रिटेन के उच्च अधिकारियों में हाल में लन्दन में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय घटनाओं तथा दोनों देशों की पारस्परिक समस्याओं पर बातचीत की थी तथा बातचीत के दौरान भारत के अधिकारियों ने ब्रिटेन के उच्च अधिकारियों को भारत में ब्रिटिश पूंजी

तथा ब्रिटिश हितों के संरक्षण की गारंटी दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त अधिकारियों को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निदेश दिये गये थे अथवा उन्होंने उक्त गारंटी स्वयं अपनी ओर से दी थी ;

(ग) उक्त बातचीत के दौरान किन-किन पारस्परिक समस्याओं पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था तथा उससे क्या लाभ हुआ है ; और

(घ) उक्त बातचीत के बारे में सरकार द्वारा कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

**बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) से (ग). जनवरी 1970 में लंदन में भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच अधिकारी स्तर की वार्ता हुई जिसमें द्वीपक्षीय संबंधों के विषय में और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में समान हित के विषयों पर भी विचार-विनिमय हुआ था। यह अधिकारी स्तर की वार्ता अर्नापचारिक आधार पर विचार-विमर्श के लिये और एक-दूसरे के दृष्टिकोण को समझने के लिये होती है। भारत प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने कोई गारंटी नहीं दी थी और न ही उसने किसी नीति विशेष पर चलने का वचन लिया था।

(घ) यह तीन अधिकारियों का यात्रा और दैनिक भत्तों आदि पर खर्च हुआ था जिसकी रकम लगभग 31,730 रुपये बैठती है।

**हिन्द महासागर के परमाणु शस्त्र रहित क्षेत्र बनाने के लिये अफ्रीकी देशों से सहायता लेना**

3509. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने अफ्रीकी

देशों में भारतीय राजदूतों के एक सम्मेलन में कहा था कि भारत हिन्द महासागर को एक परमाणु शस्त्र रहित क्षेत्र बनाना चाहता है और इस सम्बन्ध में वह उन अफ्रीकी देशों से सहायता ले सकता है जो हिन्द महासागर के समीप हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

**बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). अफ्रीका-स्थित भारतीय मिशन प्रमुखों के हाल ही के एक सम्मेलन में हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र की स्थिति पर विचार किया गया था और इस बारे में सरकार की नीति को दोहराया गया था कि क्षेत्र शांत और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तनाव से मुक्त होना चाहिये। सरकार का यह भी मत है कि हिन्द महासागर को नाभिकीय अस्त्र मुक्त क्षेत्र माना जाना चाहिये। भारतीय मिशन प्रमुखों से कहा गया था कि जो अफ्रीकी सरकारें इस मामले में दिलचस्पी रखती हैं उन्हें वे भारत सरकार के इस रवैये से सूचित कर दें।

**सीरिया की पाठ्य पुस्तकों में भारत के कुछ भागों को इस्लामी प्रवेश के रूप में दिखाना**

3510. श्री शारदा नन्व : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान (सीरिया) के बच्चों के लिए निर्धारित 190 पृष्ठ की पाठ्य पुस्तक की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें एक मानचित्र में महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान पंजाब, काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार को इस्लामी प्रदेश के रूप में दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने सम्बद्ध नक्शे के उल्लेख खबरों में देखे हैं। ये संभवतः उस संदर्भ पर आधारित हैं जो कि 15 फरवरी, 1970 के 'न्यूज फ्रॉम इसराइल' के अंक में प्रकाशित हुआ था और इसराइल के उप कौंसिल के उस पत्र पर जो कि उन्होंने एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र के सम्पादक को लिखा था !

दमिश्क स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास से इस आरोप की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये कहा गया था और उसने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि प्रारंभिक स्कूल की आठवी कक्षा के लिये 1967 में दमिश्क में प्रकाशित राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति की इस पाठ्य पुस्तक में, जिसका कि खबरों में जिक्र किया गया है, सिर्फ एक मौ साठ पृष्ठ हैं और इस किताब में ऐसा कोई नक्शा नहीं है जिसकी बात कही गई है।

**Losses due to Delay in the Completion of Tarapore Atomic Project**

3511. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :  
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tarapore Project was included in the Third Five Year Plan and it was to be commissioned by the end of the Plan ;

(b) the reasons for delay in the completion of the Project and the losses incurred on account of this delay ;

(c) the production of power from this project in 1969 and till February, 1970 month-wise ; and

(d) likely cost of production of power in Tarapore ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC

ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :  
(a) The Third Five Year Plan contemplated the setting up of an atomic power Station at Tarapur of a total capacity of 300 MW consisting of two units of 150 MW each. The first unit was proposed to be completed within the Third Plan and the second unit in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

(b) Delay in completion was due to the time taken in (i) negotiations for the technical co-operation and loan agreements with the US (ii) revision of capacity of the Station from 300 to 380 MWe and (iii) rectification of the minute imperfections in stainless steel materials. The losses would include the cost of the project establishment and the interest on capital during the extended period. Liquidated damages are being recovered from the contractors for the delay beyond October 1968 in the commissioning of the Station in terms of the Contract.

(c) Tarapur Station started producing power from April 1, 1969 on an intermittent basis till October 2, 1969, when production of power on a commercial basis began. The production of power has been as follows :—

Period	Total energy generated at Tarapur
	(million kilowatt hours)
April 1969	13.099
May 1969	59.078
June 1969	75.847
July 1969	87.927
August 1969	1.429
September 1969	102.501
October 1969	128.373
November 1969	166.126
December 1969	151.487
January 1970	174.407
February 1970	165.243
	1125.517

(d) The average selling price at Tarapur Station, at 75% Annual Plant Factor is 5.61 paise per kilowatt hour.



**Requirement of Heavy Water for Rajasthan and Madras Projects**

3512. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :  
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of heavy water in respect of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and the Madras Project, the year in which they will be actually required and the present production of the heavy water in the country ;

(b) how the needs of these projects in respect of heavy water will be met, whether the plants at Kota and Baroda will be able to meet the total requirements of these projects and whether the plants will be ready in time ;

(c) in case of short fall in requirements whether the same will be imported from abroad or some other arrangements like taking of heavy water on loan or lease from the other countries ; and

(d) the details in this regard with cost and the names of the countries, etc. ?

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

(a) The required information is given below :

Name of the Project	Requirement of heavy water	Year in which likely to be required
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project— First Unit	230 M. tonnes	1970
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project— Second Unit	—do—	1973
Madras Atomic Power Project— First Unit	—do—	1974

The present production of heavy water in the country is of the order of 14 tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c) Two plants for the production of heavy water are being set up at Baroda and Kota. The capacity of the

Baroda and Kota plants will be 67 and 100 tonnes per annum respectively and they will be commissioned in 1973 and 1974. The requirements of heavy water for the first unit of Rajasthan will be obtained on lease from Canada.

(d) Heavy water will be obtained on payment of lease charges of approximately Rs. 30 lakhs per year.

**Development of Breeder Reactors**

3513. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the development of Breeder Reactors using thorium as fuel and other types of Breeder Reactors ; and

(b) the steps taken to develop reactor technology applicable to ocean going vessels ?

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

(a) India has undertaken a programme for the development of plutonium based Fast Breeder Test Reactor. Thorium will be used as blanket material in such reactors for breeding fissile material. The feasibility of thorium based molten salt thermal breeder reactor is also being studied.

(b) Preliminary feasibility studies are being carried out to develop reactor technology applicable to ocean going vessels.

**Import of Ready made Garments from Nepal**

3514. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Member of Lok Sabha gave him a proof of import of readymade garments from Nepal, which were made out of the third country imports and were imported as ready made garments into Nepal and then "smuggled" into India legally ;

(b) whether the same Member drew his attention to the abuse of the gift parcel scheme and the increase in flights of British Overseas Airways Corporation and other Companies to Nepal in this connection ;

(c) if so, whether any investigation was made by Government on the points mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above during the period from November 1968 to the end of December, 1969; and

(d) if so, the conclusions reached and action taken to check this and, if no investigation has been carried out, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the subject matter of Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 2481, 4223 and 505 answered in the House on the 3rd December, 1969, 20th August, 1969 and 25th February, 1971. Government have, through the appropriate agencies, been keeping a watch over import of goods of third country origin into India through Nepal. In cases where the Customs authorities came to the conclusion that goods including shirts brought into India were of third country origin, seizures have been effected. Government have also taken action to raise the above question in the Indo-Nepal Inter Governmental Joint Committee. The latest discussions in the Committee, which took place in October-November, 1969 and again in January, 1970, were inconclusive and will be resumed when the Committee meets next. It might be mentioned that H. M. G. of Nepal amended their Gift Parcels Scheme in November, 1969, reducing the number and value of parcels which could be imported by an individual.

#### Price of Nylon Yarn

3515. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 497 on the 19th November, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have been able to bring down the prices of nylon yarn since then;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of reduction;

(c) if not, what is the percentage of increase that has taken place; and

(d) what effective steps Government now propose to take to bring the prices on a par with those prevailing at the time of the 1969 Budget?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). There has been no increase or decrease in the consumer point prices of nylon yarn charged by spinners since November 1969.

(d) Licences/Letters of intent have been issued to establish additional capacity for production of nylon yarn. Further imports are being arranged. With improvement in the supply position the prices will be maintained at reasonable levels. The question of fixing fair prices for nylon yarn is already under reference to the Traffic Commission. Meanwhile, the Textile Commissioner has held a series of meetings with the nylon yarn spinners to regulate the pattern of production so as to avoid artificial scarcity in particular deniers of the yarn, to curb speculative elements and to ensure that the spinners do not unnecessarily raise the prices. The spinners have promised their cooperation in the matter.

#### Import of Synthetic Yarn by S. T. C.

3516. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the magnitude of the licences granted to the State Trading Corporation for the import of synthetic yarn last year;

(b) the imports actually made by the S. T. C.;

(c) whether Government intend to use imports on S. T. C. account as an instrument for checking smuggling and the rise in the prices of the indigenous yarn; and

(d) if so, the details of this policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) During the last financial year 1968-69 no import licence was issued to S. T. C. for import of synthetic yarn.

(b) During 1968-69 the S. T. C. imported 1,131 tonnes of nylon yarn valued at Rs. 160 lakhs CIF against the import licences issued earlier.

(c) and (d). Imports of nylon yarn to the extent considered necessary to maintain prices at a reasonable level, are arranged through STC after taking into account the various relevant factors like consumption of nylon yarn in the past, the production

estimates for the next year of indigenous nylon yarn, the availability of other types of art-silk yarn etc.

**Setting up a Hydro-Electric Project in N. E. F. A.**

3518. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some progress has been made on the setting up of a hydro-electric project in N. E. F. A.

(b) if so, when it is expected to come up and its potential ; and

(c) if not, whether in view of better integration of this far flung State, the plans will be considered expeditiously ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A hydro-electric Project in the Kameng District of NEFA is under detailed investigation at present.

(b) and (c). Details of potential etc., will be known after the project report is prepared. Final decision regarding the implementation of the project will then be taken after considering the project report.

**भारत तथा अन्य विकसित देशों में रक्षा व्यय का अनुपात**

3519. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत तथा अन्य विकसित देशों में प्रतिरक्षा व्यय का अनुपात क्या है ; और

(ख) इस समय भारत के पास कितनी सेना है और भारतीय सेना और अन्य विकसित देशों की सेनाओं का अनुपात क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय सेना की अधिकृति जन-शक्ति की सीमा 8.28 लाख है और 1969-70 के दौरान रक्षा व्यय 1105 करोड़ रुपये (1473 मिलियन डालर) के स्तर का ।

अन्य कुछ देशों के लिये तुलनात्मक आंकड़े,

जैसे कि "मिलिट्री" बेलस 1969-70 द्वारा दिये गये हैं इस प्रकार हैं :—

देश	सेना की अधिकृति शक्ति में	लाखों	अनुमानित रक्षा व्यय (यू० एस० मिलियन डालर)
यू० एस० ए० (मेरीन कोर समेत)	18.24		78,475
यू० एस० ए० आर०	20.00		42,140
यू० के०	1.98		5,438
फ्रांस	3.28		5,586
चीन	25.00		7,250
पाकिस्तान	3.00		542

जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध है मिलिट्री बेलस ने कम आंकड़े बताये हैं, और विशेषज्ञों का निर्धारण है कि वास्तविक रक्षा व्यय 933 मिलियन यू० एस० डालर (700 करोड़ भारतीय मुद्रा) के स्तर का है ।

**आयात लाइसेंसों की अधि का बढ़ाया जाना**

3521. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने आयात लाइसेंसों की अधि को बढ़ा दिया है और यदि हां. तो ऐसा किस आधार पर किया गया ; और

(ख) किन-किन वस्तुओं के आयात लाइसेंसों की अधि में वृद्धि की गई है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) सरकार ने 31-3-1970 के पश्चात विभिन्न श्रेणियों/

साखों के अर्चीत दिये गये आयात लाइसेंसों की आरम्भिक बंधना अवधि बढ़ाने की हाल ही में अनुमति दे दी है। इसके ब्योरे विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय की सार्वजनिक सूचना सं० 29-आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०)/70 दिनांक 9-2-1970 में प्राप्य है। इस सार्वजनिक सूचना की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या L.T-2929/70]

(ख) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित सार्वजनिक सूचना के उपरान्त कच्चे माल, मंघटकों और फालतू पुर्जों के अंतर्गत आने वाली सभी लाइसेंस-योग्य मदों पर लागू होंगे।

#### Production of Helicopters in India with French Collaboration

3522. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a production programme with French collaboration has been laid down to make the country self-sufficient in respect of helicopters ;

(b) if so, the present requirement and production, per year, of helicopters in the country and the estimated requirement and production of helicopters by the end of the 4th Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the details of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The manufacture of Alouette-III helicopter and its engine has been undertaken at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Bangalore Division), in collaboration with M/s Sud Aviation and M/s Turbomeca of France respectively. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan, it will be possible to meet most of the country's needs for this class of helicopters by manufacture in the country. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details regarding requirements and production of helicopters for the Defence Services.

#### Supply of Arms by Various Countries to Pakistan

3524. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the upto date information with the Government relating to actual delivery of arms by the different countries to Pakistan since the 1965 conflict ;

(b) the countries with which agreements have been reached for supply of arms to Pakistan and the extent and nature of arms to be supplied by each of them to that country thereunder ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government, in view of the continued hostility of Pakistan against India, to prevent the different countries to supply arms to Pakistan ?

#### THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The acquisitions by Pakistan after the 1965 conflict include T-54/T-55 tanks, MIG aircraft, IL-28 bombers, Mirage III E Aircraft, air-to-air, surface-to-air and anti-tank missiles, Midget submarines, 130 mm guns, tank and artillery ammunition, spares for tanks and aircraft and material for ordnance factories.

(b) As the House is aware, Pakistan has received military equipment from a number of countries. There is no confirmation of the types and quantities of military equipment which these countries may have further agreed to supply.

(c) Government's view regarding the supply of arms to Pakistan have been made known to all friendly Governments.

समाचार पत्रों तथा जनता को पूर्व सूचना दिए बिना गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड का पूर्वाभ्यास

3525. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समाचार पत्रों तथा जनता को पूर्व सूचना दिए बिना 22 जनवरी, 1969 को गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड का पूर्वाभ्यास किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दफ्तर जाने वाले हजारों लोग देर में दफ्तर पहुंचे और जनता को इससे बहुत असुविधा हुई थी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार की लगभग कितने जन-घंटों की हानि हुई ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस भूल के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने तथा इस लापरवाही के लिए उसको दण्ड देने का है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 22 जनवरी, 1969 की गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड और उस तिथि के लिए यातायात प्रबंधों के संबंध में प्रचार समाचार पत्रों द्वारा तथा अन्यथा भी, किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### बीड़ियों का निर्यात

3526. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत से विदेशों को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी मात्रा में बीड़ियों का निर्यात किया जाता है ; उसका मूल्य कितना है तथा उसका निर्यात किम दर पर किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बीड़ी बनाने में प्रयुक्त होने वाले तेंदु पत्ते और अन्य कच्चे माल का निर्यात विदेशों को किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में और किस दर पर ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). 1966-67 से 1969-69 तक के वर्षों में भारतीय बीड़ियों, तेंदु पत्ते और बीड़ी के कच्चे तन्त्राक के निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार रहे :—

मात्रा में टन में  
मूल्य 'हजार' ₹० में  
(अवमूल्यन के बाद की दरें)

#### 1. बीड़ी

क्रमांक	देश	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1.	अफगानिस्तान	4	29	15	108	—	—
2.	मलयेशिया	61	953	74	1202	69	1214
3.	नेपाल	37	533	8	52	3	28
4.	सिंगापुर	37	594	40	588	37	552
5.	कतार, ट्रशियल ओमान/कतार	3	32	4	40	3	55
6.	अन्य	1	8	1	14	2	26
योग		143	2149	142	2004	114	1875
निर्यातों की औसत दर प्रति कि०ग्रा०		15.0 ₹०		14.11 ₹०		16.45 ₹०	

(मात्रा मे० टन में)

	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	मात्रा	औसत दर प्रति कि ग्रा	मात्रा	औसत दर प्रति कि ग्रा	मात्रा	औसत दर प्रति कि ग्रा
2. तदु पत्त	7000	1.23 रु०	3,700	2.20 रु०	4380	2.49 रु०
3. बीड़ी का कच्चा तम्बाकू	373	2.54 रु०	64	2.86 रु०	66	3.32 रु०

**Payment of Compensation to Dependents of Deceased R. K. Ibochoubi Singh**

3527. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4688 on 16th December, 1968 on Accidents involving Hydro-Electric Department Employees in Manipur and state :

(a) whether the payment of compensation to the dependants of the deceased R. K. Ibochoubi Singh has been finalised and paid ; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Electrical Inspector for Manipur has since completed the investigation into the death of late R. K. Ibochoubi Singh. The Government of Manipur has been requested to settle expeditiously the payment of compensation to the dependents of the deceased in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

**बिहार राज्य के लिए चौथी योजना का आकार बढ़ा करना**

3528. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की चौथी योजना के आकार को बढ़ा करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, भ्रष्ट शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). बिहार की चौथी योजना पर राज्य के अधिकारियों के माध्यम से, 1969 में विचार विमर्श किया गया था। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा विचार किये जाने के बाद परिवर्धनों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक शीघ्र ही होने की संभावना है।

**पश्चिम एशिया की स्थिति पर नासिर का प्रधान मंत्री को सन्देश**

3529. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति नासिर ने पश्चिम एशिया में बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति के बारे में एक महत्वपूर्ण संदेश प्रधान मंत्री को भेजा है ;

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

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

बैज्ञानिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

#### Building Plans Approved by Danapur Cantonment Board

3530 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that building applications in Cantonment areas are now not sanctioned on the so-called 'old grant' sites unless the applicant signs a declaration giving away his ownership rights in favour of the Government vide a circular issued reportedly, by the Department in March, 1968 ;

(b) whether the above circular is in accordance with the cantonments Act, and if so, under that section ;

(c) whether it is a fact that inspite of the said Circular, the Cantonment Board of Danapur has approved of the building plans applied for by the citizens and in accordance with the Cantonment Act ;

(d) whether the buildings thus constructed as per approval of the Board have been ordered by the Northern Command to be demolished ; and

(e) if so, the law under which such orders have been issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir. If reference is intended to the letter of 23rd March 1968, the scope thereof has already been indicated in answers to Starred Question No. 815 and Unstarred Question No. 258 answered in the Lok Sabha on 18th December 1968 and 19th February, 1969 respectively.

(b) The aforesaid letter is not contrary to law. Reference is invited to Section 181(4) of the Cantonments Act, 1924, and to Rule 43 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937.

(c) Government is not aware that building plans have been sanctioned in Danapur Cantonment contrary to the letter of 23rd March, 1968.

(d) and (e). Information regarding the cases, if any, where the building permission

has lawfully been given and the GOC-in-C Central Command has within the last two years directed the demolition of the structures put up in pursuance thereof is being ascertained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Dehiring of Buildings Constructed on 'Old Grant' Sites

3531. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had issued sometime in March, 1969, a directive to Military Commanders not to dehire buildings constructed on so-called 'Old Grant' sites, unless the owners of the house signs a declaration renouncing his right to ownership of the side ;

(b) if so, under what provision of the law of the land such a declaration is sought to be exported from the house owners ; and

(c) the necessity for getting such a declaration, if the sites really and lawfully belong to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SAWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government is not aware that the owner of a house situated on land belonging to him is required to sign a declaration renouncing the ownership of the site. The instructions issued in March 1969 require the licensee of Government land held on 'Old Grant' terms to acknowledge the Government title to the land as a condition precedent to the voluntary dehiring of the property in pursuance of his request. There is nothing therein contrary to law. The declaration facilitates the resumption of the whole or part thereof in conformity with the tenure when required for defence purpose.

#### Trade with Latin American Countries

3532. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : SHRI SHINKRE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether trade delegations of several Latin American countries are expected to visit India shortly ;

(b) what are the plans of Government to step up exports to Latin American countries under the 4th Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the present balance of trade with each of the Latin American countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No Trade Delegation as such from any Latin American country is scheduled to visit India shortly. However, the Minister of Economic Development of Colombia along with some technical and diplomatic officers has agreed to halt in India for five days on his way back from OSAKA Fair. The opportunity will be utilised to explore possibilities of expansion of trade with that country.

(b) The following steps have already been taken to expand exports to Latin American countries :—

(i) As an export measures, India participated in the International Pacific Trade Fair held in Lima in 1967 and 1969 and is likely to participate in the Trade Fair at Bogota in 1970.

(ii) Two trade Missions have been set up Caracas (Venezuela) and Lima during 1965 to strengthen our trade relations with this region.

The question of improving shipping exercises and promoting trade with the countries in Latin American countries is constantly under review of the Government.

(c) A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

Trade between India and Latin America During 1969-70 (Figures available for the period April to October, 1969)

(Value in lakhs rupees)

Name of countries	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1. Argentina	19	20	+ 1
2. Bolivia	36	23	- 13
3. Brazil	239	33	-205
4. Chile	7	8	+ 1
5. Colombia	108	4	-104
6. Costa Rica	—	1	+ 1
7. Cuba	—	1	+ 1
8. Dominican Republic	—	6	+ 6
9. Ecuador	—	15	+ 15
10. El-Salvador	—	—	—
11. Guatemala	—	2	+ 2
12. Haiti	—	6	+ 6
13. Honduras British	—	5	+ 5
14. Nicaragua	—	—	—
15. Mexico	13	49	+ 36
16. Pabálha Cabal Zone	—	3	+ 3
17. Panama Republic	—	36	+ 36
18. Paraguay	—	12	+ 12
19. Peru	119	11	-108
20. Uruguay	8	30	+ 22
21. Venezuela	—	18	+ 18



**Houses Belonging to Armed Forces Officers Hired by Government**

3533. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of houses belonging to Armed Forces Officer, excluding the cases of officers possessing more than one house, that have been hired by the Government in different Cantonments prior for 1st December, 1969 ;

(b) how many houses in all have been dehiired during 1967, 1968 and 1969, respectively, in the different Cantonments and how many of them belong to armed Forces Officers ; and

(c) the number of houses in different Cantonments of the following categories :

(i) owned by persons other than the Armed Forces Officers, but not hired by Government,

(ii) owned by persons other than the Armed Forces Officers and hired out to the Government,

(iii) owned by officers of the Armed Forces but not hired out to the Government,

(iv) owned by officers of the Armed Forces and hired out to the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the information becomes available.

**Navy Act, 1957**

3534. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time the Navy Act, 1957 was adopted Government had given an assurance that the Army Act and the Air Force Act would be brought in line with the Navy Act provisions contained in the chapter XVIII concerning 'Judge Advocate' General of the Navy and officers of his department ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to implement the above assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No such specific assurance appears to have been given by the Government. However, a uniform code to rationalise the present Service Act has been drafted by a Special Committee of officials set up by Government and it is under examination.

**India's Share in World Trade**

3535. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI SAMINATHAN :  
SHRI DANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing its share in the world trade ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that according to the survey made by the Secretary of his Ministry, the Indian exports to the rich world markets like United States and United Kingdom are actually declining when calculated at a percentage basis of the importing country's total imports ;

(c) if so, the other points of study ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to recapture the world market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) While India's exports have increased from Rs. 1210 crores in 1967 to Rs. 1375.6 crores in 1969, her imports on the contrary declined from Rs. 2095 crores in 1967 to Rs. 1592.4 crores in 1969, with the result that India's share in world trade which was 1.15% in 1967 has come down to 0.85% in 1969.

(b) Our share of the total imports into the USA was 1.00% in 1969 as against 0.9% in 1968. However, our share of the total U.K. imports declined from 1.7% in 1968 to 1.3% in 1969.

(c) A delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Trade and including the Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade recently visited the U.S.A. The delegation has come back with the impression that considerable possibilities for promoting Indian exports to

the United States market exist and that the strategy for augmenting exports to the U.S. market would require action, firstly, in terms of consolidating and further strengthening our position in regard to major traditional exports, such as, jute manufactures, cashew kernels, tea, mica, etc., and secondly in terms of identifying new export commodities from India and also in assessing the kind of structural or organisational innovations which would be necessary in order to enable us to exploit more fully the vast potentialities of the U.S. market. The Delegation also held discussions in regard to the early establishment of the Generalised Scheme of preferences and trade in cotton textiles.

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

#### Statement

#### Measure Taken by Government to Step-up Exports

The major features of the general export strategy since devaluation are identification of the growth sectors and encouragement of the production of the relevant products; priority and concessional treatment of production for export; import replenishment to stabilise the costs of production and remove bottlenecks in the supply of scarce raw materials; compensatory support for the new non-traditional products which suffer from cost handicaps on account of less than optimum scale of production, infancy of industry/economy, incidence of taxes other than import and excise duties; minimum wages legislation; fixation of floor prices for raw materials etc.; supply of indigenous scarce raw materials on a priority and concessional basis; drawback and rebate facilities in respect of the incidence of import duties and excise duties on exports; marketing assistance through participation in exhibitions, fairs, market surveys, commodity surveys, etc.; supply of indigenous credit on longterm and concessional basis for production for export as well as for post-shipment purposes. Negotiation are in progress with the developed countries for obtaining general preferences in tariffs in respect of commodities exports from India. The institutional arrangements that are necessary to increase India's share of world exports are also under consideration.

#### Bilateral Settlement of Kashmir Dispute

3536. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI SAMINATHAN :  
SHRI DANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.K. has changed her stand in regard to the Kashmir dispute and has stated that Kashmir dispute should be settled bilaterally between India and Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether U.S.A. has also conveyed to India its change of attitude towards Kashmir settlement ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made as to how many countries are in favour of settling the Kashmir issue bilaterally and how many are supporting India in this regard ; and

(d) the latest improved position towards its settlement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) British Foreign Secretary has publicly taken the stand (December 196 ) that the differences in regard to Kashmir must essentially be resolved between India and Pakistan and that the U.K. has neither the right nor the duty to meddle in Indo-Pakistan affairs unless both sides request it to do so. During the recent Indo-British official talks, the British side reiterated this policy of non-involvement.

(b) The USA has also taken the line that the outstanding issues between India and Pakistan are bilateral problems and that the two countries should get together to resolve their differences.

(c) International opinion in general continues to veer towards the idea of settlement of the outstanding differences between India and Pakistan including those on Kashmir peacefully and bilaterally.

(d) The only issue to be settled in Kashmir is the situation arising out of illegal occupation by Pakistan of a part of the State. No progress in the matter has been made as Pakistan is still not willing to vacate its aggression.

**Increase in Overall Outlay for Fourth Plan**

3537. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI SAMINATHAN :  
SHRI DANDAPANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission is proposing to have an overall outlay of about Rs. 25,348 crores for the Fourth Plan instead of the target of Rs. 24, 98 crores suggested in the draft plan ;

(b) if so, the reasons for increasing the amount ;

(c) how the increase of Rs. 950 crores will be utilised ; and

(d) whether the draft plan has been sent to the National Development Council and whether it has been approved by them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The Planning Commission is presently engaged in the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It will be put up to the National Development Council for their approval at its meeting to be held on the 21st and 22nd March, 1970. It is only after that meeting that the size of the Plan and sectoral distribution will become clear.

**Indo-Ceylon Economic Collaboration**

3538. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon Government has refused Government of India's invitation for further Ministerial talks on economic collaboration between the two countries ;

(b) if so, whether there has been some deterioration in the relations of the two countries ;

(c) the reasons for decline in the relations between the two countries ; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the relations ?

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

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

**Five Power South East Asia Defence Co-operation**

3539. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the five-power defence co-operation in the South East Asia is being formed to offset the impact of British military withdrawal from East to Suez in early 1971 ;

(b) whether India would join such a regional co-operation in the interest of security of our country ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Governments of Australia, New Zealand U.K., Malaysia and Singapore have a joint programme of talks to discuss, at the Ministerial level, questions arising from British military withdrawal from Malaysia and Singapore and on the larger questions of their continuing interests in the peace and stability of the area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government of India have arrangements for bilateral talks with a number of countries of this area. Besides, India did not have any military arrangements with U.K. which require discussion on the question of British Military withdrawal from this area.

**Reception to Provisional Revolutionary Government Delegation in Orissa**

3540. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam visited Orissa during December, 1969 ;

(b) whether the State's Deputy Chief

Minister treated them as his own guests as the State Government turned down the request for treating them as State Guests on the plea that there was no advice from the Union Governments; and

(c) if so, the norms laid down by the Union Government in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A group of six persons sponsored by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam visited India (including Orissa) from December 13, 1969 to January 9, 1970 at the invitation of two private organisations.

(b) The Ministry has not been informed by the State Government in this regard.

(c) According to present practice the State Governments can treat any foreign visitors as State guests at their discretion.

#### Reorientation of Indian Embassies

3541. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to reorient the Indian embassies, consulates, legations etc. to serve and promote commercial and cultural interest of India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The question of promotion of India's relations with other countries in the commercial and cultural fields is under Government's constant review, and directions in this regard to the Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Consulates etc have been sent from time to time and such steps as are feasible are taken in consultation with India's representatives abroad.

#### Exports/Imports by the Small Scale Industries

3542. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote trade by the small scale industries;

(b) whether goods are purchased abroad by the registered dealers and small scale industries for sale and for internal supply;

(c) if so the method of such registration; and

(d) whether small scale industries are given preference for such registration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2930/70*].

(b) to (d). It is not clear as to what information is actually sought. All purchases abroad are in accordance with the import trade control policy and procedures announced by Government.

Ordinarily import replenishment Licences through which purchases abroad are made are allowed to the Registered Exporters only if they are the manufacturers of the products exported. However in the case of the following export products import licences are allowed to be issued in favour of the registered exporters even though they may not be registered as a manufacturer-exporters, provided they have arrangements for production of goods on their account. The Sectors in which this facility is allowed are called decentralised Sectors and are as under:

1. E.P.N.S. and German Silverware.
2. Leather and Leather Goods and other animal products.
3. Sports Goods.
4. Handicrafts.
5. Agarbathies and Chandan Dhoop.
6. Natural Silk Fabrics, Garments.
7. Woollen Carpets, Rugs and Ruggets.
8. Handloom products, namely cotton fabrics (other than greys) and mixed fabrics of cotton and wool/silk/jute and non-fabric cotton textile items.
9. Walnut Kernels.
10. Preserved specimens of birds and animals.
11. Pickles, all kinds (oil-based, sweet-sliced, etc.).
12. Mustard Powder.
13. Papads.

14. Chana-made products such as Sandesh and Rasgolla.
15. Khoa-made products such as barfi, peda.
16. Tobacco unmanufactured.
17. Cashew Kernels.

The terms "decentralized Sector" denotes generally the Small Scale Industries and Cottage industries.

#### Harnessing of River's Water In Goa for Irrigation and Power

3543. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact, so far, no substantial use of the river's water in Goa has been made for the harnessing of power or for the irrigation purposes ;

(b) whether Government are aware also of the fact that, as Goa is rich in mineral resources and other raw materials, many industries are bound to be started there which will be needing substantial water supply ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to finalise some plan to make a thorough study of availability of water and its utilisation for irrigation power and human consumption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A division of the Central Water and Power Commission have, over a period of 5 years, carried out studies and surveys and have investigated the following schemes :

1. Salauli Project.
2. Dudh Sagar Project.
3. Mondovi Project.
4. Bicholim Project.
5. Anjunem Project.
6. Godewal Project.
7. Beddifator Project.
8. Decarpalli Tank Scheme.
9. Varna Tank Scheme.

These projects are being further processed in Central Water and Power Commission and by the Goa Administration,

#### Relations with Latin American Countries

3544. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many countries from South America known as Latin America have shown keen interest in having cordial relation with India ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the interest shown by those countries in the Indian culture ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to strengthen the friendly relationship between these countries and India ?

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

(c) The following measures to improve relations with those countries have been taken :

- (1) India has Missions accredited to nearly every country in this region. These Missions include two Resident Missions newly opened, in 1969, in addition to those already existing
- (2) In April/May last year, a high-powered Economic and Trade Delegation composed of eminent businessmen and officials visited several countries of this region with a view to exploring possibilities of establishing and increasing relations and contacts
- (3) The question of establishing satisfactory communications between India and South American countries is under study.
- (4) A proposal of the University of Poona to develop a programme of Latin American Studies is under consideration.
- (5) Cultural Agreement between India and Brazil was signed in 1968 and exchange of instrument of Ratification will take place shortly.
- (6) Instruments of ratification of the Agreement signed between India and Brazil for cooperation in the Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy has been exchanged.

- (7) Arrangements are being finalised with a view to concluding cultural agreements with Uruguay, Chile and Argentina.
- (8) Economic Delegations from Colombia is to visit India shortly.
- (9) Trade Agreements with Chile is under Negotiation.

**Requisition of Private Property for Defence Purposes in Goa**

3545. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be please! to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the complaints from many of Goans regarding the requisition and acquisition of properties for the defence purposes, because of undue delay in fixing proper compensation and also in payment of compensation ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that in many a cases substantial part of the land requisitioned by Defence Ministry has to be released to the owners, which construe as lack of proper planning ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will instruct its personnel to make a thorough study of the requirement of land and finalise the payment of due compensation without delay for the consequent acquisition of it ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Instructions already exist requiring the Competent Authorities not to requisition land unless necessarily required for defence purposes. Instructions also exist that the rental compensation for requisitioned properties should be got assessed, approved and paid by the local civil authorities in accordance with law, as early as possible. Representations received regarding delay in the assessment and payment of rent are examined on merits and appropriate action taken.

It is not correct that a substantial part of the land requisitioned for defence purposes was released to the owners or that there is lack of proper planning in requisitioning the land. Some of the lands are requisitioned to meet temporary needs and they are derequisitioned when the purpose is achieved. Out of a total area of 86,658 acres under

requisition under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, the area sanctioned so far for acquisition is approximately 41.10 acres. The area derequisitioned or likely to derequisitioned is 5,912 acres. Periodical reviews are undertaken to ensure early decision on acquisition of such properties as are permanently required and to derequisition other lands.

**Decline in the Export of Cotton Manufactured Goods**

3546. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of cotton manufactured goods has declined in 1969-70 as compared to previous years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Representation from Foreign Embassies against Ban on Cultural Centres**

35 7. SHRI DAVEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the U. S. Embassy against Government's reported decision to strictly enforce the ban on opening of centres by foreign Missions in various parts of the country without specific permission;

(b) the number of centres operated by U. S. and U. S. S. R. in the country ; and

(c) whether there has been any representation from any other foreign mission in the matter and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The U. S. Embassy has represented their views in so far as the Government's decision affected their establishments. They have not questioned the Government's decision in the matter.

(b) The U. S. Government has the following official establishments in India :

Embassy in Delhi, Consulates General each in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the U.S.I.S. run Cultural Centres in Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum.

The U.S.S.R. has the following official establishments in India :

Embassy in Delhi, Consulates General each in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Information or Cultural Centres and Libraries operating in Delhi Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are not viewed as separate establishments, but as a part of the Embassy or the Consulate General concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Dantwala Committee Report on Unemployment

3548. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dantwala Committee on unemployment has submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee ;

(c) whether the Government have considered the report ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Committee has not yet submitted its final report.

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

#### Delhi State Industries Emporium

3549. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the sales and profits of the Delhi State Industries Emporium, Delhi for the last two years (year-wise) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present

Marketing Officer incharge of the Emporium handed over the charge of her duties on the 31st December, 1969 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that she is still working as a Marketing officer ; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor and the probable date of her reversion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The sales of the Delhi State Industries Emporium, Delhi for the last two years i.e. 1967-68 and 1968-69 were Rs. 4,00,432.11 and Rs. 5,20,588.04 respectively. There was however no profit on these sales during this period.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Marketing Officer handed over her charge on 31-12-1969 but at the request of Director of Social Welfare, Government of India, she has been allowed to continue till 31-3-1970 and her deputation period has been extended upto 31-3-1970.

#### Report on the Export of Leather

3550. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Leather Research Institute and the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona have suggested several steps for the export of leather in a report submitted to Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestion made by these institutions ;

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestion made by these institutions ; and

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

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

(b) The survey 'India's Export Potential of Leather and Leather Products' have studied in depth the entire range of problems of the leather industry. Some of the major suggestions are :

(1) For the short-run, the importation

of raw hides and skins for processing and export in finished form; for the long-run a programme of development of animal husbandry has been urged.

(2) Establishment of well organised slaughter houses to ensure greater utilisation for export of available hides, skins and other animal materials.

(.) Restructuring of the leather industry to ensure more local processing of hides and skins in finished products.

(c) and (d). The suggestions are under consideration of Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर पुनाशा बांध का निर्माण

3551. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा नदी पर पुनाशा बांध के निर्माण के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) प्रारम्भिक निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य के आरम्भ होने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार नर्मदा बेसिन के किसी नई परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने के विचार को इस समय उपयुक्त नहीं समझती जबकि नर्मदा नदी और इसकी घाटी के सम्बन्ध में जल विवाद पर नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायिकरण विचार कर रहा है ।

छावनी बोर्ड फंडरेशन के प्रतिनिधि मंडल की प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से मुलाकात

3552. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छावनी बोर्ड फंडरेशन का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल हाल ही में उनसे मिला था और उनसे उसने यह अनुरोध किया था कि छावनी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले असैनिक व्यक्तियों को वही अधिकार दिए जाय जो अन्य नागरिकों को प्राप्त हैं ;

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

(ग) देश में 50 हजार से अधिक असैनिक जन संख्या वाले छावनी बोर्डों की संख्या कितनी है और किसी छावनी के सबसे अधिक असैनिक जनसंख्या कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) "अखिल भारतीय छावनियों के निर्वाचित सदस्यों के संघ" का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल रक्षा मंत्री से 24 फरवरी, 1970 को मिला था और विशेषकर निम्नलिखित बातों पर बल दिया था :—

(1) छावनियों के अधिनियमों में संशोधन लंबित होने के कारण तथा छावनी बोर्डों के सदस्यों का कार्यकाल 1970 में समाप्त होने के कारण उसे 4 साल तक बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

(2) छावनियों के अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन के लिए बिल शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत किया जाय और तदनुसार कार्यकारी अफसरों को और अनिश्चित शक्तियां प्रदान न की जायें ।

(3) रक्षा भूमि पर पुरानी ग्रान्ट रखने



बालों को बिना पट्टे के निर्माण नियंत्रण को हटा दिया जाय।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि छावनी क्षेत्र में रहने वालों को वही मूल अधिकार प्राप्त हैं जो कि अन्य नागरिकों को है,

(ख) उपर्युक्त मुद्दों पर सरकार का दृष्टिकोण निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) जब तक कि विधि में संशोधन नहीं होता है निर्वाचन छावनी अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार चालू रहने चाहिए। जबकि प्रशासनिक कारणों पर निर्वाचित सदस्यों की कार्यकाल अवधि उचित मामलों में एक साल से अधिक नहीं बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। यह उचित नहीं होगा कि आमतौर पर सब के कार्यकाल की अवधि बढ़ा दी जाये। यद्यपि छावनी अधिनियम के संशोधन बिल में यह निहित करने का प्रस्ताव है कि छावनी बोर्डों की कार्यकाल अवधि 3 से 5 साल कर दी जाये।

(2) छावनी अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए व्यापक बिल जितना जल्दी सम्भव होगा प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा और अनेक सुझाव जो प्राप्त होंगे उन पर अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले विचार किया जायेगा।

(3) यह निवेदन स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता। लागू आदेश छावनी के विकास के लिए और छावनी निधि तथा संचित निधि दोनों में सहायक हैं।

(ग) 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार 5 छावनियों की जनसंख्या 50,000 से अधिक है। अन्दाजा छावनी में सबसे अधिक सिविल जनसंख्या है जो कि लगभग 86,490 है।

छावनी क्षेत्रों में प्रसन्निकों के कब्जे में सरकारी सम्पत्ति

3553. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरीय सम्पत्ति पर नियन्त्रण रखने के लिए कार्यवाही करने की सरकार की नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, छावनी क्षेत्रों में असैनिकों के कब्जे में सरकारी सम्पत्ति के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ; और

(ख) इस नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए छावनियों में किरायेदारों के हितों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). छावनियों में भवन बनाने के लिए स्थानों के लिए सुरक्षित रक्षा भूमियों के प्रशासन के संबंध में ग्रपनाये जाने वाली प्रस्तावित व्यापक नीति सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दर्शाई गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया। देखिए संख्या LT—2931/70]

जहां तक किगया नियन्त्रण और बेदखली से सुरक्षा का संबंध है संबंधित राज्य में प्रचलित विधि को यथा सम्भव छावनी क्षेत्रों में लागू गया। देखिये करने की सरकार की नीति है।

छावनियों में शहरी सम्पत्ति के नियन्त्रण के मामले में कोई विशेष अधिक उपाय करना आवश्यक नहीं है, क्योंकि बनाये गये या बनाये जाने वाले व्यापक कानून उसमें दिखाई गई सीमा तक छावनियों पर भी लागू होते हैं।

जर्मन लोकसंभ्रात्मक गणराज्य को मान्यता देने के बारे में संसद सदस्यों का ज्ञापन

3554. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या बंबे-शिक्षा-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री को संसद सदस्यों तथा

नागरिकों के प्रतिनिधि मंडल द्वारा, जो उनसे कुछ समय पूर्व मिला था, जर्मन लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य को मान्यता दिये जाने के बारे में जो ज्ञापन दिया गया था उस पर कितने संसद सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर हैं और वे सदस्य किस-किस दल से सम्बद्ध हैं; और

(ख) इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 'भारत-जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य मित्रता संघ' के सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल 24-2-70 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था। इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल के प्रवक्ता ने एक ज्ञापन उन्हें दिया था जिस पर बहुत से लोगों के हस्ताक्षर थे जिनमें संसद सदस्य भी शामिल हैं। इस ज्ञापन में भारत और जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य के बीच पूर्ण राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित करने की अपील की गई है।

(ख) माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन है कि वे कृपया अतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 446 के उत्तर का देखें जो 25 फरवरी, 1970 को दिया गया था।

#### Reposting of Ambassador to Rabat

555. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to ask her Ambassador to resume his post at Rabat ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

#### Family Pension cases lying Pending in the Office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Allahabad

3556. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of family pension cases pending in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension), Allahabad out of those which arose during the period from July to December, 1969 and when they are likely to be finalised ;

(b) if the time taken for the settlement of family pension claims is abnormal, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure prompt disposal of such cases ; and

(c) whether the widows of Jawans are also entitled to family pension or part of it, if nomination is not filed by the deceased in her favour ; if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The number of family pension cases pending with the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad, as a result of casualties which arose between 1st July and 31st December, 1969, is 324. Before sanctioning the final pension, the claims have to be verified and discrepancies reconciled, including reference to claimants where necessary. However, all possible measures are being taken to finalise family pension cases as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Having regard to the time that is expected to be taken by various agencies including local officials, the finalisation of family pension cases is not, generally speaking being delayed. Further, where admissible, Provisional Award of family pension, or Pending Enquiry award of special family pension, is granted pending finalisation of pension claims.

(c) (i) The widow or in the event of her death or remarriage, a minor child, is eligible for ordinary family pension, when a soldier's death is not attributable to, or aggravated by his service.

(ii) Special family pension, when a soldier's death is attributable to or aggra-

vated by his service, is payable to his nominee out of the eligible dependants viz. widow, father, mother, son/daughter. In case the widow is not the nominee, she is nevertheless eligible to share the pension, as the Jawan's special family pension is intended for the support of all the above-mentioned eligible dependants. If necessary the pension can be formally divided between the eligible heirs.

**Distribution of Arms by Pakistan in the Border Village of Pakistan occupied Kashmir**

3557. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan have recently distributed arms in the border villages of Pakistan occupied Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are aware that a large number of personnel in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir have been given training in the use of fire arms. The developments across the Cease Fire Line/border are being watched and are being taken into account in our operational plans.

**पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में भारतीय राजनैतिक बन्धियों की संख्या**

3558. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री ज० बाई० कृष्णन :

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

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में भारतीय राजनैतिक बन्धियों की इस समय संख्या कितनी है और उनकी रिहाई कराने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में अल्प संख्यक समुदायों के लोगों पर निरन्तर बुरा बर्ताव किया जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ब्रिटेन-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) ऐसा समझा जाता है कि यह प्रश्न उन भारतीय नागरिकों के मामलों के बारे में है जो कथित राजनीतिक अपराधों के लिए पूर्व पाकिस्तान में जेल काट रहे हैं। सरकार ने पाकिस्तान की सरकार से बार-बार यह कहा है कि वह उन भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या और उनके कुशल श्रेय के विषय में सूचना दें जिन्हें विभिन्न कारणों से पूर्व और पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में बन्दी बनाया हुआ है। पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार को इस बारे में खबरें मिली हैं कि पूर्व पाकिस्तान में बन्दी अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के सदस्यों के साथ बुरा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। जब कभी कोई रिपोर्ट मिलती है तभी पाकिस्तान में अल्प-संख्यकों के प्रति दुर्व्यवहार के इस पहलू को तथा हमारे पहलुओं को उठाया जाता है।

**Construction of Iddiki Alwaye D/C Transmission Line**

3559. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the construction work of the 220 KV Iddiki Alwaye DC Transmission line as envisaged in the Annual plan; and

(b) whether the additional power requirements of the Kerala State will be met by this new line ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The 220 KV double circuit transmission line from Iddiki to Kalamassery (Alwaye) is in initial stage of progress. This line is scheduled to be completed by the time the hydro-electric power station at Iddiki is commissioned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Manufacture of Anti-Tank Guided Missiles by Pakistan**

3561. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received information that anti-tank guided missiles are being manufactured in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the estimated capacity of the factory, its location and the date of its completion ; and

(c) the date by which India will be manufacturing anti-tank guided missiles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The factory is located at WAH and it commenced production of the missiles in 1965. Though sufficiently reliable information regarding the manufacturing capacity is known, it would not be desirable to reveal it.

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

**Invitation of Madame Binh to Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam**

3562. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :  
SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK :  
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India recently extended an invitation to Madame Binh, chief spokesman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam at Paris talks ; and

(b) if so, whether plans for visit of Madam Binh have been finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Minister of External Affairs has already informed the House while replying to part (a) of Starred Question No. 83 answered on the 25th February, 1971, that he had mentioned to Madame Binh when she had met her in Hanoi that she would be most welcome to

come to India so that we would have an opportunity to discuss further with her the situation in Vietnam.

(b) No, Sir.

**Setting up of a Jute Mill at Paradeep**

3565. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa produces nearly 6 per cent of the country's jute ;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have recommended to Government for granting licence to set up a jute mill at Paradeep ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter ; and

(d) if so, the details of the decision taken and if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(c) and (d). The feasibility of establishing a mill at Paradeep is under examination.

**Uranium Deposits in Bihar**

3566. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rich uranium deposits have been located in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the area where uranium deposits have been discovered and whether any assessment of the deposits have been made ; and

(c) if so, the estimated extent of the deposits and the extent to which the new discovery is likely to help the Atomic Power expansion in the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Uranium deposits have been found in the Singhbhum Thrust Belt of Bihar where commercial mining is being undertaken by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy. Exploratory work to prove the reserves underground is also being undertaken at Bhatin

and Narwapahar near Jaduguda. Surveys are also in progress in other parts of Bihar.

(c) The reserves located so far are considered to be adequate to meet the requirements of the present Atomic Energy Programme.

**Assistance to Handloom Weavers of Maharashtra to change over to Powerloom**

3567. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to grant cash assistance to the handloom weavers in Maharashtra to enable them to change over to powerlooms ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving such assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra have under consideration a proposal to assist handloom weavers to change over to powerlooms.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

*Statement*

Out of 4,000 powerlooms proposed to be installed, 2,000 powerlooms have been earmarked to the Marathwada Region. These powerlooms are to be installed through the Marathwada Development Corporation Ltd., (A Government of Maharashtra Undertaking) and financial assistance will be made available by the Corporation. The remaining 2,000 powerlooms will be installed in other regions. It is proposed to organise Co-operative Societies of weavers, and instal powerlooms in common sheds. The number of looms to be installed in a shed will be limited to approximately 48 and the block

cost on account of installation would be as follows :

	Rs.
(1) Cost of a powerloom and its accessories	5,000/-
(2) Cost of the shed including land per powerloom	2,200/-
(3) Margin Money for working capital at the rate of 10% of Rs. 3,000/- per powerloom	300/-

Total : 7,500

(per powerloom)

2. Out of this amount, the society will be able to raise 75% from the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation while 25% would have to be collected in the form of share capital from the Members. Thus, each member will have to contribute Rs. 1,875/- per loom as share capital. Since the financial capacity of the handloom weavers who are supposed to join the societies is not very good, it is proposed that they will purchase only one share of Rs. 25/- per loom from their own resources and that the State Government will sanction a loan of Rs. 1,850/- per loom to the individual member on personal and collateral security through the Co-operative Society for purchase of the shares of the society. The loan given to the members would be recovered in suitable instalments at the rate of interest to be fixed by Government in due course.

**Representation by a Member of Cantonment Board, Kamptee against the Military Officials**

3568. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from a member of the Kamptee Cantonment Board against the Military officials who are represented on that Board ;

(b) if so, the details of the representation ;

(c) whether any investigations have been made into the allegation ; and

(d) if so, the outcome of those investigations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). A representation from Shri Arun Samuel, a member of the Cantonment Board, Kamptec, has been received in the Defence Ministry on 11th March, 1970. It has been alleged that sanction has been wrongly given for the construction of a house in Gora Bazar and that a temporary road has been constructed without prior sanction of the Cantonment Board. These allegations are being looked into. In addition, there are some general allegations in respect whereof details are being ascertained.

#### National Income for 1968-69

3569. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final estimates of national income for 1968-69 are now available.

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there has been an increase or decline in the national income as compared to the previous year ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The *final estimates* of national income for 1968-69 are not yet available.

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

#### Extension of Kamala Embankment upto Sisapani

3570. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 585 on the 25th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether there was an agreement with the Government of Nepal or the Government of Nepal have been seeking extension of the Kamala Embankments upto Sisapani ;

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

(c) what is the cause of delay in the project report being finalised by the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). His Majesty's Government of Nepal had agreed in principle to the construction of embankments on both sides of the Kamala River in continuation of embankments existing in the Indian territory. A joint-survey relating to this work was carried out by the engineers of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of Bihar. The project report is to be finalised after an agreed alignment of the proposed embankment is decided upon in consultation with the Nepal Government.

#### Violation of Air Space by Pakistani Planes near Kutch

3571. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported speech made by Dr. Mahipat Rai Mehta, in Gujarat Assembly, on 25th February, 1970 alleging that Pakistani planes are violating Indian air space near Kutch ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into that ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no truth in the allegation.

#### Grant of Foreign Exchange or Import Licence to Tamil Nadu Government

3572. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has applied for Foreign Exchange or Import Licence to import Special Stainless Steel ;

(b) the amount of Foreign Exchange involved ;

(c) the date on which the application was received and the date on which action was taken ; and

(d) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No application by the Tamil Nadu Government for import of Special Stainless Steel has been received by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

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

**Assessment of Requirements of Power Supply to Goa**

3573. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the needs of the Union territory of Goa regarding power supply in the next five years taking into consideration the large scale development programme which is taking place there ;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the expansion scheme regarding Marmagao Harbour, Instalation of fertiliser plant at Eortalim and Ciba Chemicals Complex at Corlim, prospects for steel plant and Pig iron factories, and variety of rich raw materials promising large scale growth of Industries which will be needing huge supply of power ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating some power generating plant in Goa which can cope up with increasing demands for the power supply without depending on Maharashtra and Mysore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the latest assessments, the demand for power in Goa, Daman and Diu is anticipated to be 82 MW by 1973-74. The assessments take into account the power requirements of three more Pelletisation plants, the fertiliser plant, Marmagao Port and Ciba Chemicals but not the requirements of the Steel Plant and Pig Iron Factory as these are not expected to mature by that time.

(c) No provision for power generation has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan of Goa, Daman and Diu. It is expected that the entire power requirement in Goa (80MW) would be met by obtaining bulk power supply from Mysore and Maharashtra. The power requirements of Daman and Diu

(2 MW) would be met by obtaining bulk supply from Gujarat.

गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह के लिये पास

3574. श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 जनवरी को गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह देखने के लिये निमन्त्रण पत्र अधिकतर विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों या विशिष्ट पदों के लोगों को ही दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अवर सचिव के पद के स्तर तक के लोगों का ऐसे पास प्रति वर्ष दिये जाते हैं जब कि अनुभाग अधिकारियों, सहायकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को ऐसे पास कभी भी नहीं दिये जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन पासों को बारी-वारी से सभी श्रेणियों के अधिकारियों को वितरित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब से किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). 1970 से पहले निमन्त्रणपत्र भारत सरकार के अवर सचिव और उसके समतुल्य अफसरों तक जारी किये जाते थे। गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड 1970 के लिये निमन्त्रण पत्र सभी टेन्योर अफसरों और अवर सचिव तथा समतुल्य पद के गैर टेन्योर अफसरों को 50 प्रतिशत को जारी किये गये थे। इसी प्रकार राजकीय क्षेत्र के उपकरणों की हालत में निमन्त्रणपत्र सभी टेन्योर अफसरों और गैर-टेन्योर अफसरों के 50 प्रतिशत को जारी किये गये थे कि जिनके वेतन 1400 रुपये मान का अधिकाधिक मासिक से कम न था और 26 जनवरी 1970 का वास्तविक वेतन 1100 रुपये मासिक से कम न था सशस्त्र सेनाओं की हालत में मेजर पद और समतुल्य तक सभी अफसरों और कैप्टन तथा

उससे नीचे कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के 50 प्रतिशत के यथापूर्व आमन्त्रित किया गया था। स्टाफ कौंसिलों स्टाफ संघों के कई पदाधिकारियों को भी निमंत्रण पत्र जारी किए गए थे। कुछ संख्या में जे० सी० ओज०—ओ० आरस० और समतुल्य को भी उनके लिये इंगित बाड़ों से परेड देखने की सुविधाएं दी गई थीं। 1970 की गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के लिए विभिन्न विभूतियों और अन्य सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों के लिए निमंत्रण पत्र जारी करने की कसौटियां व्यापक तौर पर 4 मार्च, 1970 को उत्तर दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1546 के उत्तर में सदन के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में भी गई थी, और कम व वेश उन्हीं का 1970 से पहले अनुसरण किया जाता था।

राजपथ में आमन्त्रितों के लिये बैठने के सीमित स्थानों और अफसरों की बड़ी भागी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में निमंत्रण पत्र जारी करने के मामले में रोटेशन सिद्धांत अपनाने में अन्तग्रस्त प्रशासनिक कठिनाईयों के समक्ष वर्तमान प्रणाली में परिवर्तन प्रस्तावित नहीं है। तदपि अबर सचिव से कम पद के अफसरों से प्राप्त प्रार्थनाओं पर मेरिट के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है।

#### Confirmation of Civilian School Teachers Employed in Defence Services

3575. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian school teachers employed in the Defence Services remain temporary or quasi-permanent even after serving for more than fifteen years or so ;

(b) if so, whether the Government will reconsider and make suitable changes in the rules ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Civilian School Masters are temporarily employed in lieu of qualified combatant Unit Education Instruc-

tors in the Army, when the latter are not available and are replaced when the combatant Instructors become available. The question of their confirmation, therefore does not arise. There are a few civilian School Masters who have been serving for more than 15 years. There are no civilian teachers in the Air Force but there are some civilian Education Instructors employed in the Air Force for teaching Hindi. There are no posts of civilian School Teachers in the Navy.

#### Implementation of the recommendations of the Manubhai Shah Committee to give guarantee for loans

3575. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government or the National Textile Corporation has considered the recommendations of the Manubhai Shah Committee to give guarantees for loans against substantial book debts of Mills facing financial difficulties ;

(b) if so, the manner and the number of mills in which the recommendations has been implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The recommendation has been considered by the Government of India as well as by the Government of Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat have accepted the recommendation and they have also given guarantee to one cotton textile mill to obtain a loan of Rs. 22 lakhs for working capital against the security of book-debts with 40% margin.

#### पाकिस्तान को रूसी माल की सप्लाई

3577. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंबेसिक्कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस पाकिस्तान को भारी मात्रा में सामान दे रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) जा सामान रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को



भेजा जा रहा है क्या उसमें सैनिक सामान भी सम्मिलित हैं ?

**बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, सोवियत संघ पाकिस्तान को उस तीन वर्षीय वस्तु विनिमय व्यापार समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार, माल सप्लाई कर रहा है जिस पर जुलाई 1968 में इन दो देशों ने हस्ताक्षर किये थे, और जिसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी कि 1968-70 की अवधि में 60 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के माल का आदान-प्रदान किया जायेगा। यह दोनों देशों के बीच सामान्य वाणिज्यिक आदान-प्रदान है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान को रूस का सैनिक माज सामान सप्लाई कर रहा है [वह उपरोल्लिखित वाणिज्यिक आदान-प्रदान से भिन्न है। इस सम्बन्ध में, 25 फरवरी, 1970 और 4 मार्च, 1970 को, रक्षा मंत्री ने क्रमशः तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 74 और अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1520 के जो उत्तर दिये थे, उनकी ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

**चीन द्वारा विद्रोही नागाओं को छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण**

3578. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन 1500 विद्रोही नागाओं को छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए हाल ही में सहमत हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). यह सभी जानते हैं कि चीन कुछ छिपे नागाओं को प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं और हथियार देता रहा है। लेकिन सरकार न तो इस बात की पुष्टि

करने और न इन्कार करने की स्थिति में है कि 1500 और छिपे नागाओं को छापामार लड़ाई का प्रशिक्षण देने की चीन की कोई विशेष योजना है। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं जैसी मनकंता बरत रही हैं उससे इस बात की संभावना नहीं कि छिपे नागा किसी बड़ी संख्या में देश से निकल पाएंगे।

#### Meeting with the Chinese Leaders at Kathmandu

3579. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister or any Minister have plans to meet the Chinese leaders in Kathmandu in the near future or have already met them ; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions at such meeting, if held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No Minister of the Government of India has met any Chinese leader in Kathmandu nor are there any plans for such a meeting in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Smuggling of Rice into Nepal

3580. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 424 on the 25th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners and proprietors, Shri Madan Murarka and those of Annapurna Rice Mill and Bubna Rice Mill situated at Jai Nagar, Bihar have Mills owned and operated by them or their relatives or men in the Nepalese Territory at Lahan, Sirha, Janakpur and Ikrahi and other places ; and

(b) whether the owners or proprietors of the above Mills at Jai Nagar or their relatives are also Nepalese citizens and smuggling of rice and paddy from Jai Nagar into Nepalese Territory is done with the connivance of local officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 424 on the 25th February, 1970, rice mills of Madan Murarka, Annapurna, Hanuman Rice and Rubna Rice at Jai Nagar have, as far as is known, no branches at Lahan, Sirha, Janakpur and Ikrahi. Government have no knowledge of the activities of the relatives or men referred to by the Hon'ble Member, who may be operating businesses in Nepal, and whether any of them is a Nepalese citizen. However, enquiries made through the Customs/Excise authorities and the State Government indicate that the owners of the mills in question at Jai Nagar are Indian. There is, however, no evidence that any movement of rice and paddy from Jai Nagar to Nepal has taken place with the connivance of local officers

#### U. N. World Youth Assembly

3581. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 445 on the 25th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether consideration of the matter for sending a representative youth delegation to the World Youth Assembly convened by the U. N. has, since, been completed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

#### Co-Operation to Pakistan for Flood Control

3582. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India propose to offer co-operation to Pakistan in the field of flood control ; and

(b) if so, the particular of the co-operation sought to be extended ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (b). Under an agreement reached between India and Pakistan in 1956 arrangements have been made since that time for issuing flood and rainfall warnings to East Pakistan from agreed stations in the Ganga and Brahmaputra basins in India. This has been of great help to Pakistan. These flood forecasting arrangements have recently been intensified ; and, if requested, India is willing to share the information with Pakistan in this respect.

#### Asian non-aligned Summit Move by Ceylon

3583. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon has suggested convening of Asian non-aligned Conference at Secretaries level ; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been looked into by Government and if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Ceylon has suggested a meeting of Asian non-aligned nations in Colombo in March, 1970 to discuss matters of common interest, including the Preparatory Conference of Non-Aligned States to be held in Dar-es-Salaam in April. India has agreed to attend the meeting.

#### Orissa Government's note on State's Draft Fourth Plan

3584. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has submitted note on the draft Fourth Five Year Plan of Orissa, recently ;

(b) if so, the precise demands made therein ; and

(c) the Central Government and Planning Commission's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). There has been correspondence between the State Chief Minister and the Planning Commission in regard to the

enhancement of the size of the State's Fourth Plan. A final view in this matter will be taken after consideration by the National Development Council which is expected to meet shortly.

### चीन द्वारा दूर तक मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों का निर्माण

3586. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 फरवरी, 1970 की अमरीकी प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री द्वारा अमरीकी कांग्रेस में दिये गये इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन 1970 के पूर्वार्द्ध में दूर तक मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों का निर्माण करने में सफल हो जायेगा और चीन ने एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को ऐसे अस्त्रों को ले जाने का तरीका भी मालूम कर लिया है ; और

(ख) चीन की आणविक शक्ति के बारे में सरकार के पास नवीनतम जानकारी क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) श्री मोल्किन लेयर्ड, यू० एस० रक्षा सचिव के वक्तव्य की रिपोर्ट सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में देखी है, कि 1970 के दशाब्द के मध्य चीनियों के लिये संक्रियात्मक मध्यम रेंज के बालिस्टिक मिसाइलों की 80 से 100 तक की शक्ति प्राप्त कर पाना सम्भव था ।

(ख) चीन ने मध्यम रेंज के बालिस्टिक मिसाइल विकसित कर लिये हैं कि जिन की रेंज लगभग 2000 मील है, परन्तु उन के वास्तविक प्रयोग का अभी तक कोई इशारा नहीं है । चीन अन्तर्द्वीपीय बालिस्टिक मिसाइलों के विकास में भी प्रवृत्त है ।

### Unauthorised Residence of Families of Air Force Officers and Staff in Air Field Area in Assam

3588. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the families of officers and staff are not allowed to reside in Air field areas for security and various other reasons ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the families of the Air Force Officers and staff and those of the Military Engineering Service officers and staff are residing in the vicinity of the Mohan Bari (Chabua) Air field in Assam ;

(c) if so, the names and designation of the officers and staff who are keeping their families there and the authority under which they were permitted to keep their families at that place ;

(d) whether the said families are also getting free ration and using electricity and water free of charge ; if so, the total expenditure incurred by the Government per year for supplying free rations, electricity and water ; and

(e) if the Audit Department has ever pointed out this irregularity ; if so, how the audit objection was met ?

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

### Resignation by Minister of Education and Youth Services from Vice- Presidentship of C.S.I.R.

3589. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether she has accepted the resignation of the Education Minister from the Vice-Presidentship of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ; and

(b) if so, what steps she has taken to appoint the Vice-President in accordance with the recommendations of Sarkar Committee ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Under the Rules and Regulations of

the CSIR, the Minister in charge of the portfolio under which the CSIR is included shall be the ex-officio Vice-President of the Society. The question of resignation of the Education Minister from Vice-Presidency of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research does not arise.

(b) The Sarkar Committee has not recommended any change in the Vice-Presidency of the C.S.I.R.

### चीन द्वारा युद्ध की तैयारियाँ

3590. श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन युद्ध स्तर पर तैयारी कर रहा है और उमने अपने सभी युवकों को आदेश दिया है कि वे युद्ध के लिए तैयार रहें ; .

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हम ने चीन के सभी पड़ोसी देशों को चेतावनी दी है कि वे चीन के बुरे इरादों के प्रति सावधान रहें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अपनी प्रतिरक्षा व्यवस्था के पुनरीक्षण अथवा पुनर्गठन के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि चीन में "युद्ध की तैयारी करो" नारे के अन्तर्गत भारी गतिविधि है, और सोवियत समाचार पत्रों ने इसकी आलोचना की है क्योंकि इससे युद्ध मनोभितिका पैदा होती है ।

(ग) मे (ङ). अपनी सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने वाले संबंधों का ध्यान रखा जाता है और अपनी ओर उपयुक्त उपाय किये जाते हैं ।

### कांग्रेस के अधिवेशनों के बारे में रूसी रेडियो पोल एण्ड प्रोग्रेस का प्रसारण

3591. श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रूस के "पीस एण्ड प्रोग्रेस" रेडियो ने नई कांग्रेस के बम्बई अधिवेशन का व्यापक प्रचार किया था और पुरानी कांग्रेस के अहमदाबाद अधिवेशन के बारे में बिल्कुल चुप्पी साध ली थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने रूस की सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने यह देखा है कि इस रेडियो ने अहमदाबाद अधिवेशन से बम्बई अधिवेशन का अधिक व्यापक रूप में प्रचार किया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) कोई विदेशी रेडियो स्टेशन भारत के समाचार को कितना अधिक महत्व देता है, इसके सम्बन्ध में विरोध प्रकट करने का विचार सरकार नहीं रखती ।

### Muslim Conference at Rabat

3592. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was another Muslim Conference recently at Rabat : and

(b) whether Ind'ia was invited to this Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There was an Arab Summit Conference held at Rabat from December 21 to 23, 1969.

(b) No, Sir. Only Arab countries were invited to this Conference.

**Foreign Navies in Indian Ocean**

3593. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :  
SHRI J. AHMED :  
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Mauritius, the Prime Minister gave details of the presence of foreign navies in the Indian ocean ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose navies are still stationed in the Indian ocean ;

(c) the reasons of their presence ; and

(d) since when these Navies are in the Indian Ocean ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). In the course of her talks with the Prime Minister of Mauritius, P.M. expressed the concern of the Government of India at the increasing presence of foreign navies in the Indian Ocean. The Government of India's views on the security of the Indian Ocean are well known. We maintain that the Indian Ocean should remain an area of peace and cooperation, and free of domination or interference by any power.

राजकीय व्यापार निगम के लाभ की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करना

3594. श्री भ्राम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री या अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजकीय व्यापार निगम को माल के आयात से होने वाले लाभ की कोई अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की है अथवा उसको असीमित लाभ कमाने की अनुमति है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री या अन्य मंत्री (श्री राम सेबक) : (क) से (ग). कच्चे माल तथा

अन्य वस्तुओं के निकासी मूल्य राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते हैं, जो अधिकांश मामलों में सरकार द्वारा दिये गये मार्ग दर्शन तथा उस कच्चे माल के बाजार भावों और स्वदेश में उत्पादित उसी माल अथवा स्थानापन्न पदार्थों के मूल्यों का ध्यान में रखते हुये निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। राज्य व्यापार निगम को प्राप्त परिणामित लाभ प्रत्येक वस्तु के विषय में अलग-अलग होता है।

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12.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Closure of Banaras Hindu University

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने मवान हिन्दी में दिया था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य अंग्रेजी में आया है। जब हम अंग्रेजी जानते नहीं हैं तो मवान क्या पूछेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का विरोध ध्यान आकर्षण सूचना पर नहीं है, उन का विरोध इस लिये है कि वक्तव्य अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है, हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं दिया जाता।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : माननीय सदस्य को हिन्दी में दिया जाना चाहिये, वह अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी अनुवाद है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह अभी दिया गया है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक-महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा तथा

युवक सेवा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता है और प्रार्थना करता है कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे :

“उपद्रवों के परिणामस्वरूप बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बन्द किये जाने का समाचार”

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : According to the information we have received from the University, it appears that on March 15 at 9.30 A. M. there was a scuffle between a student of the University, one Shri Bhuvneshwar Singh and an outsider, one Shri Anjani Kumar Sinha. The latter alleged that he slapped the former as he found him teasing a girl ; while the former alleged that he was slapped because he refused to give the latter the money demanded from him. The Chief Proctor was told by a girl that her hair was pulled by a person from behind. After making arrangements to escort the girl to her hostel, he ordered Shri Anjani Kumar Sinha to leave the campus.

A little later the Chief Proctor was informed that a big crowd had collected outside the Kasturba Women's Hostel. He learnt that Shri Anjani Kumar Sinha, who had not obeyed the order to leave the campus but was waiting outside the Women's Hostel was chased by some students into the first floor bathroom of Kasturba Women's Hostel and beaten and stabbed at eleven places and had been removed to the casualty ward of the University Hospital. On proceeding there, he was told by Shri Anjani Kumar Sinha that two students, whom he named, had assaulted him. The condition of Shri Anjani Kumar Sinha is serious. His version was confirmed by the Chief Proctor's preliminary enquiry. A meeting of the Dean and Professors in the Arts Faculty and the Warden of the Birla Hostel which was the residence of the two alleged assailants, recommended a full enquiry into the incident, pending which they recommended suspension of the two alleged assailants and their vacating of the rooms occupied by them in the hostel. The recommendation was accepted by the Vice-Chancellor and a show cause notice was issued.

Meanwhile, the two alleged assailants complained to the Chief Proctor about the

Proctorial staff not protecting students from assault by outsiders. It was also reported to the Chief Proctor that Shri Anjani Kumar Sinha, while being taken to the hospital, had handed over Rs. 2300/-, two gold chains and one watch to a girl in Kasturba Hostel and a loaded revolver and other articles to another girl student. The cash, ornaments, the revolver and other articles have been recovered.

The same evening a number of students met the Vice-Chancellor at his residence, protested against the order issued in respect of the two alleged assailants and demanded withdrawal of the order.

When their demand was not accepted they hurled abuses at the University officers present on the spot and threatened them with dire consequences. They said that they would not leave unless the orders issued were withdrawn. At about 2.30 A. M. they grew violent. They broke the flower pots in the compound of the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge and hurled brickbats at the ground and first floors of the residence. The students also damaged hedges in the compound, broke the barbed wires round the compound, damaged telephones, removed the main iron gates and used them to barricade the hostel road in front of the Lodge. When the situation was getting beyond control, the District authorities were requested for assistance. The District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police reached the campus along with adequate force to meet the situation. The students went away in a procession around 4.30 A. M. about 15 minutes before the arrival of police.

The University has been closed *sine die* and the students have been asked to vacate the hostels. The situation is under control. The decision to close the University has been endorsed by the Academic Council, Wardens and teachers. The Governing Council members of the Students' Union have also assured the Vice-Chancellor of their support in eliminating rowdy elements in the University.

It is a matter of great regret that a situation should have developed in the University necessitating its closure. I am confident that the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, who is a man of eminence and great ability, will deal with the situation effectively and restore

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

healthy conditions in the University at an early date so that it may reopen and continue to perform its tasks smoothly. I am sure this House will join with me in giving the Vice-Chancellor all support and cooperation to root out goondaism from the University campus.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : No, no. All this trouble has been created by the administration.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के मामलों की जांच करने के लिए गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की नियुक्ति हुई थी और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो दो मुख्य बातें कही थीं, जिन दो मुख्य निष्कर्षों पर पहुंची थी उन में से एक यह था कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों, अध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों, प्रायः सभी में जातीय आधार पर दलबन्दी है, सब जातियों के आधार पर बंटे हुए हैं और छात्रों में तो राजनीतिक आधार पर भी दलबन्दी है। दूसरी बात उसने यह बताई कि कुछ अवांछनीय प्रकार के छात्र रहते हैं जो अवांछनीय गति-विधियों में लगे रहते हैं और उन छात्रों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाती है और कभी अगर कार्रवाई होती भी है तो उन्हें प्रवेश मिल जाता है बाहरी दबाव से और उन छात्रों को बाहर से सहायता भी मिलती है और समर्थन भी मिलता है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह उपकुलपति की नियुक्ति के बाद और नई प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था बनने के बाद क्या विश्वविद्यालय की इन परिस्थितियों में कुछ सुधार हुआ है? जो ऐसे छात्र रहे हैं जिन्हें पुनः प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाया क्या वे अभी भी वहाँ हैं। जिन की कि गजेन्द्र-गडकर की रिपोर्ट में बहुत दफा चर्चा की गई है?

विश्वविद्यालय के कैंपस में एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर छुरेबाजी की तीन घटनायें हो चुकी हैं, क्या यह भी ठीक है? छात्रों में जो

पार्टी बन्दी है, क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके साथ गुंडे भी सीधे तौर पर सम्बद्ध हैं?

अंजनी कुमार सिन्हा को ग्यारह घाव लगे हैं छुरों के। उसके पास से जो पिस्तौल निकला है, क्या वह लाइसेंस शुदा है? वह किस तरह का पिस्तौल है? उसका मेक क्या है?

अंजनी कुमार सिन्हा ने दो छात्रों का नाम लिया है। उनके ग्यारह घाव लगे हैं। उसकी हालत बहुत गम्भीर बताई जाती है। इस घटना को घटे तीन चार दिन हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसका कोई डाइग्नोस्टिक रेजेशन लिया गया है? प्रोक्टर के सामने उसका बयान हुआ है और उसने उसके बयान की पुष्टि भी की है। जिन छात्रों का उसने नाम लिया है क्या उनके खिलाफ केवल ससपेंशन की ही कार्रवाई हुई है? उन्हें गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया जब कि पुलिस उर्मी समय विश्वविद्यालय के कैंपस में आ गई थी?

उपकुलपति और प्रोक्टर के मकान पर जिन छात्रों ने हमला किया, तोड़फोड़ की, नुकसान पहुंचाया और जला देने की धमकी दी और पुलिस भी उसी समय आ गई थी, डी० एम० भी आ गया था, ता क्या कारण है कि उन उत्पातकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

जो जांच समिति बिठाई गई है, क्या शिक्षा मंत्री सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि जांच के बाद जो लोग दोषी पाए जायेंगे उनके साथ कोई गिरावट नहीं की जाएगी और उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी चाहे जितनी बड़ी संख्या उनकी हो?

आप कब तक यह आशा करते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय खुल जाएगा? बनासर हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के साथ साथ एक दूसरी संस्था भी है जो राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की है और उसका नाम

है काशी विद्यापीठ । जब हम बनारस गए थे तब हमें पता चला कि काशी विद्यापीठ में भी कुछ इसी प्रकार की परिस्थिति है । वहां भी जातीयता और दल बन्दी का बोलवाला है । क्या काशी विद्यापीठ के हालात को सुधारने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे, उसके बारे में भी कोई पग उठावेंगे ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member has asked a large number of questions I appreciate the anxiety which underlies the questions that he has raised.

To the best of my knowledge there has been no readmission of students who have been condemned in the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee's Report.

On the question whether the revolver is licensed or unlicensed, I do not have information. I have to get the information from the State Government, because the revolver is now in the possession of the police.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : That is a very important point.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sure Mr. Basu can ask a question when his turn comes.

Regarding the question whether it was a dying declaration or a declaration made before the Proctor and why these two students have not been arrested, the declaration was made before the Proctor, and these students, therefore, were suspended and a show-cause notice was issued to them. It was this suspension and the show-cause notice that led to the intervention presumably on their behalf by their friends, which led to these violent incidents in the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge and the subsequent closure of the University.

As to why the students have not been arrested, again it is a matter for the State Government. I do not know why the State police have not arrested these two students. I can get information.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : चाप स्टेट वबनमेंट से पूछेंगे कि क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : In the report that we have received from them, no reference has been made to the arrest of these students. Now that the hon. Member has drawn my attention to this, I am quite prepared to ask the State Government

whether they have been arrested or not and let him have that information.

Regarding this question as to what action has been taken against the students, it is because of the existence of such students that all this trouble was created in the University and the police had to be called, and it was felt that it was not desirable to have another confrontation of the previous type. Hon. Members would remember what happened last time. Therefore, the Vice-Chancellor decided immediately to close the University and vacate the hostels. Also, if I may take the House into confidence regarding the unofficial information that I have received, there is, it seems, a very strong goonda element functioning in the University.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : R. S. S.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : R. S. S.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know why my hon. friend Mr. Basu, who is a leader of such an innocent party, wants to bring politics into this. We are dealing with a University. If any political parties are involved, they will automatically be brought to book.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You should read the newspaper of this morning which clearly states in the front page that the R. S. S. element has been at the root of all this trouble.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : If I were to go into all the newspaper reports about the Presidency College and the Calcutta University, I do not know what I will have to tell the hon. Member.

Therefore, the vacating of the hostels is intended to enable the University to screen the students. I am told that some outsiders are also staying in the hostels. It becomes very difficult to identify, parade them and so on. Therefore, the vacating of the hostels and the closing of the University will also help the University authorities when they reopen and re-admit students and so on, to exercise strict control on the type of persons who will be allowed to stay in the University. The students and the staff and the Vice-Chancellor are very anxious to see that this type of goondaism is put an end to. Revolvers, cash, gold chains—one does not



[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

know what it all means. Therefore, it is very necessary, and I hope that all of us in this House, all sections of the House who are very deeply interested in the maintenance of peace and good education in Banaras, will support the Vice-Chancellor in seeing that goondaism is eliminated from the University.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU** (Chittoor) : This is not the first time that there is trouble in this University. There are several instances. We know from the reply of the Minister how seriously he views this matter. He is unable to say whether the revolver is licensed or unlicensed though a call attention notice was given to him. Now he does not know whether the students responsible for the trouble had been arrested or not. This shows the way our Education Minister is functioning and what interest he is having in these matters. Is it a fact that the university authorities are not able to protect the honour and dignity of girl students studying in that university? Is it also a fact that when outside goondas molest the girl students in the university campus the Vice-Chancellor or the Principal or other authorities are not taking any action to protect them or at least give a complaint to the police about the atrocities of outside goondas? Is it also a fact that there are some foreign elements instigating the students who are living inside to create more trouble so that the university may be closed? If so, what is the action that the Education Minister is going to take to reopen the University and to protect the honour and dignity of the girls studying there?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO** : I have already pointed out that I shall be getting information on the subject whether the revolver is licensed or not. Quite honestly if the House will forgive me, I do not know much about revolvers or the laws governing them nor the distinction between a licensed and unlicensed revolver. In any case it is a police case and we shall get information regarding the points referred to by the hon. Member. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that every step should be taken to see that the honour of the girl students is protected whether in this university or anywhere else. I have stated in my statement that two

contradictory versions have been made and I think a full enquiry will establish facts. In the case of other universities police can be posted near the bus stops and so on. But in a campus university it is rather more difficult. We have got to rely on the good sense of the student community itself to see that such incidents do not take place. If goonda elements are removed from the university I have no doubt that the objective the hon. Member has in mind will be achieved.

I am not in a position to say whether any foreign or outside elements are instigating the students to create trouble or to take action to close down the university.

A regards his last question, it is not within my jurisdiction to reopen the university. I have been informed by the Vice-Chancellor that every attempt will be made to reopen the University as early as possible and to restore normalcy and to eliminate the goonda elements from the University.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (वाराणसी)** : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विद्यार्थियों ने उपकुलपति महोदय का जो धेराव किया, वह धेराव कब से शुरू हुआ और कब तक रहा और वह धेराव किस के नेतृत्व में था। क्या यह सही है कि गजेन्द्रगड़कर आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में उल्लिखित श्री दामोदर सिंह के नेतृत्व में यह धेराव हुआ था? क्या इन लोगों ने यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर टेलीफोन के तार भी काट दिये थे और इगोरिलिए अधिकारियों को पुलिस से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में देर हुई और मैसेंजर के जरिये उसको सूचना दी गई? क्या उसी दामोदर सिंह ने कर्मी उपकुलपति महोदय से मिल कर कहा कि हम को 2500 रुपया दो, क्योंकि वह पहले हम को मिलता था, हमारा खर्चा नहीं चलता है और उसके बाद उस ने उपकुलपति महोदय को धमकी दी थी?

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि गजेन्द्रगड़कर आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में किसी सामाजिक या राजनैतिक संस्था के बारे में, उस तौर से राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के बारे में कहा था कि

यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर उस को काम नहीं करने देना चाहिए ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज भी वह वहाँ पर फंक्शन करता है और विस्व-विद्यालय में एक इमारत के कमरे का इस्तेमाल बराबर उन कामों के लिए किया जा रहा है ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वह उस कमरे को खाली करायेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी भी दें कि क्या दामोदर सिंह अब भी वहाँ रिसर्च स्कालर है या नहीं।

मंत्री महोदय ने प्राक्टर का जिक्र किया। जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ, प्राक्टर को मैजिस्ट्रेट के अधिकार शामिल होते हैं। मैं यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ उन को ये अधिकार शामिल हैं या नहीं। यदि उन को मैजिस्ट्रेट के अधिकार शामिल हैं, तो जिस को ग्यारह छूरे लगे, जब उन के सामने उस का डाइंग डिक्लेरेशन हुआ, तो फिर उस सम्बन्ध में कोई तत्कालिक कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ? वह कोई माध्याह्न घटना नहीं थी। उन को पुलिस के हाथ में दिया जाना और मुकदमा कायम होना। मंत्री महोदय यह पूरी जानकारी देने की कृपा करें।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Again a number of questions have been asked. Regarding the first question, according to the information we have received, the 50 students were presumably led by Shri Damodar Singh. (Interruption)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : Why 'presumably ?' They were.

श्री रवि राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय अभी तक इस बारे में निश्चित नहीं हैं ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : After all, there is such a thing as what is the exact connotation of words like 'leading'. I want to be very careful : having once been caught, I want to be extremely careful about the language that I use. (Interruption) The party of about 50 students, we were told, were led by Shri Damodar Singh, and they started the gherao at about 21.15 hours, and

they made this demand to which I made a reference. We have no information that Rs. 2,500 was demanded. No reference at all is made in the report that we have received about any money demand being made by Shri Damodar Singh or anybody else on the Vice-Chancellor. What they demanded was, "Vacate the show-cause notice ; stop the suspension order ; otherwise, we are not going to go." When the Vice-Chancellor refused, all the other things that I said happened.

Then, regarding the question of the RSS building, I entirely agree that this particular building has been there for a long time, and a demand has been given on for years and years that building should be vacated by the RSS...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Take action. (Interruption)

DR V. K. R. V. RAO : I beg the House to bear with me. It is not that we are doing nothing in this matter. But I am sure the House will appreciate... (Interruptions) I will tell you and then you will appreciate. (Interruption) Well, my friend Mr. Vasudevan Nair may know the kinds of things that happen. If you take force and smash on the building, well, it would not be impossible to do it, but as Minister of Education in this country, I am extremely anxious to see that incident to the extent of any violence does not take place at the campus. I myself do not want to be a party on my own deliberately to stimulate a riotous situation in a university campus. Therefore... (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ऐसी बात कह कर उन लोगों को उक्सा रहे हैं। वे लोग तो रायट नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय उन को उक्सा रहे हैं वह कह रहे हैं कि अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो रायट होगा।

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय ऐसी बात कह कर उन लोगों को उक्सा रहे हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : सरकार यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द कर सकती है, लेकिन आर० एम० एम० का आफिस नहीं बन्द कर सकती है ! मंत्री महोदय की इस बात को कौन मानेगा ?

श्री रवि राय : उस मकान पर ताला डाला जा सकता है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : सरकार के पास यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द करने की ताकत है, लेकिन आर० एम० एम० आफिम बन्द करने की ताकत नहीं है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sir, I feel it difficult to answer the question.

MR. SPEAKER : The subject is so delicate : you save yourself.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) rose—

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I was trying to answer the question. If Mr. Kalita will kindly resume his seat...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Sir, I raise a point of order. The point of order is this. The Minister has admitted that there is an RSS building and it is continuing there for many years, and the Government of India....(Interruption) The Minister of Education comes out and expresses his inability to remove them from the campus. I want to know whether the Government of India will take strong action against these \*\* in the building immediately? (Interruptions).

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। अभी उन्होंने कहा है \*\* क्या इस प्रकार बेलगाम होकर बोलने की इजाजत उन्हें दी जायेगी? \*\* कहा है उन्होंने। इनकी जबान पर लगाम लगाइए आप, इस पार्लियामेंट में किसी भी पार्टी को \*\* नहीं कहा जा सकता।

MR. SPEAKER : I disallow that point of order by Mr. Kalita. (Interruptions)

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से प्रोटेशन चाहता हूँ। क्या यह किसी पार्टी के आदमियों को \*\* कह

सकते हैं? यह स्वयं \*\* हैं। इन की पार्टी \*\* ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry ; it is not a good thing. It is not proper to call each other by such epithets. It is not proper.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। हम हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का मामला यहाँ पर ले रहे हैं, उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में अपील की है कि सदन को विश्व-विद्यालय के उपकुलपति के हाथों को मजबूत करना चाहिए और गुंडा तत्व चाहे वह किसी भी दल से संबंधित हों, विश्वविद्यालय में उन का निर्मूलन करना चाहिए। लेकिन क्या आप किसी सदस्य को इस बात की इजाजत देंगे कि वह किसी \*\* कहे? ... (व्यवधान) ... हाँ, आर० एम० एम० पार्टी है, मैं आर० एम० एम० का हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक्सपंज करना होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... हाँ हाँ, मैं आर० एम० एम० का हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह \*\* शब्द जाने नहीं पाएगा।

MR. SPEAKER : I will not accept this word. I expunge it. I will not allow it to be recorded.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्या निर्णय दे रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने एक्सपंज कर दिया।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : On a point of order, Sir. You have allowed three points of order. You should allow me also. (Interruptions). The general practice in this House is that members are not allowed to take allegations against political parties represented here. Is RSS a political party at all and if it is so, is it represented in this House.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** RSS is not a political party ; it is a cultural organisation. No member should be allowed to throw abuse at RSS...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** There are a number of parties which are aligned or connected with some cultural and other units. It is not fair to make such remarks against them...*(Interruptions)*

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** The Vice-Chancellor is seized of this question and he is trying to see that the building is vacated peacefully. This can be done peacefully. If necessary, I shall also personally support the Vice-Chancellor and talk to the people concerned to see that the building is vacated peacefully, without causing any disturbances...*(Interruptions)* I have no desire to oblige hon. Members like Shri Jyotirmoy Basu by creating a riotous situation in Banaras. We want to get the building vacated, not to create a riot.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Minister also should not lose his temper like some of the hon. Members.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** Actually, I did not lose my temper.

Regarding the dying declaration, I understand that the condition of the gentleman who was stabbed is now much better and he is out of danger.

Regarding the arrest, the university has suspended the students and asked them to vacate the university. It is now open to the police to arrest them and take action because it is a police case.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं आपके द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्री को इस बात का पता पता है कि काशी विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर जो आर० एम० एम० की बिल्डिंग है उसे खाली करने के लिए जब डा० त्रिगुण सेन मंत्री थे, उस समय तय हो गया था और आर० एम० एम० ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया था कि हम खाली करने के लिए तैयार हैं। परन्तु विश्वविद्यालय की अपनी कुछ निजी कठिनाइयाँ हैं, इस कारण से वह खाली नहीं करने दे रहे हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो आप जवाब दे रहे हैं जो मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा गया है उस का।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है, यह जो बिल्डिंग है यह उस समय बनी जिस समय पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी थे, और उन्होंने स्ययं इसे आर० एम० एम० को दिया था। अब यह जो अञ्जनीकुमार सिन्हा जी हैं, यह कौन व्यक्ति हैं, यह कितने दिनों से वहाँ पढ़ रहे हैं और इन की गतिविधि क्या है ? इन का किस राजनैतिक दल से संबंध है और क्या समय समय पर जब ऐसे विद्यार्थी उपद्रव होते हैं तो उन में कुछ राजनैतिक दल के नेता लोग और कुछ पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर लोग जाकर उस को भड़काया करते हैं, खास कर के कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग अक्सर वहाँ जा कर उन को भड़काया करते हैं ?

13.00 hrs

मेरा तीसरा सवाल यह है—जब वहाँ गुण्डागर्दी होती है, बड़े पैमाने पर लोग गुण्डागर्दी करना चाहते हैं लेकिन गुण्डागर्दी को बढ़ावा नहीं मिलता, उस का प्रमुख कारण यह है कि वहाँ आर० एम० एम० के लोग इस प्रकार के गुण्डों को पनपने नहीं देते। इस कारण से ये लोग आर० एम० एम० से नाराज हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आर० एम० एम० इस देश की बहुत अच्छी संस्था है...*(व्यवधान)*...आर० एम० एम० की जड़ पाताल में है, यह सरकार तो क्या ऐसी हजारों सरकारें भी आ जाय, इस जैसी हजारों पार्टियों भी आ जाय तो आर० एम० एम० का कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकती, उस को समाप्त नहीं कर सकती, यह मेरी चुनौती है।

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I was very glad to hear from the hon. Member, who I presume has some connections with the RSS, that the RSS has accepted the request to

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

have the building vacated. He suggested that some difficulties on the part of the Banaras Hindu University were preventing them from vacating that building. I would like to assure him that as far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned, they will be extremely happy if the RSS gets the building vacated tomorrow. This is the best time to do it.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Obviously, the hon. Education Minister is not aware of what transpired when Dr. Triguna Sen was the Education Minister.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I am not talking of Dr. Triguna Sen's time; I am talking of today. I would suggest to my hon. friend, who I presume is a member of the RSS and has great influence, that this is the best time to get the building vacated.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I thought, the question of Shri Kachwai was rather informative and suggestive.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** As far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned there is no difficulty. I will go further and say that now that the University is closed and the hostel is vacated, it is the best time to do it. I think, as a result of this calling attention a great good would have been done to the University and the country if the RSS would get the building vacated.

About Anjani Kumar Sinha and how long is studied in the Banaras Banaras Hindu University, he was not a student of the Banaras Hindu University. My information is that he was a student of the Industrial Training Institute which is outside the campus of the Banaras Hindu University; he was never in the University but he comes from time to time to the University. We know what happened thereafter... (Interruption).

**SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) :** The Minister, I hope, will certainly agree with me when I say that the Gajendragadkar Commission was not made in jest nor is this report to be treated as a toilet rag. It is known to the Minister that there is a two-roomed building which is

the permanent seat of the RSS. The Gajendragadkar Commission said in its report that after the erection of the new building of the Law Faculty, that small RSS office looked entirely out of place. Then, there is one important sentence in the report which must be considered, namely, that from a purely aesthetic and architectural point of view this two-roomed building needed to be demolished and not simply vacated. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu demanded that the building be vacated and the Minister flew into temper and said that it would create a riot... (Interruption).

I hope the hon. Minister knows this. (Interruption)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तुम जैसे \*\* को ठीक करने के लिये है-आर० एस० एस० ... (अवधान) ...

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : हम उस को खत्म कर देंगे। .....

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। इन्होंने हम को \*\* कहा है.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाँ, \*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मेम्बर प्रश्न कर रहा है, आप लोग इस में क्यों दखल दे रहे हैं.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, \*\* कहना गलत है, आप इस को एक्सपन्ज कर दीजिये।

**MR. SPEAKER :** That will be permanently expunged. No such person will be allowed to enter this House nor such expression will be allowed to go on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। श्री कछवाय ने पूछा था कि अन्जनि कुमार सिन्हा

किस पार्टी के हैं? शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया। क्या यह सच है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्ड-होल्डर मेम्बर हैं, क्या शिक्षा मंत्री को यह बात मालूम है?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाजपेयी ने अन्जनि कुमार के बारे में पूछा था। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ—6 महीने पहले तक वह आर० एस० एस० के सिपहसालार दामोदर के शागिर्द थे.....

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं या नहीं? वह पैसा और रिवाल्वर रूम से आया है या नहीं? (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri Ram Kishan Gupta is always fighting... (Interruptions).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Why is he talking in a nonsensical way? He should not be allowed to do this. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल फिर दोबारा इस को देखा था... Even the words uttered in heat are also expunged. ऐसी गर्मी में क्या कुछ नहीं कहा जाता है। इस लिये ऐसी चीजों को एवायड करना चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप 1 बजे लंच के लिये हाउस को जरूर स्थगित कर दिया करें, इस से आपकी कठिनाइयों में काफी कमी हो जायगी। यह लंच-आवर इसीलिये बनाया गया था ताकि जीरो-आवर लम्बा न चले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहें तो ऐसा हो सकता है कि जो मसले लंच तक खत्म हों या न हों, उस आइटम तक हमें उन को खत्म समझ लेना चाहिये। दो-तीन मेम्बर रह गये हं, लंच आवर पहले हो गया था, इस वकत

भी काल-एन्टेशन का लास्ट मेम्बर चल रहा था। कमेटी में आप लोग इन्सिस्ट करते हैं कि आपका शार्ट-नोटिस बवैरचन भी प्रायें, एक के बजाय दो-दो आयें, काल-एन्टेशन भी प्रायें। आज भी इस में बहुत सी चीजें घुसड़ी हुई हैं, इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कार्यवाही बाकी है हो उस को लंच के बाद लिया जाय। उस समय तक वातावरण शान्त हो जायेगा और गम्भीरता से चर्चा हो सकेगी। मेम्बरजं भूखे रहते हैं दम लिये ज्यादा नाराज होते हैं।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : With regard to the permanent office of the RSS, I hope, the hon. Minister will have no hesitation as to what is to be done about that. Another point the hon. Minister certainly knows though he may not agree or admit in this House is that it is due to the permanent and constant instigation by the RSS that a small section of the young men of the Banaras Hindu University do things which are expected from the anti social elements. Now the Gajendragadkar Commission also said that their number is very small and the largest section of the students want to be left alone to continue their studies. Here also, the hon. Minister has stated that the General Council of the Students' Union also offered full co-operation to the Vice Chancellor to eradicate the goonda elements from them. The Gajendragadkar Commission in their wisdom has advised that the explosion of violence in the University campus is the result of the activities of a very small section of the students. What is their suggestion? The teachers must, therefore, establish human contact with the students and the university authorities must be responsive to the challenge of the time. May I know what direction or advice or guidance the Education Minister has given to the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University who upto now was not able to take action against the small group of the goonda elements so that a permanent human contact is established with the students and the small section of the students may be taken out from the

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

mischveous influence of the RSS and peace is established in the University ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I find it difficult to know what questions the hon. Member has asked because he is accompanying his questions with a series of *abiter dicta* and observations on the Education Minister. I know that the Gajendra-gadkar Commission has recommended that this building should be got vacated and it should be demolished. But action can be taken by the University authorities only after the building is first vacated. That they are trying to get it done. After it was vacated, then the question can be taken up as to what should be done later on.

Regarding Mr. Anjani Kumar Sinha, I would like to take this opportunity to say that I do not know whether he is a card-holding Communist or not. I do not know what cardholding Members of Communist Party are. I have no information at all. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : Let a Parliamentary Committee go into it.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I must also know how to get that information.

Regarding the final point which the hon. Member has raised that teachers must establish human contact with the students and the Education Minister should give a directive, the Education Minister has no business to give directions to the Vice-Chancellors. They know their jobs. The report of the Commission has been given to the Vice-Chancellor and to the Members of the University. I know Shri Shrimali is trying his best to establish a good atmosphere in the University. I can tell the House that on my part I have taken special action. We sent a special team to the Banaras Hindu University to look into the various difficulties of the Students in regard to their welfare and amenities. A large special sum has been granted by the University Grants Commission to the Banaras Hindu University so that the physical facilities of the student community can be increased. I do hope that the necessary good relationship will be established between the teachers and the students.

MR. SPEAKER : Next item—Mr. L. N. Mishra.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, before you pass on to the next item, I want to submit that I have submitted an adjournment motion about the violence in West Bengal. The Marxists have asked the people to keep 'their lathis ready and spears sharp' (Interruptions) The West Bengal Government have not taken any step, Sir.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री एम्. के. पाटिल के खिलाफ एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव भेजा था... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या बात है, अब तो खत्म होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैंने विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : आपने क्या कहा, हमें सुना नहीं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैंने विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया था ?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरे विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ?... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It is up to the Home Minister to make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri L. N. Mishra.

AN HON. MEMBER : Calling Attention Motion on West Bengal should be discussed here. It is a very serious matter.

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13.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report etc. of the Bharat Electronics Ltd. Bangalore

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a

copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1967-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 612A of the Companies Act, 1966. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2912/70].

#### Notification Under Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) G.S.R. 322 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (ii) G.S.R. 323 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (iii) G.S.R. 324 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (iv) G.S.R. 325 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (v) G.S.R. 326 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (vi) G.S.R. 327 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (vii) G.S.R. 328 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (viii) G.S.R. 329 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (ix) G.S.R. 330 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (x) G.S.R. 331 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (xi) G.S.R. 332 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
- (xii) G.S.R. 333 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.

(xiii) G.S.R. 334 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.

(xiv) G.S.R. 335 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.

(xv) G.S.R. 336 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2913/70]

#### Report of Land Acquisition Review Committee

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Land Acquisition Review Committee on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2915/70].

#### Notification Under Industries (Development Regulation Act 1951

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18क की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत, प्रताप स्पिनिंग, वीविंग एण्ड मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड ग्रामिलनेर (महाराष्ट्र), के प्रबन्ध के बारे में अधिमूचना संख्या एम० प्रो० 835 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखना हूँ, जो दिनांक 28 फरवरी, 1970 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी। [Placed in Library. See No LT-2914/70]

13.17 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Fifty-ninth Report

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.



13.18 hrs.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

## Hundred and Thirteen Report

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Thirteen Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-Third Report on the erstwhile Ministry of Education (now Ministry of Education and Youth Services)—Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I did not get a reply regarding my Calling-Attention Motion. The Governor of West Bengal has written to the various parties asking them to show cause why another Government should not be formed, "why did you not support the Government" and all that. He has absolutely no power and this is a very serious constitutional matter. The Governor is acting *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : I am seeing that.

SHRI NATH PAI : Under what authority the Governor wrote that letter, I would like to know.

MR. SPEAKER : I got it very late. I could not see that when I was coming here.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुं गेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ... (ब्यवधान)...

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : The hon. Member, Shri Kashinath Pandey has been assaulted and we wanted some information on that.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sending that to the Home Minister. (Interruption) About Shri Kashinath Pandey, I am sending it to the Home Minister and I will let you know. (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : The transport system in Delhi has come to a standstill. The Taxis and scooters are on strike; Members could not

come to the House : it is a very serious matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ... (ब्यवधान)...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Because of the strike, we cannot move and come to the House (Interruption) For the past two days, we are without any transport.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : बंगाल में क्या हुआ ?... (ब्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मधु लिमये जी, आप बोलते क्यों नहीं हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।... (ब्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA (Hissar) : I have given notice about the serious matter and I requested my Calling Attention to be taken up. Shri Jagjivan Ram has stayed in Raj Bhavan and he is doing so many things. I requested that my Calling Attention must be admitted.

13.19 hrs.

## MATTER UNDER RULE 377

## Industrial Licencing Policy

श्री मधु लिमये (मुं गेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग मन्त्री के द्वारा लाइसेंसिंग के बारे में जिस नयी नीति की घोषणा की गई है उसका सवाल में यहाँ पर उठाना चाहता हूँ ।... (ब्यवधान)...

AN HON. MEMBER : It can be raised after lunch hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : वा तो स्पष्ट कर दीजिये या मुझे चलने दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : About the point mentioned by you, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha we should postpone it after the lunch. I enquired about your question, Mr. Madhu

Limaye and Mr. Nath Pai, why it was not clubbed with the other Short Notice Question. I have got a copy of that. That relates to Islamabad. This question is about the labour situation. That was the difficulty about it.

Now, we adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-25 P.M.

13.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha Adjourned for Lunch till Twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]

MATTER UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

Industrial Licencing Policy—Contd.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग मन्त्री द्वारा जिस नई लाइसेंसिंग नीति की घोषणा की गई है उसके बारे में मेरी कुछ आपत्तियाँ और आक्षेप हैं। इस तरह की आपत्तियाँ पहले भी हम लोग यहाँ पर उठा चुके हैं, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय अपनी हरकतों से बाज नहीं आते, उनकी आदतें नहीं सुधरतीं, जब भी उन्हें नीति के बारे में कोई घोषणा करनी होती है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह क्या लंग्वेज है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने किसी असंसदीय भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं किया है। मैंने केवल यह कहा कि यह न तो अपनी आदतें बदलते हैं और न अपनी हरकतों से बाज आते हैं। इसमें क्या असंसदीय भाषा है ?

उन्हें कह रहा था कि जब कभी मन्त्री महोदय को नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई घोषणा करनी हो तो उन्हें चाहिए कि वह इस सदन

के सामने आकर सदन को विश्वास में लेकर नई नीतियों का ऐलान करें।

मन्त्री महोदय को याद होगा कि जब दत्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई तो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस पर सदन में बहस होगी और बहस में जो मुद्दे उपस्थित किये जायेंगे उन पर सरकार साबेगी तथा बाद में नई नीति का ऐलान करेगी। लेकिन दत्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर पिछले सत्र में बहस नहीं हो पाई। कम से कम इस सत्र के प्रारम्भ में उनको खुद इस बहस को रखवाना चाहिए था। लेकिन वह भी उन्होंने नहीं किया। उन्होंने इस सत्र के प्रारम्भ होने के दो एक दिन पहले नई नीति का ऐलान किया और उसके बाद उस नीति के विषय को स्पष्ट करने के लिए शायद पिछली 14 तारीख को, यानि 14 मार्च को उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य दिया। असल में इस सदन को कोई मौका नहीं मिल रहा है कि उद्योग मन्त्रालय की जो नीतियाँ हैं उनके बारे में वह अपनी राय व्यक्त करे।

यह बार-बार कहते हैं कि हम पूँजी का और आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं चाहते हैं, समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने जिन मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था को और नियन्त्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था को पैदा किया है वह न छोड़ा है और न गंवा है। वह क्या चीज है यह वही जानें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : खच्चर।

श्री मधु लिमये : खच्चर का भी उपयोग होता है, लेकिन उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं। नियन्त्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के कारण न केवल सत्ता का और पूँजी का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है बल्कि ऐसे उद्योगपतियों को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है जो हमेशा सरकार का समर्थन करते हैं, सरकार को पैसा देते हैं, सरकार का दरबार करते हैं और सरकार की खुशामद करते हैं। क्या मदन को इस बात का पता नहीं है कि उन लोगों की

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नीतियों के कारण, जो सरकार की वित्तीय संस्थाएं हैं उनकी कर्ज सम्बन्धी नीतियों के कारण तीन वर्षों में—मोनोपोलीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आये हुए तीन वर्ष हो गये—उन्होंने तीन बड़े उद्योगपतियों को बढ़ावा दिया और उनमें सबसे ज्यादा उन लोगों को बढ़ावा दिया जा हमेशा सरकार के समर्थक रहते हैं, जैसे मफतलाल परिवार। इस सदन में पिछली बार श्री मोरार जी देसाई इस बात को कह चुके हैं कि तीन वर्षों में मोनोपोलीज कमिशन के रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद मफतलाल परिवार की कम्पनियों ने अपनी परिसम्पत्ति अथवा असेट्स को हर साल 50 प्रतिशत के हिसाब में बढ़ाया है। इसका मतलब है कि हर दो साल पर वह अपनी परिसम्पत्ति का दुगना कर रहे हैं। श्री उद्योग मंत्रालय कहता है कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, मत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण को कम करना चाहते, पूंजी के केन्द्रीकरण को कम करना चाहते हैं। इसी प्रकार से विड़ला परिवार की कम्पनियों ने तीन वर्षों के अन्दर अपनी परिसम्पत्ति को 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है। इसका क्या मतलब हुआ? छः साल में विड़ला परिवार अपनी परिसम्पत्ति को दुगना करेगा, सरकार की मेहरबानी और कृपा में।

इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय को यहां पर धोषणा करनी चाहिए कि नई नीति पर अमल तभी किया जायेगा जब दत्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का सदन को मौका दिया जायेगा। सदन के विभिन्न दलों और सदस्यों की जो राय है उसका वह अध्ययन करेंगे और उसके बाद जो उन्होंने अपना खर्च बनाया है मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था और नियन्त्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था का उसको खत्म करके समाजवाद के सही रास्ते पर चलेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके लिए मंत्री जी तैयार हैं?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) :  
On a point of order. This particular issue

raises two vital points. One is that the hon. Minister has by passed Parliament when it is sitting. Another is that he made a statement relaxing his policy just on the eve of the FICCI conference.

MR. SPEAKER : That was why I allowed this.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I want the hon. Minister to clarify these vital points which arise out of this, because this would lead to the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, and the impression in the country is this that the hon. Minister was pressurised by some people, some industrialists and some businessmen to make these concession.

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed it only because of that.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त (हिसार) : इसीलिये वनस्पति की कीमत बढ़ गई है।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : My point of order is this. I would like to know whether Government can take these *ad hoc* decisions by making announcements on various occasions just on the eve of the session. This is not the only occasion when such a thing has happened, because Shri Khadiilkar has made similar disclosures about the insurance premia when Parliament was just going to meet. This is a bad habit developing among them, and this amounts to by passing the spirit of democracy. I would request that you may issue a directive to hon. Ministers not to make such announcements as they like outside the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I also feel that by making these announcements outside the House, this House is being treated very shabbily by the hon. Ministers. After all, we are all elected Members of Parliament, and the hon. Minister should announce any major decision which he wants to take, on the floor of the House; otherwise, it would mean treating this House with contempt.

My second point is that there should be a discussion on the Dutt Committee's report on the accumulated monopolistic wealth

of all concerns, because we know that even after an inquiry was instituted, a licence has been granted to the Bi-la House. It is something extraordinary. I hope we shall be given an opportunity to discuss this. I also hope that you would issue a directive to the hon. Ministers not to do this kind of thing in the future.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):** I would like to submit that nothing of importance has been announced by the hon. Minister outside the House. Certain clarifications were required, and the hon. Minister had just given those clarifications outside the House. It cannot be said that even clarifications cannot be given outside the House. So, the point of order which has been raised is not relevant.

**श्री शिव नारायण (वस्नी):** हाउस के बाहर हम तरह की एनाउंसमेंट्स नहीं की जानी चाहियें। हाउस में की जानी चाहिए। हाउस मुझीम आथोरिटी है। इसमें हम तरह में चीज को छिपाया नहीं जाना चाहिये। इस तरह में छिपाना बड़ी शर्म की बात है। मोदी को इसमें फायदा पहुँचाया गया है। आपने दोस्ती की आप फायदा पहुँचाते हैं। डालडा के काम का दिन है, आपने। फिर आप समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस माइनोरिटी गवर्नमेंट का सावधान करें। आप हमारे हकों के कस्टोडियन हैं। आपको गवर्नमेंट को सावधान करने का हक है। ठीक तरह में वे गवर्नमेंट को चलायें। माइनोरिटी गवर्नमेंट को जरा शर्म आनी चाहिए।

**श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी):** दन कमिटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस नहीं हुई। ऐसा करके सदन को नजर भ्रंदाज किया गया है। यह बात साफ है। मैं आपका ध्यान एक दूसरी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस सत्र के शुरू होने में पहले ही मेने इस नीति के मुताबिक विड़ला को गोआ में जो लाइसेंस दिया गया है, उसके बारे में एक मोशन दिया था। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सरकार की इस हाउस को नजर भ्रंदाज नहीं

कर रही है आप भी शायद नजर भ्रंदाज कर रहे हैं। यदि उसकी इजाजत मिल गई होती और विड़ला को गोआ में जो लाइसेंस दिया गया है, उसके मुताबिक बहस हो गई होती तो बहुत कुछ सफाई हो गई होती। तब यह भी हो जाता कि सदन को नजर भ्रंदाज नहीं किया जा रहा है। उधर से ही नहीं, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आपकी तरफ से भी कुछ वैसा ही हो रहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** उनके साथ-साथ आपने मुझे भी रोप इन कर लिया।

**श्री अम्बुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव):** मैं समझता हूँ कि लिमये जी, बनर्जी साहब, भा साहब को वक्त इस तरह से नहीं आपको देना चाहिए। इससे गवर्नमेंट मुश्किल में पड़ जाती है। यह माइनोरिटी गवर्नमेंट है। बम्बई में करोड़ों रुपये का रोजाना खालामाला होता है। इनको बन्द कैसे मिलेंगे और कैसे यह गवर्नमेंट चल सकेगी?

[श्री عبدالغنى ڈار - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جسے جی۔ بی۔ بنری صاحب۔ صاحب وقت اس طرح سے نہیں آپ کو دینا چاہیے۔ اس سے گورنمنٹ مشکل میں پڑتی ہے۔ یہ مائینورٹی گورنمنٹ ہے۔ بیسیوں کروڑوں روپے کا روزانہ کھالا مالا ہوتا ہے۔ ان کو چنڈے کیے میں لے کر اور کیے یہ گورنمنٹ چل سکے گی۔]

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is no point of order.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):** Two objections have been raised by the hon. Member. The first objection concerns the question whether the policy which we have enunciated ought to have been announced in the House after consulting the House. Shri Madhu Limaye has said that there was no justification for Government to enunciate that policy two or three days before the House met for this session.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Less than two days

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** The other objection which has been raised is that while the House is sitting, some other policy has been enunciated without placing the matter before the House.

Incidentally, he has also raised the question that the House has not been provided with an opportunity of discussing the matter relating to the recommendation made by the Dutt Committee.

I would take the third point first and point out that so far as we are concerned, we have laid on the Table the Dutt Committee Report. It was naturally left to the House to discuss it.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** दत्त कमेटी पर बहस करवाने का वादा किया था। उसके पहले ही आपने यह किया :

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** We have moved in the matter; motions are pending.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** We would have no objection in discussing the matter.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** सरकारी कामकाज में क्या आपने उसको घुमार किया है? हमारे पास जो सरकारी कामकाज का ब्यौटा आया है, उसमें नहीं है।

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** Any member could have given notice of a motion.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** We have. आप पढ़ने नहीं हैं बुलेटीन्ज को। नाटिस दिया गया है।

**श्री रवि राय (पुरी) :** 184 में नोटिस दिया गया है।

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** So far as Government are concerned, we feel that this matter ought to have been discussed in the House before we took a decision. But we could not indefinitely for it to be discussed here. Therefore we had to take into consideration the recommendations made by the Planning Commission, the ARC and also the Dutt Committee and have consulted other bodies generally then we took certain

decisions regarding those matters. As soon as the House met, we laid the published Notifications also on the Table. I have no objection to a discussion. Any day it can be discussed. If any Notifications are called for, after considering the views of the House, we can certainly modify any of the decisions and principles enunciated in that policy. I have no objection to the matter being discussed if the House so desires.

As for the point that Government ought not to have published the notification two or three days before the House met in so far as the policy was concerned, I submit Government have taken these decisions on the basis of material which was before them. It is for the House to consider the decisions taken by Government and make suggestions, and we will give our utmost considerations to them.

So far as the notification issued on 13 March is concerned, it is not a notification which enunciate any policy; it is a clarification of the policy enunciated which was notified on 18th February. Therefore, it is not necessary for us to place that matter before the House.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने कहा है कि इनकी नियंत्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था की जो नीति थी या सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं की जो नीति थी उसकी वजह ऐसे परिवारों की कम्पनियों को बढ़ावा मिला है जो हमेशा सरकार का साथ देती हैं। मैंने मफतलाल और बिड़ला परिवार की कम्पनियों की बात की। क्या आप इन तथ्यों को काट सकते हैं? अगर नहीं तो इस केन्द्रीयकरण को कम करने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** This question goes into the merits of the policy which has been enunciated. May I tell the hon. member that so far as the new policy enunciated is concerned, it looks after the question whether some restrictions should be placed in the way of the monopolies? As the hon. member knows, we have laid down a policy that for an investment of upto one crore and involving foreign exchange of 10 per cent or Rs. 10 lakhs,

no licence is necessary except for the 20 larger houses.

14.46 hrs.

**Demands for Grants on Account  
1970-71—Contd.**

श्री मधु लिमये : आप लाइसेंस देते रहने हैं ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Similarly it is for the first time that we have given statutory protection to small scale industries ; we have increased some items and are also considering whether further item cannot be added to them so that statutory protection is given for the development of small scale industry.

Then, also, for investment between Rs. 1 and Rs. 5 crores we have said that larger houses will not be generally allowed to enter in that category. Only in respect of investment above Rs. 5 crores for heavy investment or under the core sector, we will consider the application of the larger houses on the basis of priority with regard to industries which will be required in our country and there they will be allowed to file applications and the matters will be taken into consideration.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्सा : क्या यह इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रजोल्यूशन के खिलाफ नहीं है ? उसको सर्वोटेज किया जा रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question before us was about the statement on major policies. The healthy convention that has been followed and that should be followed here is that on all new or major policies, immediately after the meeting of the House, if that is possible, the matter should come before the House, but in this case the position taken by the Minister is that the notification was in the nature of a clarification of a policy already enunciated.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Thirty six hours before the House to meet.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if it is so, the practice is that immediately following that the Minister makes a statement in this House also, and that we discuss it at the earliest moment.

MR. SPEAKER : About the other matter, vote on account, I discussed it yesterday with the Minister and the many issues that were raised by way of points of order. The Minister informed me about the whole position, but I want that the House should also be informed of it, before I give my ruling.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : The next time he comes to see you in your chamber, please send for us, so that we can assist you.

MR. SPEAKER : You assisted me in this House very well.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Yesterday after the general debate on the Budget was over and before the Demands for Grants on Account were put before the House, certain points were raised regarding the provision of Rs. 175 crores for special assistance to the States. I had tried to explain that this provision was by way of loans and advances and that it did not involve the concept of a new service. I find that there is still some misunderstanding on this point, and therefore I want to make it clear that the entire assistance to the States under this provision of Rs. 175 crores will be given by way of recoverable loans. The word "assistance" was used only in the general sense and in accordance with the established usage. For instance, even loans given for plan schemes and other purposes have been referred to as assistance in the Notes on Demands for Grants.

The question was also raised whether these special loans to the States will be given in accordance with certain general principles which would be applied equally to all States. I wish to make it clear that this, in fact, is the case. As the Prime Minister mentioned in her reply to the general debate, the purpose of this provision is to enable the State Governments to take up worthwhile plan programmes in all those cases where, despite their very best efforts and after taking into account all plan assistance and the devolution of resources as recommended by the Finance Commission, the States concerned still have gaps in their resources.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

We have by now an established system under which the resources position of each State is examined by the Planning Commission every year in consultation with the State Governments concerned. In this examination the requirements of a reasonable Plan for each State as well as their efforts towards additional resource mobilisation are taken into account. The procedure adopted for determining the size of the special assistance by way of loan to be given each to State is not, therefore, arbitrary at all.

As the Prime Minister put it, the assistance will be made available on an assessment of the resources position of the States in relation to the approved plans and will thus conform to well recognisable criteria.

Hon. Members may ask why in that case it is not possible to indicate at this stage the amount of assistance that is to be given to each State. The reason is that, as the Prime Minister has made it again clear, this special loan assistance will be subject to State Governments playing their part in mobilising and conserving their own resources. It is only after all the State Governments have presented their budgets and the Planning Commission has examined them in consultation with the State Governments concerned that the Central Government can take a view of the special loan assistance that would be justified in the case of any particular State. As soon as the details are worked out and the Central Government is able to take a view in this matter, we shall inform the House. As far as the special loan assistance of Rs. 275 crores in the current year is concerned, if there are any additional points, they could be discussed when the Supplementary Demands come up for consideration.

We are only considering the Vote on account now. I would also like to make it clear that in the past also we have given *ad hoc* assistance to the State Governments outside the Plan assistance in the light of their budgetary situation e.g. this was done in the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68. The procedure we have adopted this year of making an advance provision is more rational and permits of adoption of uniform and well recognisable criteria for the distribution of such assistance. If I may sum up, these criteria would include—the reasonable

requirements of the Plan outlay for each State, the impact of the devolution under the recommendations of the Finance Commission on the State concerned, the benefit that each State is likely to get as a result of additional resources mobilisation by the Centre, the position of the State on capital account including the debt repayment liability on past loans, and reasonable efforts made by the State Governments concerned to mobilise and conserve their own resources.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there should be any debate on this matter again.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): As a person who raised the point of order, I want to ask for certain clarifications.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow it; we have had enough discussion and now that the reply has come, there need be no further debate.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I want to raise a point of order under articles 113 and 114 of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received it and this morning again I discussed everything; please resume your seat.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I am sorry; you are stifling the legitimate right of a Member in this House.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): What is the difficulty in listening to him?

MR. SPEAKER: I had listened to him twice. We should not discuss it even after the Minister had replied to the points. After what had happened, I tried to find out what exactly was meant by the Finance Ministry by loan and assistance and loan and advances. I had a discussion with the Minister I saw the past budgets also. I was surprised that these were normal loans. In their terminological jargon they say loan and assistance even for loans. This assistance is purely a loan. Even in the case of special assistance—I found that clarification in the last budget also—that too is a loan; there is no other meaning. Under the circumstances, when this is the position, and when the criteria laid down has been clarified by

the Minister in his statement the connotation of the loans and advances "as abnormal" loans—I could not reach any other conclusion but that the points of order raised do not hold any ground and are invalid.

Now, a lot of time has been taken. I shall now put the Demands. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 137."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The motions for Demand for grants (on Account) 1970-71 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]*

#### Demand No. 1—Ministry of Defence

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

#### Demand No. 2—Defence Services, Effective—Army

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,14,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

#### Demand No. 3—Defence Services, Effective-Navy

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,71,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

#### Demand No. 4—Defence Services, Effective-Air Force

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 35,25,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

#### Demand No. 5—Defence Services, Non-Effective

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,66,33,00 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

#### Demand No. 6—Ministry of Education and Youth Services

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on 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. 11,45,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Education'."

#### Demand No. 8—Archaeology

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

#### Demand No. 9—Survey of India

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on 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. 3,42,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on 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. 75,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

**Demand No. 12—External Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,42,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

**Demand No. 13—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

**Demand No. 14—Ministry of Finance**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

**Demand No. 15—Customs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Customs'."

**Demand No. 16—Union Excise Duties**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

**Demand No. 17—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

**Demand No. 18—Stamps**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Stamps'."

**Demand No. 19—Audit**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,65,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Audit'."

**Demand No. 20—Currency and Coinage**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

**Demand No. 21—Mints**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mints'."

**Demand No. 22—Kolar Gold Mines**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

**Demand No. 23—Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

**Demand No. 24—Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,64,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works'."

**Demand No. 25—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

**Demand No. 26—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,52,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

**Demand No. 27—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the

charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

**Demand No. 28—Pre-partition Payments**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

**Demand No. 29—Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**Demand No. 30—Agriculture**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,43,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**Demand No. 31—Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

**Demand No. 32—Forest**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Forest'."

**Demand No. 33—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,39,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agricultural, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**Demand No. 34—Ministry of Foreign Trade**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

**Demand No. 35—Foreign Trade**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,13,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

**Demand No. 36—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

**Demand No. 37—Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

**Demand No. 38—Medical and Public Health**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

**Demand No. 39—Public Works**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,11,94,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**Demand No. 40—Stationery and Printing**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**Demand No. 41—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

**Demand No. 42—Ministry of Home Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**Demand No. 43—Cabinet**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**Demand No. 44—Administration of Justice**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**Demand No. 45—Police**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,51,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Police'."

**Demand No. 46—Census**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Census'."

**Demand No. 47—Statistics**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Statistics'."

**Demand No. 48—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**Demand No. 49—Territorial and Political Pensions**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

**Demand No. 50—Delhi**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,53,93,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**Demand No. 51—Chandigarh**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

**Demand No. 52—Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**Demand No. 53—Tribal Areas**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,62,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

**Demand No. 54—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

**Demand No. 55—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**Demand No. 56—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,31,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**Demand No. 57—Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

**Demand No. 58—Industries**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Industries'."

**Demand No. 59—Salt**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Salt'."

**Demand No. 60—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

**Demand No. 61—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of

'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**Demand No. 62—Broadcasting**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

**Demand No. 63—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**Demand No. 64—Ministry of Irrigation and Power**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**Demand No. 65—Multipurpose River Schemes**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**Demand No. 66—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**Demand No. 67—Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**Demand No. 68—Director General, Mines Safety**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Director General, Mines Safety'."

**Demand No. 69—Labour and Employment**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**Demand No. 70—Expenditure on Displaced Persons**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on 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**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**Demand No. 72—Ministry of Law**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the

charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

**Demand No. 73—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,12,600 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

**Demand No. 74—Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

**Demand No. 75—Geological Survey**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

**Demand No. 76—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

**Demand No. 77—Ministry of Shipping and Transport**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

**Demand No. 78—Roads**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,79,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Roads'."

**Demand No. 79—Mercantile Marine**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

**Demand No. 80—Lighthouses and Lightships**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

**Demand No. 81—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

**Demand No. 82—Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

**Demand No. 83—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

**Demand No. 84—Ministry of Supply**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply'."

**Demand No. 85—Supplies and Disposals**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

**Demand No. 86—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply'."

**Demand No. 87—Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

**Demand No. 88—Meteorology**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

**Demand No. 89—Aviation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Aviation'."

**Demand No. 90—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,06,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

**Demand No. 91—Department of Atomic Energy**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

**Demand No. 92—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,37,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**Demand No. 93—Department of Communications**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

**Demand No. 94—Overseas Communications Service**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

**Demand No. 95—Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,44,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

**Demand No. 96—Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues'."

**Demand No. 97—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

**Demand No. 98—Department of Parliamentary Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

**Demand No. 99—Department of Social Welfare**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

**Demand No. 100—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

**Demand No. 101—Planning Commission**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."



ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

**Demand No. 102—Lok Sabha**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

**Demand No. 103—Rajya Sabha**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

**Demand No. 104—Secretariat of the Vice-President**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

**Demand No. 105—Defence Capital Outlay**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,10,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**Demand No. 106—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

**Demand No. 107—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of

'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

**Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,43,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

**Demand No. 109—Capital Outlay on Mints**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

**Demand No. 110—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

**Demand No. 111—Commuted Value of Pensions**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**Demand No. 112—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,33,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

**Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying

ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development'."

**Demand No. 114—Loans and Advances by the Central Government**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,56,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**Demand No. 115—Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,97,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

**Demand No. 116—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,21,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**Demand No. 117—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

**Demand No. 118—Capital Outlay on Public Works**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**Demand No. 119—Delhi Capital Outlay**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**Demand No. 120—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

**Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

**Demand No. 122—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**Demand No. 123—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

**Demand No. 124—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**Demand No. 125—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,34,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**Demand No. 126—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charge during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**Demand No. 128—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals Mines and Metals**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

**Demand No. 129—Capital Outlay on Roads**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,10,57,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay on Ports**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**Demand No. 131—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

**Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,67,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

**Demand No. 133—Capital Outlay on Aviation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,62,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

**Demand No. 134—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

**Demand No. 135—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,05,48,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,71,17,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**Demand No. 137—Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,63,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

14.56 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL\*, 1970**

SHRI P. C. SETHI rose—

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : देखिये आप तुरन्त खड़े नहीं हूये। फिर स्पीकर को ब्लेम किया जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने आप को कहा कि खड़े हो जाइए तब आप खड़े हूये। और इसमें लिखा हुआ है कांस्टीट्यूशन में... (ध्यक्ष) ...अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खड़े देर में क्यों हूये, इसी पर मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। नहीं, उस दिन बड़ा अन्याय हो गया, सारा ब्लेम आप पर डाल दिया गया, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर सुन लीजिये, मैं आप का बचाव कर रहा हूँ। इसमें ऐसा लिखा हुआ है कि बोट ग्रान्ट एकाउंट्स की ग्रान्ट्स जैसे मंजूर होती है, तत्काल अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पेश करने लिये मंत्री महोदय को खड़ा होना चाहिये।

अब प्रधान मंत्री वित्त मंत्री हैं, वह स्वयं खड़ी नहीं हुई और सेठी साहब बैठे रहे, प्रधान मंत्री को कहना पड़ा कि खड़े हो जाइये, हमने देखा है, पूरे हाउस ने देखा है। इन लोगों का व्यवहार बड़ा गलत होता है और स्वामस्वाह आपको ब्लेम किया जाता है। पिछली बार आप को स्वामस्वाह ब्लेम कर दिया गया।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to 'Provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1970-71.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको उस दिन भी बताया था कि मोशन मुझे पहले सूब करनी पड़ती है।

Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year, 1970-71."

अब आप कहिये क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं इस का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। यह जा रकम है...

MR. SPEAKER : Are you opposing the motion ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : जी हाँ, मैं अपोज कर रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow it under the Constitution. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the

[Mr. Speaker]

services of a part of the financial year 1970-71."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I introduce\* the Bill.

15.00 hrs.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1970-71 be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको पता है मैंने सबेरे लिख कर भी दिया है कि मैं इसका संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ। चूंकि सेकेंड रीडिंग नहीं है इसमें इसलिये मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कब मैं अपना संशोधन रखूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर बैंनर्जी का भी है, वह पहले बोलेंगे, फिर आप बोलिएगा।

श्री स० मो० बैंनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल दो चीजों को उठाना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री इसका जवाब दें। मुझे बहुत दुःख है आज कि जो पैसा यह मदन सरकार के हाथों में देने जा रहा है, उसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में जो इंटेरिम रिलीफ की बात हम लोगों ने बार-बार की थी, उसके लिये प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। आपको ख्याल होगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जब डिबीजन

हो रहा था तो एक संशोधन उसमें था जिसमें हम लोगों ने सब ने तकरीबन वोट दिया था और कहा था कि सेंट्रल एम्प्लॉईज आज सब से ज्यादा कम तनखाह पा रहे हैं पब्लिक सेक्टर और दूसरे संस्थानों को देखते हुए आप देखें कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज की कम से कम तनखाह केवल 140-141 रुपये है जब कि एच० ई० सी० और एच० एल० एल० में उनकी कम से कम तनखाह 195 या 200-210 रुपये है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि ये कमीशन की रिपोर्ट तो जब आयेगी तब आयेगी। अभी ये कमीशनन बैठी नहीं है, और मालूम नहीं उसकी रिपोर्ट कब निकलने जा रही है क्योंकि इस देश की परंपरा कुछ ऐसी है कि पहले कमीशन बैठती है, फिर कमीशन लेटती है और फिर कमीशन सो जाती है और दो साल लगते हैं उसका जगाने में। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ का प्राविजन इसमें होना चाहिये था और प्रधान मंत्री से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि वह इस हाउस को वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से आश्वासन दें कि सेंट्रल एम्प्लॉईज के ये कमीशन का जो फैसला होगा वह होगा, लेकिन फौरी तौर से उनको 30-40 या 50 रुपये कम से कम 195 रुपये उनकी तनखाह होनी चाहिये, इस हिसाब से 195 और 140 में जितना फर्क है वह चाहे 50 का हो या 55 का हो, इतना इंटेरिम रिलीफ की शकल में उनको दिया जायगा।

दूसरा एक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ हो रहा है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई जब नन्दा जी ने रेल मंत्री की हैसियत से यहां पर यह एलान किया कि रेलवे के वह मुलाजिम जो मैक्सिमम आफ दी ग्रेड पर पहुँच चुके हैं, जो स्टैगनेशन हो रहा है, जिनके सामने कोई भविष्य नजर नहीं आता

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

तीन साल या दो साल से जो मैक्सिमम पर राट कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए एक इंक्रीमेंट उन्होंने दिया है हालांकि वह काफी नहीं है। जितने पीरियड का स्टैगनेशन है उसके हिसाब से उन को मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिला। लेकिन फिर भी उनको एक इंक्रीमेंट मिला। आफिसरों को जब कि 250 रुपये मिल रहे हैं, छोटे कर्मचारियों को केवल ढाई ढाई और तीन तीन रुपये ज्यादा मिले हैं। लेकिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों को यह मिला है। किन्तु दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारी जो है उनको नहीं मिला है। 22 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों में से अगर 13-14 लाख को यह इंक्रीमेंट मिला है स्टैगनेशन की वजह से तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि 8 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यह कंसेशन आखिर क्यों नहीं दिया गया? यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों किया गया? यह दो चीजें हमारे सामने हैं और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों के बारे में कुछ न कुछ आश्वासन वह सदन को दें, चाहे सेठी साहब दें या इंदिरा जी दें। वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** संशोधन तो मेरा बाद में आयेगा, पहले तो मैं इस बिल पर बोल रहा हूँ, इस वक्त कंसिडरेशन की स्टेज है, उस पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ, जैसे बैनर्जी साहब बोले हैं, वैसे ही मैं भी बोलने जा रहा हूँ। दो मुद्दे हैं...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिये ताकि बाद में आप को शिकायत न हो। आपका अमेंडमेंट जो है वह 114 न० की डिमांड जो थी, वह डिमांड पास हो गई, इसलिए उस अमेंडमेंट का तो सवाल नहीं उठता। वह आउट आफ ऑर्डर है। अभी आप जो कवर करना चाहते हैं वह कर लें, यह मैं आप को बता दिया।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर दो मुद्दों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांग सं० 6 के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन को पता है कि छात्रों के संघों के निर्माण के बारे में और उनको विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में हिस्सेदारी देने के विषय में मैंने एक विधेयक यहाँ पर पेश किया था और सर्व-सम्पत्ति से यहाँ पर प्रस्ताव हुआ था कि उस बिल के सिद्धान्त अच्छे हैं, उस पर राय जानने के लिए उस को परिचालित किया जाय और एक माचं तक राय आने वाली थी। मुझे पता नहीं कि उस पर राय इकट्ठी भी की गई है या नहीं की गई और मंत्री महोदय ने इस नीति को प्रसारित करने के बारे में क्या क्या कार्यवाहियाँ की हैं। मैं यह मुना है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्रों के संघों के निर्माण के बारे में...

**श्री तुलशीबास जाधव (जालना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह किस चीज पर बोल रहे हैं?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** बजट पर बोल रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियमों की प्रक्रिया की जानकारी न रखने वाले लोग बहुत ज्यादा हैं। कुछ समझते नहीं हैं, दखल देते जा रहे हैं— (ब्यवधान)...दादा साहब, प्रधान मंत्री को खुश करने का यह रास्ता नहीं है।

**श्री तुलशीबास जाधव :** आप बही करते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं बिल्कुल प्रक्रिया के अनुसार चलता हूँ।

**श्री तुलशीबास जाधव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर है। बजट के ऊपर चार-पांच दिन स्पीच होने के बाद, एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर फिर उसी स्पीच की आप परवानगी देते हैं, इसका क्या मतलब है?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बजट पर बोला ही नहीं हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन की जानकारी के लिये मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर जो पहले से मेहनत करके स्पीकर साहब का लिखते हैं कि मैं इस विषय पर बोलूंगा जिसकी चर्चा विवाद में नहीं की गई है, उनके ऊपर बोलने की इजाजत अध्यक्ष महोदय देते हैं तुलसीदास जी जरा इसको समझें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांग के बारे में बोल रहा था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अब तक उन्होंने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस के सिद्धान्त को माना है और महाराष्ट्र के जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं उनके कानूनों में वे परिवर्तन करने के लिए तैयार है। उसी तरह गुजरात सरकार के बारे में भी मैंने सुना है। मैंने अपनी जानकारी तो इनके सामने रख दी है, अब वे अपनी जानकारी सदन के सामने रखें, क्योंकि छात्रों के बीच में आज असन्तोष की लहर बढ़ती जा रही है, अगर आप उसको समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो जरूरी है कि छात्रों के संघ अनिवार्य रूप में बनें, उनको आप लोग मान्यता दें और विश्वविद्यालयों की संस्थाओं में उनको हिस्सेदारी दें।

दूसरा मुद्दा- वित्त मंत्रालय की मांग संख्या 15—कस्टम के बारे में है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब पहले से ही हो-हल्ला शुरू न हो, क्योंकि मैं प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र द्वारा पहले ही नोटिस दे चुका हूँ और आपको भी नोटिस दे चुका हूँ कि आज मैं यह मामला उठाने वाला हूँ। कस्टम के लिये हम अनुदान क्यों देते हैं? इस लिये कि कस्टम वाले सावधानी बरतें और जो भी तस्क़र व्यापार इस देश में चलता

है उसके ऊपर रोक लगायें। लेकिन फिर भी तस्क़र व्यापार क्यों नहीं रूक रहा है—पहला कारण तो यह है कि कस्टम के अधिकारी और पुलिस के अधिकारी मिले हुये रहते हैं। लेकिन इससे भी बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह होता है कि इन पुलिस अधिकारियों और जो भ्रष्ट कस्टम वाले हैं उनके ऊपर बड़े लोगों का वरदहस्त रहता है, जो बड़े लोग राजनीति में हैं उनका आशीर्वाद रहता है।...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन-कौन लोग हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी पूरी सूची तो नहीं देता हूँ, लेकिन 3 आदमियों का जिक्र करता हूँ, जिनके बारे में लिख चुका हूँ। एक हैं बिहार के गवर्नर श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो ... (व्यवधान) ... नित्यानन्द कानूनगो ने हाजी मिर्जा मस्तान कुली को, जिसको अदन जाने के लिये पासपोर्ट नहीं दिया जा रहा था, तस्क़र व्यापार के लिये दुबाई जाना जरूरी होता है, लेकिन इन का पासपोर्ट नहीं मिल रहा था, नित्यानन्द कानूनगो ने एक पत्र लिखा कि इन के एन्टीसाइन्ड्स बहुत अच्छे हैं, भले आदमी हूँ, इनको पासपोर्ट दिया जाय। मेरे पास इसका सुबूत है। आप जानकारी हासिल करें, अगर मैं गलत बात कह रहा हूँ तो मैं माफी मागने के लिये तैयार हूँ, जो दण्ड आप देते उसको भोगने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

इसके साथ ही साथ महाराष्ट्र मंत्री मंडल के एक मंत्री श्री भानु शंकर याज्ञनिक, जो कुछ दिन पहले सिण्डिकेट में थे, लेकिन एक ही दिन में इण्डिकेट में आ गये, इन्होंने भी मस्तान कुली को एक्ज़ैम्पटेड कटेगरी में टेलीफोन देने के बारे में रूफ़ारिश की थी और कहा था कि ये बहुत अच्छे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं।

अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिण्डिकेट वालों को कैसे छोड़ सकता हूँ। मैं तो ए० के०

पाटिल साहब को छोड़ने वाला नहीं हूँ। इन्होंने कल आप की अनुमति से व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण दिया जो कि एक पवित्र प्रक्रिया है और उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे ऊपर आरोप करने वाले झूठे हैं और डरपोक भी है। अब मैं विनम्रता के साथ आप से और इस सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग इस बात की जानकारी रखते हैं कि पाटिल साहब ने इस बड़े अच्छे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता को एक्जैम्प्टेड कैटेगरी में टेलीफोन दिये जाने के लिये सिफारिश की थी। क्या मंत्री महोदय इन बातों की सफाई देंगे। अगर तत्काल सफाई नहीं दे सकते हैं तो सदन को आश्वासन दें कि 24 घंटे में या 48 घंटों में या 72 घंटे में जानकारी हासिल करके सदन को देंगे।

अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स भी एक नम्रनिवेदन है। हमारे ऊपर यहाँ आरोप लगाये गये हैं, हमको सारी दुनिया के सामने झूठा साबित करने का प्रयास किया गया है, तो क्या आप हमको मौका देंगे कि किसी संसदीय कमेटी के सामने हम अपनी बातें साबित कर सकें या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की जाय जिन्होंने जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज को और हम लोगों को झूठा और डरपोक साबित करने की कोशिश की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे ऊपर जो भी आरोप करना चाहते हैं करें, लेकिन हमारे बारे में कोई यह आरोप नहीं कर सकता है कि यह कायर है, यह तो कम से कम आपको कहना होगा।

श्री मनुसाई पटेल (दमोई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस के बारे में कुछ कहना है। कल यह बात यहाँ उठाई गई थी—

Though it was expunged, after lunch it was again discussed here. Every member has a right to give his personal explanation. (Interruptions.) They have a monopoly of character assassination with the support of certain members. If that is so, it should not go unchallenged.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir. After taking your permission to speak on the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Madhu Limaye has referred to certain cases. He has referred in his wisdom to three names—a Governor, a Minister and Mr. S.K. Patil, who according to our information, have some hand in smuggling matters. (Interruptions.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वनर्जी साहब, मैं तो आपको आपकी होशियारी के सामने नमस्कार करता हूँ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : At this point of time normally a general discussion is not allowed. In this case, it has been allowed and the hon. Members, Shri Banerjee and Shri Madhu Limaye have raised some points.

Coming to Shri Banerjee I would like to say that the question of interim relief to Government employees has been raised here many a time during the question hour and we have replied that this question of interim relief to Government employees will be referred to the Pay Commission and as soon as we hear from the Pay Commission we will take the necessary action. His contention has been that no sum has been provided for that. So far as that point is concerned, I would like to assure him that in case a recommendation of that nature comes from the Pay Commission and Government approves of it, certainly we can always come with a supplementary demand. Therefore, there is no difficulty on that score.

As far as stagnation is concerned, the hon. Member is correct in saying that the Railway Minister have announced certain *ad hoc* increases for those railway employees who were stagnating for a certain period of years. As far as the comparison between the railway and non-railway employees is concerned, it is not quite appropriate. While there may be individual cases of stagnation, by and large, this does not seem to be so pronounced in other departments. However, I would like to add that we will look into this matter and if there is a particular case or particular department where it is so, we will consider it sympathetically.

So far as the points raised by Shri Madhu Limaye are concerned, these are the points which have been raised during the time of



[Shri P. C. Sethi]

the demands. He has not moved any cut motion. As a matter of fact, you have rightly observed that at this stage no cut motion is possible. He has referred to certain letters which he has written to the Prime Minister. One of the letters is quite recent. We would certainly go into all the letters and make a thorough inquiry. Here I would like to submit to him, through you, that it is not proper or appropriate to name persons who are not here to defend themselves.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Read rule 353.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We will certainly look into this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : We have taken quite a lot of time on this, thrice the time allotted by the BAC. I will now put it to the vote. The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put the clauses.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको सुनने के बाद रूलिग दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो रोज़कट कर दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अमेंडमेंट को छोड़ दीजिये प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर ही सुन लीजिये बाद में चाहे उसको भी रूल आउट कर दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले ही कह देते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुनने के बाद कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन यह है कि एन।प्र.एचान बिल से, जहाँ पर लिखा है डिमांड

114—एडवांसेज, लोन वगैरा के बारे में, उसको आमिट किया जाय । अब आप देखिये कि 114(2) क्या है :

"No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in either House of Parliament which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this clause shall be final."

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेठी साहब ने यह कहा कि ये हमारे क्राइटीरिया हैं लेकिन उन्होंने जिनने क्राइटीरिया बतलाये वे भविष्य के लिये हैं भविष्य में फलाने 2 चीजें होंगी तो यह किया जायेगा । तो क्या उस वक्त वह सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स ले कर नहीं आ सकते हैं ? आपने अभी स्वयं अपने बयान में जितनी क्राइटीरिया रखी हैं, कमीटियां रखी हैं, इसमें कहा गया है कि रिसोर्स मोबिलाइजेशन में पूरी कोशिश होगी । उसके बाद भी अगर क्षति होगी तो वह सब भविष्य की बातें हैं, भविष्य में ये चीजें घटें उसके बाद आप सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड लेकर आइये । फिर अगर मैं विरोध भी करूंगा तो आपका यहाँ पर अन्य लोगों की मदद से बहुमत है, मेरी बात कौन सुनगा । उस समय आप सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स पास करा सकते हैं । इसलिये भविष्य में जो चीजें घटने वाली हैं जिनके बारे में उनका आकार क्या होगा, हम नहीं जानते । भविष्य में जो होने वाला है उसके बारे में आप पहले से ही हमारा वोट लें यह अच्छा नहीं है । इस तरह से इस सरकार का जो वित्तीय दायित्व लोक सभा के प्रति है उसके सिद्धान्त को समाप्त किया जा रहा है । इसके बाद भी अगर आपको इसमें डिसएलाऊ करना है तो करिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I have already disallowed it. After I had heard all

about it yesterday, I thought, the same thing would be repeated

The question is :

"That clause 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, I move :  
"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :  
"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.22 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* : BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1970  
AND  
BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL, 1970

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance and the connected Bill for which 10 hours have been allotted.

If the House agrees, 5 hours may be allotted to the Statutory Resolution and motion for consideration of the Bill ; 4 hours for clause-by-clause consideration and 1 hour for the Third Reading.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : So, it is agreed ; of course, we will have marginal adjustments.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : Sir, I move the following Resolution :

"This House disapproves of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1970) promulgated by

the President on the 14th February, 1970."

While moving this Resolution I am conscious of the fact that the word "nationalisation has caught the imagination of the people, thanks to the Indian Goebbels, Shri Gujral and his propoganda machinery, though most of them do not understand the real implication of what nationalisation as preached and practised to day by this Government means.

15.24 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

Nationalisation has been made a slogan and it is being treated as a pawn in the political game. It is really unfortunate that socio-economic questions are mixed up and twisted for achieving political objectives.

As such, at the very outset I would like to make it clear that I and my party are not in any way opposed to nationalisation whether in the field of banking or industries provided the same is meant to improve the economic conditions of the toiling masses and to help the growth and development of the nation.

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh's approach to the problem of nationalisation, therefore, is practical and pragmatic and not doctrinaire and dogmatic. Bharatiya culture which is the basic plank of Jana Sangh stands for economic as well as political democracy and is against concentration of both political and economic power whether in the hands of the Government or the private persons. According to it, one can rightfully claim only as much as is sufficient for filling his belly. Whosoever claims more is a thief deserving punishment :

'यावन् भ्रियते जठरं तावन् स्वत्वं ही देहिनाम् ।  
अधिकं योऽस्मि मय्येन मस्तेनो दण्डयति ॥'

The Atherva Veda enjoins :

'शत हस्ते समाहर, सहस्रं हस्त विकीर'

That is, with hundred hands produce, with thousand hands distribute. And I think with these basic principles, Jana Sangh is really a greater and better socialist institution than any other party which claims to speak socialism, breathe socialism and live socialism.

[Shri Beni Shankar Sharma]

Now, coming to the present Ordinance, we are not unfamiliar with the rule by ordinances. That was a regular exercise indulged in by the old British rulers and the very name of an ordinance, like the red turban of the then police, was an anathema to our people. It was, therefore, expected of this Government that they would discard this hated exercise until and unless the exigencies and urgency of circumstances demanded it.

The Ordinances under our Constitution are issued under article 123 which says :

"If at any time except when both the Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that the circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinance as circumstances appear to him to require."

Did the President satisfy himself subjectively or objectively as to whether such circumstances existed? At the time of the first Ordinance or even at the time of the issue of the present one, this was not done. Though this question was also posed before the Supreme Court, the court in its erudite judgment did not express any opinion on this vital issue or lay down any criteria to judge the same. However, at the time of the discussion of the first Ordinance and the Bill that was brought on its heels, it was shown from this side of the House at least that there was no urgency or emergency whatsoever which required the President to take action under the extraordinary provisions of the Constitution. Neither there was any foreign aggression nor there was any breakdown in the monetary system of the country which could justify such a hurried and hasty step. The only reason was something political and that too of a meanest order.

At the time the first Ordinance was issued, the country was in the throes of Presidential election. On the 12th of July, 1969, the Congress Parliamentary Board nominated Shri Sanjiva Reddy as their party's nominee which was not to the liking of the Prime Minister and her allies and they wanted to rid the Government of some of the old guards who did not fall in line with them and their wrath fell on poor Morarji Bhal. The Prime Minister in a fit of frenzy decided to remove him and he was made to quit his office on the 16th July, 1969. And

perhaps to proclaim to the world from house-tops that so long it was Shri Morarji Desai who was an obstacle in the way of progressive legislations, like, nationalisation of banks. The Prime Minister thought it to fit to get the first Ordinance issued on the 19th July, 1969 without waiting even for two days when the Parliament was going to meet. One fails to understand that the issue which the late lamented Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the illustrious father of the illustrious present Prime Minister under whose big name she still finds a comfortable shelter could not decide in 12 years was decided by her in less than 72 hours. Intelligence par excellence indeed! But then it was her strategy and wisdom to act in the manner she chose and I have no quarrel with her on this score.

But the haste and hurry and the fume and fury through which the legislation was rushed through in the House was something very very unfortunate. This deprived the House of discussing the issues involved in a calmer and cooler atmosphere. We, from this side, had suggested that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee which could discuss the whole issue in a calmer and cooler atmosphere of a committee room.

But our suggestion was not heeded. The hurry with which the Government moved is evident from the fact that the Law Minister himself during the course of the discussion of the Bill clause by clause introduced so many amendments which showed that no attention which such an important legislation required was bestowed on it. We had, therefore, further warned the Government that the Bill, if passed in that form, may be declared null and void by the courts and I am sorry that our prophesy proved to be true.

The Supreme Court judgment is a sad commentary on the ability of our Law Minister and the efficiency of his officers and he should have, as soon as the Court's judgment was published, resigned from his position, his own accord, in as much as by his rash and impetuous act he, not only brought shame and disrepute to his Government and the Prime Minister but to this House as well. I, therefore, demand that even now it is not too late for him to make amends and make room for somebody else better equipped than him.

Sir, I know our big and burly friend, the lawyer-cum-politician Minister is not ashamed of his conduct and instead of resigning after the Supreme Court judgment manoeuvred to have the present ordinance issued. Again, Sir, I fail to understand as to what was the emergency or urgency about it on this occasion too.

Sir, let us turn to the long title of the Ordinance which runs as follows :

"An Ordinance to provide for the acquisition and transfer of undertakings of certain banking companies in order to serve better the need of developments of the economy in conformity with the national policy and objective and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Further the long title proceeds to say "Whereas the Parliament is not in Session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action"—I have tried to read in between the lines but I fail to find any reason which could justify this urgent step taken by the Law Minister.

However, Sir, there might have been some political reasoning or personal motive at the time the first Ordinance was issued but there was none whatsoever at the time of issuing this ordinance. In as much as the Prime Minister was comfortably seated in her saddle when the Supreme Court judgment was passed and there was no Morarji Bhai to be kicked out.

Sir, coming to the basic question, we are confronted with is: whether nationalisation of banks was at all necessary at the present juncture.

The Prime Minister herself stated in the Rajya Sabha on 5th March, 1970, while replying to a question that "we do not believe in nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation. There has to be a purpose behind it and this has been made quite clear previously." She had earlier stated that nationalisation alone could not solve all our problems and it was not a '*jadu-ki-danda*'.

Then, why this drama of nationalisation when the social control of banks was working quite well as envisaged in the Banking Companies Amendment Act (Act 58 of 1968), and was duly providing cheap credit to our farmers, artisans and small trader. Besides a high-power Banking Commission was al-

ready appointed to report on the whole economic conditions of the country and the Government could have waited for its report.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Sir, on a point of order. Are hon. Members allowed to read speeches in the House ?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I am not ready but taking help from notes. These are my hand-spun and hand-woven notes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Sir, I fail to understand why we should take recourse to such a costly step of nationalisation and pay compensation to the extent of Rs. 87.34 crores for the purchase of the banks outright. After all what we wanted to do by nationalisation was to have a thorough control on the banking system of the country and to channelise the resources in a particular direction suiting to the needs of the times. This was already being done and done effectively under the social control system. The working of the social control showed very good results and the same should have been given a fair trial. But, Sir, as perhaps social control was a child of Shri Morarji Bhai, though quite legitimate, the very sight of it might have been repugnant to P. M. and her new friend.

Sir, yet there was another way to achieve the same objective. In order to have complete control on these banks what was necessary was to control only 51% of the total shares by the Government. Already a sizeable portion of the shares of these banks are being held by such public institutions as Unit Trust and the Life Insurance Corporation and the balance could have been purchased by these very concerns or other Government institutions at market rates which would have cost the exchequer a much lesser amount than now decided to be paid as compensation in accordance with the Supreme Court directions.

I further fail to understand the mathematics or logic of this step. Is it worth while to indulge in the luxury of spending Rs. 87.34 crores when we are imposing new taxes to the tune of Rs. 170 crores and

[Shri Beni Shankar Sharma]

taking recourse to deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 225 crores? By purchasing some more shares which would have cost less than a quarter of that amount, we would have achieved the same objective. Therefore, only for the high-sounding slogan of nationalisation just to hypnotise the masses and blur their vision and to appease the new ally, should the poor country and its people who are the object of great concern to the P. M. be made to pay such a high price and that too through their nose.

The hasty and haphazard nationalisation of the Banking Industry may not only throw the future development of the country in complete disarray and adversely affect its economic growth, but it may give rise to new problems which may often affect the national integrity of our country as it may lead to regional pools in the shape of demands by the States for greater share in allocation of funds and management in accordance with the credit deposit ratio of these States as has been recently claimed by the Government of West Bengal depriving the weaker and undeveloped States of their legitimate needs. A fine example of socialism indeed.

Now, a few words regarding the judgement of the Supreme Court. Never since independence, the highest judiciary of the country has come under such fire as after this judgement. The so-called progressives have started a mischievous campaign to malign and condemn the Supreme Court, in terms transcending the limits of legitimate and honest criticism sometimes bordering on open contempt. Sir, no democracy can be imagined without the two fundamental pillars on which it rests, *viz.*, regard for majority decision and the rule of law. Voices of conscience and disregard for the rule of law have no place in a democracy and no rule of law could exist without an independent and impartial judiciary.

I am proud that the Indian democracy has such a system of judiciary which does its duty boldly and courageously without any fear or favour or frown and I congratulate the learned and distinguished members of our judiciary who have upheld the prestige of our constitution.

But, Sir, it is a very painful sight when one finds mischievous insinuations being made by fanatical ideologists for whom the

court's independence is an anathema. It is further painful when one finds such people who are not competent speaking in most disparaging terms about the judges of the Supreme Court. However no notice should be taken of such people, and their pronouncements. But it is something different when the Prime Minister of the country says something and speaks on the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Prime Minister just after the judgment was delivered on 10 February, 1970 observed at Ujjain, 'Thank God, the Supreme Court has not questioned the right of Parliament to legislate' and that 'surely it showed that obstacles were placed in the way of those who wanted to bring a change and do something new'. She further said in a meeting later at Indore that 'Judges were sensitive people and in a democracy such delicate matters should be dealt with only by creating public opinion in their favour'. We are having an example of public opinion in West Bengal. God save us from such a public opinion.

I do not mind what people like our ex-Deputy-Speaker say about it but when something comes from the lips of a responsible person such as our Prime Minister, I would say that it is very unfortunate.

The Judge cannot and should not be swayed by political considerations and it is none of their business to look to the ambitions and aspirations of the people which is the Politicians' and Parliament's job. Their only business is to interpret the laws and see whether the same framed by Parliament were within the boundaries set by the Constitution. The framers of our Constitution had visualised such a situation when a swollen-headed Minister could inflict incalculable harm to the country by enacting legislation not permitted by the Constitution. So they made the judiciary quite independent of the executive and the legislature, each being supreme in its sphere. Therefore, it was not only unkind to the Judges but grossly insulting to the Constitution and the nation when the so-called progressives criticised not only the judgment of the Supreme Court but even the Judges as well. I know the Prime Minister is riding on a rough kazak horse trained by the Russians, the reins of which are held by such experienced trainers as Shri S. A. Dange and Shri Bhupesh Gupta.

One word about the necessity of legislation. The main object of this legislation is to provide easy credit to farmers and small traders and artisans, at the same time finding money required for the public sector. Both the objects are quite laudable but much caution is necessary. I am afraid if proper care is not taken in providing credit to our farmers without providing for crop insurance, the conditions of our banks may be the same as of the co-operative banks in their early day of formation.

There is yet another danger. The nationalised banks may be used to further the cause of the party in power. Instead of nationalisation, there may be bureaucratisation and the banks' money may be used through government officials to make people join the party in power. As regards providing money to the public sector, I would like to give a note of caution. The performance of our public sector has not been quite satisfactory and any further advances to be made to them must be made with eyes quite open. It has been discussed on the floor of this House times without number and I would not repeat the same but would only say that the 73 government undertakings with an investment of Rs. 3500 crores could earn only Rs. 35 crores in 1968-69 while 101 concerns in the private sector with an investment of Rs. 1115 crores made a profit of Rs. 160 crores and contributed Rs. 73 crores as taxes to the exchequer. How to judge the creditability of the former is a question.

Let us forget what has been done in the past. I request the Government to concentrate its attention on the future. Let us examine very calmly and in a mood of dedication, whether nationalisation of banks is in the interest of the toiling masses, whether it is in their interest to spend Rs. 87 crores for this costly slogan only and whether the same or a better purpose may not be achieved by maintaining the *status quo* of social control or even by further tightening it or purchasing 51 per cent of the share capital of the banks.

Nationalisation, denationalisation and re-nationalisation has been in the air for some time and perhaps there may again be denationalisation and re-nationalisation. I am not against divorce and re-marriage, if it is at all necessary, but how would you like to call a lady who indulges in this costly

exercise not once or twice but every now and then ?

Therefore, in the end, I would submit in all humility that nothing blurs one's vision more than political passions and political bias and as such I would entrust the House to vote for my resolution and create an atmosphere free from political bias in which all the relevant matters could be coolly discuss and debated including the issue whether nationalisation of banks or the *status quo* will be the best advantage of our toiling masses. Let us not be obstinate and rigid and let it not be said of us, as Burke said of certain persons "Argument is exhausted, reason is fatigued, experience has given judgment, but obstinacy is not conquered."

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। इस स्टैचुटरी रेजोल्यूशन के लिए जिन सदस्यों के नाम दिये गये हैं, उनमें से एक विचार-धारा के प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं। इसमें मेरा नाम भी है और मैं एक दूसरी विचार-धारा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। इस लिए पहले आप मुझे बोलने का अवसर दें और फिर मंत्री महोदय को बुलायें। आप पुरानी कार्यवाही को देख लें। पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है कि स्टैचुटरी रेजोल्यूशन पर दो तीन सदस्य बोले हैं। यह एक अहम बिज है; कोई मामूली बिल नहीं है। जहाँ तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, श्री एम० एन० द्विवेदी इसी प्रकार एक स्टैचुटरी रेजोल्यूशन पर बोले थे। मैं पांच मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly do not take the time of the House. The procedure is that the person whose name comes first in the resolution moves the resolution, then the Minister moves the Bill for consideration, and after that the stage for consideration comes when Members can speak. If you have given your name, you can speak at that time.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : इस मदन की प्रणाली परम्परा रही है कि इस तरह के स्टैचुटरी

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

रेजोल्यूशन पर दो तीन सदस्यों को बोलने का अवसर दिया गया है। उस परम्परा के अनुसार आप मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए पांच मिनट दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever be the old convention, this is the procedure being followed at the moment, and I have given my ruling that this is not a point of order.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक अहम बिल है। पहले भी यह परम्परा रही है। इसलिए आप मुझे इस स्टैचुटरी रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलने के लिये दो चार मिनट दे दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting him. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have co-operated all this time. Why do you compel me to undertake an unpleasant measure now ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि स्पीकर या डिप्युटी स्पीकर स्टैचुटरी रेजोल्यूशन पर दो तीन सदस्यों को बुला सकता है। पहले भी ऐसा होता रहा है। चूंकि यह विधेयक बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट है, यह कोई मामूली विधेयक नहीं है, इसलिए आप थोड़ी गुंजायश निकाल कर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दें।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I oppose the Resolution moved by Shri Sharma and seek your leave to move the following motion.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : ग्रान ए पायंट आफ द्राइंडर, सर। यह फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री का विधेयक है और इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री को, जो कि वित्त मंत्री हैं, यह बिल पायलट करना चाहिए। आप जानते ही हैं कि यह बिल बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस प्रकार के पहले बिल

को संविधान के विरुद्ध घोषित किया है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस बिल पर बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाये और प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं इसको पायलट करें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से ला मिनिस्टर को यह बिल पेश करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। (व्यवधान) अगर इस बिल पर अच्छी तरह विचार न किया गया, तो यह फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिजेक्ट हो जायेगा। या तो इस बिल को प्रधान मंत्री पायलट करें, जो कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर हैं, और या श्री सेठी करें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने आपको लिखित रूप में सूचित किया है कि श्री मेनन इस बिल को पायलट करेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made a point of order. Please listen to me. You say that the Minister of Law cannot pilot this Bill.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : There is no gazette notification temporarily handing over charge of the finance portfolio to the Law Minister for piloting this Bill. That is his point.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : The Law Minister is in delicate health. Why starin him ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री भा, के समर्थन में एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। संसदीय लोकतन्त्र में मंत्री अपने विभागों के लिए जिम्मेदार होते हैं। आज श्री गोविन्द मेनन वित्त मंत्रालय के इस बिल को पेश कर रहे हैं और कल किसी एक्सपर्ट को ले आया जायेगा। (व्यवधान) क्या प्रधान मंत्री पर कोई जबर्दस्ती की गई थी कि वह वित्त मंत्रालय को ले लें ? वह एक बिल भी पायलट नहीं करती हैं। फिनांस बिल के बारे में भी यही होने वाला है। यह क्या मजाक है ? इसके अलावा मैं यह भी

\*\*Not recorded.

कहना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट में हम लोग नोट्स से पढ़ कर अपना भाषण नहीं दे सकते हैं, हमको एक्सटेम्पोरी स्पीच देनी पड़ती है, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your point. I shall give ruling on that. Before I do that let me hear the Minister on this point.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपको प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से यह लिखित सूचना मिली है कि श्री मेनन इस बिल को पायलट करेंगे ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Sir, on the point of order. I would draw your attention to rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, which says :

"member in charge of the Bill" means the member who has introduced the Bill and any Minister in the case of a Government Bill ;"

That is the rule of the Lok Sabha.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि वह वित्त मंत्री रहेंगे, लेकिन एक भी बिल पायलट नहीं करेंगे ? यह क्या मजाक है ? (व्यवधान) अगर वह यह काम करने में अममर्थ हैं, तो श्री रणधीर सिंह को, श्री पारिणग्रही को या किसी और सदस्य को वित्त मंत्री बना दिया जाये । (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. There are two points that have been raised. The first is, (Interruption) under rule 2 of the Rule of Procedure, 'Minister' includes any Minister. Now, the Law Minister, Shri Govinda Menon, has already given written notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सब बिलों के लिये यही होगा ? आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है । श्री मथाई, श्री देशमुख, श्री कृष्णमाचारी, श्री मोरारजी देसाई इनसे पहले वित्त मंत्री रहे हैं

और वे सब बिलों को पायलट करते रहे हैं । प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर रही हैं ? इसका मतलब है कि वह इनकम्पीटेंट हैं । उनको हटा दिया जाये । (व्यवधान) ये लोग क्यों नहीं मानते हैं कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर के रूप में वह इनकम्पीटेंट हैं ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Kindly listen to me.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : There is a specific rule. If he wants let him ask for a change in the rules. Now, he made a very irresponsible statement against our leader. He mentioned the word 'incompetent'. It should be expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अपना बिल पायलट करें । हम यही चाहते हैं कि उन को मौका दिया जाय आपनी कम्पीटेंस जाहिर करने का ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They are 100 times more competent than Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : We are not going to tolerate this.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Our leader is 100 times more competent than Shri Madhu Limaye or any one of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request you to sit down.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is not imperative that she should pilot the Bill. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I am coming to that. Therefore, it is quite in order that the Law Minister moves this Bill. (Interruption) I am coming to your point.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The word 'incompetent' should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am coming to the point. About how the Prime Minister should divide the business of the Govern-



[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

ment,—it is her own business. Then, I do not know what expression you are referring to, which should be expunged. I could not hear much of what Shri Madhu Limaye said because of the noise and confusion. I shall look into the records; if there is anything that is unparliamentary which should be expunged, it would be looked into.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already disposed of it.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record.

*(Shri Shiva Chandra Jha then left the House)*

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the resolution moved by Mr. Sharma, and I move :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of certain banking companies, having regard to their size, resources, coverage and organisation, in order to control the heights of the economy and to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it was sometime late in July last year that I had the privilege of moving a Bill in this House for taking over the undertakings of the same 14 banks referred to in the Schedule to this Bill.

It is necessary before I explain the principles of the Bill to draw the attention of members to what happened with respect to that Bill. Mr. Masani may know about it, because as soon as the ordinance was issued on 19th July, 1969, he was one of the persons who rushed to the Supreme Court with a writ application to strike down the ordinance. There was another gentleman also who moved a writ application, whom the Prime Minister yesterday described as the philosopher of the Jan Sangh. The third gentleman who moved a writ application in this connection has been elevated to the

position of General Secretary of the Swatantra Party, of which Mr. Masani is now President. After that ordinance was issued, a Bill to replace that ordinance was introduced in this House by me on 25th July 1969; at that time also, I was the Law Minister and the Prime Minister was the Finance Minister. This House passed that Bill on 4th August 1969 and the Rajya Sabha passed it on 8th August 1969. On the 9th August, the Chief Justice, who was then functioning as the President of India, gave his assent to the Bill.

Mr. Sharma in his speech referred to very many irrelevant things; but one of the most relevant things in this connection is that there were more than 40 members of this House who thought they could put in a petition before the President that the Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament should not be assented to.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : That was very good advice, but it was not listened to.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Supreme Court in its wisdom struck down the Bill on the 10th February this year. Mr. Masani would be interested to hear that this was not the only Act which the Supreme Court has struck down. We are proud of our Constitution under which there is provision for a judicial review of legislation. Accordingly, the Act which was challenged by these gentlemen, was struck down.

I may in this connection draw the attention of the House to the fact that in America, ever since the institution of Supreme Court came into existence there, upto this time, not less than 100 statutes passed by the American Congress were struck down by the Supreme Court there. In India also, there are a few statutes which have been struck down. Regarding our approach to the Supreme Court, I cannot do better than read out what the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, stated in this House while moving the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill. I cannot put it in better language. I quote what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said while introducing the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill to get over the effect of certain decisions of the Supreme Court :

\*\*Not recorded.

"Now, what basically do these amendments deal with? Basically, they deal with the power and authority of the Parliament, that is to say, how far that power and authority of this Parliament can be exercised without review or check, or other decision against it, by the courts, by the judiciary. Now, one of the fundamental basis of this Constitution and our general practice in this country is to have an independent and powerful judiciary. We have respected that and I hope we will continue to respect it."

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Why don't you do that? Bow to the judgment.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : "There is no question of challenging, modifying, limiting or minimising the authority of judiciary in this country. That should be understood and therefore what the judiciary, the High Courts or the Supreme Court decide, we inevitably accept and we act upon it. That is one thing.

On the other side, I may say so with all respect to the judiciary, they do not decide about high political, social or economic or other questions. It is for Parliament to decide. It may be, and it often is, that in interpreting the law of Parliament or in considering how far that law is in their opinion in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution they may indirectly decide on social and economic and like matters. In some countries, great countries, the Supreme Court has by the interpretations widened the strict provisions of the Constitution. It has actually widened them; it may restrain them too. That is true. But the ultimate authority to lay down what political or social or economic law we should have is Parliament and Parliament alone. It is not the function of the judiciary to do that."

This is what Prime Minister Nehru said on that occasion. Now, Shri Masani thought that the decision pronounced by the Supreme Court on the 10th February is something which is a bar to a Bill of this type being brought here again by the Government.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : who says that? I did not say so.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I will draw his attention to what was decided by the Supreme Court. Now Shri Masani has shouted "respect the Supreme Court decision", what is the Supreme Court decision? I would read out the decretal portion in the Supreme Court decision :

"Accordingly, we hold that the Act is within the legislative competence of the Parliament."

This is what was pronounced by the Supreme Court. Then they say that with respect to the provision for compensation they are not satisfied that proper provision have been in this Bill.

Again, I want to quote another passage from a speech by a very learned jurist in Parliament at that time and who adorns the bench of the Supreme Court today. I am referring to Justice K. S. Hegde. This is what he said with respect to the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution and now I am emboldened to read this because this speech is made by a jurist who now occupies the high position of a judge of the Supreme Court. He said :

"We are placed in an extraordinary situation and the government has no other go but to amend the Constitution. This brings us to a very difficult position and many times the question arises as to who is the ultimate arbiter in deciding constitutional issues. Is it the sovereign legislature of the country or the Supreme Court of the land? Now, we have very wisely provided in our Constitution that in all constitutional matters the judgment of the Supreme Court shall be final and binding on the legislature. We have rightly pinned our faith on the judiciary"—

We stick to it today—

"but that is not to say that judiciary has not been making mistakes. You will realise, Sir, a similar situation arose during the time of the late President Roosevelt in America when he was having a number of social and economic legislations which were comprehensively called, the New Deal legislation, and the Supreme Court by a series of decisions in one manner or another hampered the

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progress of that legislation and President Roosevelt was more or less in a desperate position. He initiated a doctrine of recall of judicial decisions and Mr. Ransom in his very nice book called "The Majority Rule in Judiciary" has explained the position wherein he said that the Legislature can be made purposeless and functionless by the judiciary acting in a manner which may not be entirely in the spirit of the Constitution."

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : I think, the hon. Minister is confused. He is not piloting Shri Nath Pai's Bill ; he is piloting the Banking Bill.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes I am surprised that my learned friend gets confused so easily.

"It is rightly said, Sir, that law is one generation behind society and the lawyers are two generations behind society."

AN HON. MEMBER : You are a lawyer.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON :

"And may I add, Sir, that Judges are three generations behind society."

This is what was spoken in the Rajya Sabha by Shri K. S. Hegde, then a distinguished Member of Parliament, now a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of India and one of the ten Judges who subscribed to the decision which was pronounced on the 10th February. That was said by him in 1955.

Therefore there is nothing like a Supreme Court decision being final. If the Supreme Court has pointed out certain defects in the Bill and if the Government thinks that for the effectuation of its social objectives the Bill has to be re-enacted removing the deficiencies in the Bill pointed out by the Supreme Court, it is the privilege of Government to bring forward a Bill and it is the privilege of Members here to support and pass that Bill. It is in that spirit that Government have decided to bring forward this Bill today.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : It is an incomplete Bill. It is unconstitutional.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : When initially the mistakes are pointed out, they will not listen.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a sort of remedial legislation in order to get over the difficulties pointed out by the Supreme Court.

The Bill was introduced last time on the hope that after the Bill becomes law it will enable the weaker sections of the community in India to get greater financial help from banking institutions. But as soon as the Ordinance was issued, Shri Masani and Shri Madhok and Shri Masani's General Secretary were able to persuade the Supreme Court to issue a stay order against some of the fundamental provisions of the Act, particularly section 15 of the old Act, which enabled us to issue directions to these banks in certain matters. Those stay orders continued till the 10th February when the writ petition was finally disposed of. I am very glad to note that although this time the Ordinance was issued last month, Shri Masani did not think it worth while to rush to the Court yet with respect to the Ordinance which has been issued.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : That is because this Ordinance is foolproof now.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I, therefore, want to draw the attention of the House to what has been achieved by the functioning of these 14 banks as public corporations, statutory corporations, for about 5 to 6 months in spite of the stay order which Mr. Masani thought fit to get from the Supreme Court.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Why is the hon. Minister obsessed with my hon. colleague here ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am obsessed with him as he is with me.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : But why should we suffer ? Why should the House suffer ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The stay-order prevented us from issuing any directive

to these banks and, for a period of 5 to 6 months, from 19th July, 1969 to the end of December, 1969, the custodians were running these banks and they did certain things under the advice from the Government which was given from time to time in the meetings of the custodians of these banks.

Sir, I think, it will be of interest to the House to know what the result of the working of these banks in the public sector has been. One of the red-rags soon by those who are opposing the Bill was that as a result of nationalisation, there will be flow of deposits from the nationalised banks to other banks. We, even at that time, repudiated that suggestion. The records are here now to show that during these 5 to 6 months, the deposits of these 14 nationalised banks went up very significantly and they went up by about Rs. 160 crores by the end of December. That is by way of deposits in spite of the threat given by the opponents of the Bill.

Then, we also said, while moving the Bill, that one of the objectives of nationalisation would be to provide finance to sectors of our community which did not usually get support from finance institutions and one such sector was agriculture. I find that between the end of June, 1969 and the end of December, 1969, the finance supplied by these banking corporations to agriculture exceed the previous figure by Rs. 1,14,950.

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara) :** What was the previous figure ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** The previous figure also I will give. Then, the total number of accounts . . .

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** That is not important.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** That is also important. The total number of accounts in these 14 nationalised banks at the end of June, 1969 were 1,34,84 and that went up, by end of December, to 2,49,799. That is the number of accounts of agricultural operators with respect to these banks. The average account was Rs. 2,300 with respect to these 14 banks.

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** What about loans ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** I will come to that.

I refer to these figures to show that in the course of these five months in spite of our difficulty to issue directions to the banks, the small man in the country began to get benefit for the first time in his life through these 14 nationalised banks. This is agricultural finance.

Then the indirect finance provided to agriculture by public sector banks—that also I will refer to, that is to say, giving money for fertilisers, tractors, etc. The number of accounts at the end of June, 1969 in all the 14 banks together was 4047 and at the end of the year it went upto 14,053. From 4,000 to 14,000 is a big jump. Then, another idea we put forward was that small scale industries are likely to be benefited by the nationalisation of these banks. I find that at the end of June, 1969 advances by public sector banks to the small scale industries were 36,301 and by the end of the year it went upto 46,512.

**SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) :** What is the amount ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** That also I will give you. It was stated that it would be the objective of the Government to see that these public sector banks advance money to road transport operators—not only big operators who run buses but to persons who run taxies, scooters, auto-rickshaws, etc. But the end of June, 1969 the number of accounts to road transport operators was 2,527 out of which 2,147 were for owners of taxies, scooters and auto-rickshaws. By the end of the year that figure went upto 4,189. From 2,147 to 4,189. So, in the course of five months, these people who by any reckoning would be considered to be the small people of our country got a good deal of benefit from these nationalised banks.

Another idea we put forward was that these banks should be able to supply funds to retail traders and I find that whereas number of advances by the end of June, 1969 to retail traders was 28,037, by the end of the year it went upto 41,073 almost double.

It was suggested during the Debate by those who supported the Bill that these banks should so change their policy that persons who are self-employed should get the benefit of finance. By the end of June, 1969,

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when the Ordinance was issued, there were 422 cases of self-employed individuals, who got financial support from these banks; but by the end of the year 1969 it went upto 3,029; from 400 it rose to 3,029.

It has been said that these banks in the public sector should unlike the old joint stock banks be available for help to students who require money for their education. By end of June, 1969 there were 594 students who had got some benefit from these banks and I find that out of this 594 most of it came from two or three banks and other banks were not doing anything. But by the end of the year the number rose from 594 to 1,193 and all the banks except one or two began to give these advances to students for their education.

Then, Sir, at the end of June, 1969, the percentage of the advances to the neglected sectors was 14.83. That is, if 100 was the total advance and 14.83 went to the neglected sectors, which were referred to in that Act. But by the end of December the percentage went upto 19.58. Mr. Asoka Mehta wanted me to give absolute figures. I will give that by the time the Debate is concluded. I don't find it here in my papers.

I refer to these things now because when we come again to this House with a request to re enact the Bill avoiding some of the defects which have been pointed out by the Supreme Court the House has a legitimate interest in knowing to what extent the advantages were reaped by the weaker sections of the community on account of the operation of these banks in the public sector. I hope that this will be sufficient evidence to show that a good deal of benefit was available to these weaker sections of the community during these days. And, Sir, I make bold to assert that if it were possible for us to issue directives to these banks the results would have been much better. We could not do it. Throughout these 6 or 7 months—between the date of first promulgation of the Ordinance and the 10th of February when the Act was struck down—it was a period of unsettlement. We do not know what the final result would be. And therefore, we could not even frame these schemes which were contemplated in the previous Act. The scheme would have provided the details for these things.

I believe that this information should

enable the House—even those who opposed the Bill last time—to vote for the Bill this time. I hope the unanimous support of the Members of the House will be given to this Bill.

After having said this I want to tell what the difference is between the previous Bill and the present Bill. What the Supreme Court objected to was this

We gave in the second schedule to the previous Act certain principles which would be available to the tribunal which would be set up to value the undertakings, that is to say in the previous Bill the attempt was to value the undertakings, find the broken down value, the break-up value, value of assets, value of liabilities; assets minus liabilities would be the compensation payable to the banks.

The Supreme Court said that that is not the proper way to value a going undertaking.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विधि मन्त्री का भाषण हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है। इतना महत्वपूर्ण भाषण है और सदन में 50 मेम्बर भी नहीं हैं।

16.33 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Shri Menon.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Shri Asoka Mehta asked regarding the total advances made—I did not have the figures ready then; Now I have them. So far as agriculture is concerned, it rose during these five months from Rs. 26.96 crores to Rs. 27.94 crores; indirect finance to agriculture rose from Rs. 33.47 crores to Rs. 49.39 crores; advances to small scale industries rose from Rs. 148 crores to Rs. 169 crores; for road transport, it rose from Rs. 6.69 crores to Rs. 12.85 crores; to retail traders, it rose from Rs. 19.27 crores to Rs. 25.57 crores; to self-employed individuals it rose from Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. I believe this was a great achievement, particularly when we were not in a position to issue policy

directives to these banks on account of the stay order.

At the time the Ordinance was promulgated and the Bill was being discussed here, the law had been laid down by a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in what is known as the *Shamjidas Mangaldas* case. The main object of the Fourth Amendment was this.

The Constituent Assembly thought that article 31(2) which provides for compensation for property acquired was worded in such a manner that the compensation fixed would not be justiciable. That was the advice given to the Constituent Assembly by prominent jurists who were in the Assembly at that time like the late Sir Alladi Krishna-swami Ayyar, but in spite of that, before the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution there were a few cases decided by the Supreme Court, the most important of which is known popularly as *Bela Banerjee's* case wherein the Supreme Court said that the word "compensation" in article 31(2) means just equivalent of the property taken over, that is to say it should be the market value. It was thought by Government and Government's legal advisers that that was not the intention, that article 31(2) should not involve us in this trouble, and therefore, in order to get out of that mischief, the Constitution was amended by the Fourth Amendment. This is what article 31(2) said :

"No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of a law which provides for compensation for the property so acquired or requisitioned and either fixes the amount of the compensation or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined and given ;"

What I read now is what was introduced by the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution.

"and no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by that law is not adequate."

This is clear enough. There was a decision of the Supreme Court in January, 1969 upholding the idea that when Parliament fixes compensation payable for property acquired, that is a matter which is not

justiciable. The legal advisers of the Government, when the previous Ordinance and Bill came out, relied heavily upon the decision of the Supreme Court in January, 1969, but in the matter of this case there has been a fresh thinking on the part of the Supreme Court and they thought that the principles which were enumerated in the previous law were not relevant, were not good, were not proper, and that is mainly the reason for striking down the law. And what we have done in this Bill is to follow the other procedure, that is to say, to fix the amount of compensation with respect to the undertaking of each Bank. The figures are given in Schedule II, the name of the Bank and the value in crores for the undertaking which we propose to pay to those Banks. When we brought the Bill last time, we said in the Financial Memorandum that it was expected, that the money which will have to be shelled out for acquiring the undertakings of these banks will be approximately Rs. 75 crores. No accurate assessment was possible and therefore the House was told that it would be about 75 crores. Even at that time it was suggested by some hon. friends here that although the Government fixed about Rs. 75 crores, it was likely to be much more than that. I distinctly remember Mr. Madhu Limaye having read out from a magazine, *Commerce* I believe, where it was said that it was likely to be about Rs. 150 crores and I think he even attempted to bring a privilege motion for misleading the House on compensation payable. We have given up that process in this Bill and the total amount for all the banks together would come to about Rs. 87.40 crores.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is also too much.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There are friends who think so. But this is the assessment which was made by the experts of the Finance Ministry in consultation with the Reserve Bank into consideration all the aspects of the matter including taking the directions given by the Court with respect to valuation. That is the difference between the old Act and this new Bill. The amount has been fixed; there is no doubt about it. That indeed is the main difference.

The view was expressed that the Supreme Court.....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : On a point of order. The Law Minister says that the Supreme Court was not entitled to enquire into the amount of compensation fixed by Parliament. I agree. We as Members of Parliament have to determine what compensation is to be paid. But how are we to determine whether compensation assessed by this Government is correct or incorrect, whether a uniform basis has been adopted? What is the principle of compensation? The Law Minister must take this House into confidence with regard to the principles. Otherwise, we are not going to pass this Bill. I am not concerned whether it is one rupee or a thousand rupees; I want to know the principles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a point of order. He has heard you and it is for him to reply.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The law laid down by the Supreme Court is that compensation should not be illusory. If there are Members here who think that Rs. 87.40 crores is illusory, I have nothing to say; their idea about illusion must be strange indeed. We are not completing the discussion on this Bill with this speech only; we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration and I have seen that several amendments had been tabled questioning the quantum of compensation. I do not want to include everything in this speech.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : You will let us know later the principles?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Certainly. It is the privilege of Parliament to fix compensation for an undertaking taken over for a public purpose.

The Supreme Court has said even in this case that Parliament has got the legislative power to do so, and the Supreme Court also is aware of the rules in this regard because the rule laid down in Heydon's case long ago in England has been accepted by the Supreme Court on several occasions. I would just for the enlightenment of those Members of this House who may not have heard about it, read out the rule laid down in what is known as Heydon's case with respect to interpretation of statutes. I am quoting from the latest edition of Maxwell

on the *Interpretation of Statute*. This is the passage :

"In Heydon's case, in 1584, it was resolved by the Barons of the Exchequer 'that for the sure and true interpretation of all statutes in general (be they penal or beneficial, restrictive or enlarging of the common law) four things are to be discerned and considered : (1st). What was the common law before the making of the Act. (2nd). What was the mischief and defect for which the common law did not provide. (3rd). What remedy the Parliament hath resolved and appointed to cure the disease of the commonwealth. And (4th). The true reason of the remedy; and then the office of all the Judges is always to make such construction as shall suppress the mischief, and advance the remedy, and to suppress subtle inventions and evasions for continuance of the mischief, and pro private commodo, and to add force and life to the cure and remedy, according to the true intent of the makers of the Act, pro bono publico.'

In 1858, Lindley M. R. said : "In order properly to interpret any statute it is as necessary now as it was when Lord Coke reported Heydon's case to consider how the law stood when the statute to be construed was passed, what the mischief was for which the old law did not provide, and the remedy provided by the statute to cure that mischief."

Although judges are unlikely to propound formally in their judgments the four questions in Heydon's case, consideration of the 'mischief' or object of the enactment is common, and will often provide the solution to a problem interpretation."

I read this out not to make my speech pedantic. My only object is to tell the responsible Members of Parliament considering this Bill to acquire the undertakings of the banks that under the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, the power is entrusted with the Members of this House and the other House to fix the compensation. And once compensation is fixed, it becomes not subject to judicial review. That is the line which we have adopted in the fourth amendment of the Constitution.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why fix it so high?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** When such a responsibility is vested in Parliament, Parliament has also to see that in fixing the compensation, there is no element of unfairness involved ; because, after all, these banks belong to the corporations called limited companies, but ultimately the owners are the share holders, and when we are taking over these undertakings, in the interests of the common people, we should also see to it that the interests of the shareholders, most of whom will be common people, are not affected in any way. The formula we have adopted here was adopted when the Imperial Bank was nationalised and was called the State Bank of India by parliamentary legislation in 1955. I, therefore, believe that we have respected the ruling of the Supreme Court that we have got the power to acquire the undertakings. We have accepted the ruling of the Supreme Court that the principles laid down were not relevant and proper. We are now proceeding according to the constitutional right of this Parliament to acquire these undertakings by laying down as a lump sum the amount of compensation payable. Our contention all along has been, the Attorney General was contending, that the principles were relevant, but the court did not accept it. That is why the law was struck down.

I do not want to speak any further at this stage. I would request the House to give unanimous support to this Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The statutory resolution and the consideration motion of the Bill are before the House. There is an amendment tabled by Mr. Yashpal Singh, but he is absent.

Now, Mr. Asoka Mehta.

16.52 hrs

[Shri K. N. Tiwari in the Chair]

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the motion that has been moved by the hon. minister to convert the ordinance into law, in order that the banks that we have nationalised should remain nationalised. This situation has arisen, we have been compelled to reconsider this piece of legislation once again, because of the decision of Supreme Court. All these years, in some

of the weighty pronouncements of the Supreme Court, the judges gave shape to two major concepts. In the course of the recent important judgments, these concepts have been revised or perhaps reversed. The first is that till recently the Supreme Court adjudged cases on the assumption that the extent of protection of important guarantees, such as the liberty of person and right to property depends upon the form and object of State action and not upon its direct operation upon the individual freedom. The governing considerations, therefore, were that it looked at the form and object of State action. Now this has been changed and the concept put forward is, the extent of protection against impairment of fundamental rights is determined not by the object of the legislature nor by the form of action, but by the direct operation of the individual rights.

I do not know to what extent this reversal or revision was brought about because of the way in which this particular piece of nationalisation was carried out. The Supreme Court has now raised the issue that in determining whether a particular piece of legislation infringes the fundamental rights of citizens, what will guide it in future is not the form and object of the legislation. We know that the form in which the original ordinance was suddenly issued last time, not on this occasion, and the object were such as would create that kind of doubt. I do not know ; I cannot read the minds of the judges of the Supreme Court. But, in this country a certain doubt has been created, both about the form and the object with which this particular legislation was pushed through, whether this government can be relied upon to bring forward pieces of legislation for objects which can be accepted as valid: This, perhaps, may be the reason why this basic concept has been revised ; I do not know.

Secondly, the other concept that they revised was that while different articles in Chapter III used to be treated independently as separate codes, or were to be interpreted within the four corners of each article—and that is the reason why in Shri A. K. Gopalan's case a certain judgment was delivered—now this is changed and the Supreme Court has decided that these articles will be, as it were, considered together. As against the old view that by



[Shri Asoka Mehta]

"harmonising is meant that each provision is rendered free to operate with full vigour in its own legitimate field" the new concept is put forward "Part III of the Constitution weaves a pattern of guarantees on the texture of basic human rights. The guarantees delimit the protection of those rights in their allotted fields ; they do not attempt to enunciate distinct rights". The whole approach has been changed. The result is that the fundamental right of personal freedom, has been greatly deepened and strengthened, and so also the other fundamental rights including the right to property.

To what extent, the manner, the purpose for which this legislation was pushed through in the past has been responsible, to what extent the de-stabilisation of politics in this country which was brought about by this piece of legislation is responsible for this basic revision in the approach of the Supreme Court towards protecting the fundamental rights of the citizen is a matter on which I am not in a position to say anything, but I hope the House will keep this in mind.

The next point is that if this deepens the fundamental rights it may perhaps have deepened the property rights also. But, when we are discussing this piece of legislation I do not think we are called upon to discuss fundamental right to property. The reason why I feel that we should not go into a discussion of that question—it should be considered on its own merits at the proper time—is that if we are considering a piece of legislation which is concerned with piece-meal nationalisation, I do not know how far one can talk of appropriation or one can talk of giving compensation unrelated to the value of what you are taking over.

We are talking over banks which have about 55 or 56 per cent of the deposits. The Imperial Bank of India, which had deposits of 25 to 26 per cent was taken in 1955. Now we are taking over, or we are seeking to take over another chunks of banks ; some more banks will be left as they are. In the same manner, it is possible that one might go about nationalising in a piece-meal manner either some part of industry in a particular region, as is sought to be done with regard to sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh. Are we going to discriminate between people ? Supposing my friend, Shri

Alok Sen, has invested his money, whatever it is, in the textile mills of Gujarat and I have invested my money in the sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh. Is it that because I have invested in the sugar mills of U.P., in this piece-meal nationalisation are we going to say that those who have invested money in the sugar mills must be penalised but those who have invested their money in the textile mills must not be penalised ? If I had invested my money in banks which are not nationalised today, what happens ? So, I suggest that if India wants to move forward by piece-meal nationalisation—we are encouraging people to investment and all kinds of tax concessions are given to people to invest in industries—when the question of piece-meal over of industrial, banking or any other enterprises come in, the question that we have to consider is whether this has any relevance to the general question of how do we deal with the property rights. That will have to be discussed either when we consider the fiscal measures as a whole or, as we have been suggesting, we can handle the high peaks of property by introducing a capital levy because we are all interested in protecting the broad landscape of property rights and it is only the high peaks of property with which we are concerned. I think, constantly to question people's right to have property while carrying out piecemeal nationalisation will create a great deal of confusion and uncertainty. I would, therefore, suggest that this whole question of property rights be considered separately.

17.00 hrs.

The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised in 1948 because it was argued that the pivot of banking institutions should be in the hands of Government. The State Bank of India, with a number of subsidiaries, was nationalised in 1955. In both cases a certain formula was applied. The formula applied was the average market price of the share during the previous 12 months and roughly speaking three times the face value of the share was given. I am glad my hon. friend, Shri Kothari he is not here now—raised the point as to on what basis we are going to fix the compensation. I do not know how many shareholders there are and how many are big share holders and how many

are small shareholders, though it makes no difference. The point is on what basis we are going to compensate.

It is said that a certain quantum is laid down in the Bill. If the principles are laid down, they can be adjudicated upon by a court. When the quantum is laid down, Parliament has the responsibility of going into them very carefully. I think, it is not enough that the Minister should come forward, when that particular clause in the Bill comes up before us, and explain to us on the spur of the moment how these calculations have been made. It is necessary that we should have a proper note so that we are able to study and decide in what way this has been done and whether there is any danger of discrimination between one bank and another, between one region and another and between one type of investment and another.

If we are going to proceed, as I said, by piecemeal nationalisation in this country and are going to retain mixed economy, it is necessary that Parliament also must have certain principles to guide it and certain conventions to govern it. As I said, in 1948 as well as in 1952 in the banking industry itself certain principles were applied and certain were followed. One would like to know what the new norms are, if they deviate from them why they deviate and whether these deviations will take place when similar piecemeal nationalisation takes place in future.

It is true that while class legislation is forbidden, reasonable classification can be permitted in making laws. Reasonable classification requires fulfilment of certain conditions, namely, intelligible differentia as well as a nexus between the basis of classification and the object of the Act.

As far as these 14 banks are concerned, this is what the minority judgment has to say :—

“The legislature found 14 banks to have special features, namely, large resources and credit structure and good administration. The categorisation of Rs. 50 crores and over *vis-a-vis* other banks with less than Rs. 50 crores is not only intelligible but is also a sound classification. From the point of view of resources these 14 banks are better suited than others and therefore speed out efficiency which are necessary for

implementing the objectives of the Act can be ensured by such classification.”

Here it is said that this is a proper classification because these 14 banks with more than Rs. 50 crores of deposits have large resources, large credit structure, good administration etc. If that is so, how can we exclude foreign banks from this category ?

If the foreign banks are to be excluded, the mover of the Bill will have to come forward to say what is the reason for excluding the foreign banks. The categorisation, the classification, is permitted provided, as I said, the criteria of differentiation are proper and true. From both points of view—I do not know whether there are any other criteria—on what basis foreign banks with deposits of more than Rs. 50 crores have been excluded if Rs. 50 crores on a particular date is the dividing line. The question is : Why foreign banks are being excluded ? If you excluded them, will not this piece of legislation again come up for scrutiny ?

To the best of my recollection, I think, the majority judgment has kept its mind open on this question and it has not given its verdict one way or the other. Do you want this new piece of legislation to be also challenged in the court of law ? If foreign banks are to be excluded, even when they have deposits of more than 50 crores, what are the reasons for the same ? Unless we are satisfied, unless the reasons are given with which even the courts are satisfied, that is a reasonable classification, that this is not a discrimination of any kind, I am afraid, this piece of legislation will also remain open to being challenged in the courts. What the consequences will be I do not know.

Then, the Law Minister gave us some figures about the progress that has been made by the banks in the last six months. Unfortunately, the figures have been given in such a fashion, that they cannot be compared with the figures that we have been given in the Economic Survey. In the Economic Survey, in regard to the progress made by banking, as far as agriculture, small-scale industries, exports and other things are concerned, from 30th June, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, certain figures have been given. I was hoping that parallel figures will be given for the last six months so that we may know whether the attempt has been frittered. But the figures are given **entirely**

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

on different basis. It is not possible to have comparison. I further hope that some perspective will be offered to us because one is interested in knowing as to what is given to happen.

Here again, not just now while this piece of legislation is being discussed, I would like to suggest that when the Annual Plan is put before us or when the Five Year Plan is put before us, we should have the credit plan, an annual plan of credit as well as five year plan of credit. Without that, it is very difficult to understand what is happening and what is expected to happen.

On the basis of information available, various experts have tried to make certain calculations. One set of calculation that I would like to give is that during the Fourth Plan, if the economic progresses at the rate at which it is expected to progress under the Plan, then the bank deposits are likely to go up by Rs. 3,000 crores on the assumption that there will be no price rise. If there is price rise, and there is a sharp price rise, the deposits will also increase sharply but the real value does not remain the same. On the assumption that there will be no price rise and that the Plan will be able to achieve the objectives laid down in the Plan, then, roughly speaking, Rs. 3,000 crores more of deposits will be available during the five year period. Of that, something like 1,000 crores will be needed for maintaining certain balances in the Reserve Bank and what has to be invested in the securities of the Government. That means, Rs. 100 crores will go to the Government for their various budgetary requirements. Now, the rate of growth that the industry is expected to make is 9 per cent and, if that is realised, then, the requirements of the industry will be Rs. 1100 crores and, on the basis of increase in national income and increase in industrial product on and agricultural production the increase credit requirements for Trade and Commerce will be about Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores. What is left then? These are the traditional requirements of Government and of industry and trade and that means the traditional claims on the increased deposits of Rs. 3,000 crores will be something like Rs. 2,300 crores to Rs. 2,400 crores.

What is going to be left for agriculture and small scale industry will be Rs, 600

crores. But the credit requirement of agriculture as calculated is Rs. 2,500 crores plus Rs. 750 crores from Co-operative Banks. As against the requirements of over Rs. 3,000 crores, the utmost that is likely to be available from the Banks at this rate is about Rs. 600 crores. Therefore, when we arouse the expectations in the country, I think, it is good to keep these dimensions in mind and not go about telling people, 'Your credit needs will be fully met'. Here a low profile and a low visibility approach is necessary. Otherwise, we will be creating dissatisfaction. To say that as against 400 rikshawalas we have given loans to 800 rikshawalas may be good politics in the short run, but, in the long run, I think, it is really going to damage the country. At present, the money supply-deposit ratio—the marginal ratio of deposits to money supply—is 66%. If we can raise that marginal ratio why should it be that out of Rs. 100 only Rs. 66 will come as deposit and the rest remains as liquid money—If we increase the marginal ratio by expanding Branches and by inducing people to use more and more of banking facilities, we will have more resources which will be useful for the purpose of irrigation and galvanising the economy. These are the areas in which, I hope, the Government will go into. I am committed to bank nationalisation. I hope this instrument of bank nationalisation will be used in a manner whereby it is a part and parcel of the whole planning process. There is a credit plan. There is a five-year credit plan and the expectations aroused in the country are not out of tune and out of touch with what we are likely to do or what we are in a position to achieve. Therefore, on this also I hope at the appropriate time some information will be made available.

I would like to invite the attention of the Minister concerned, not so much the Law Minister as the Finance Minister, to the valuable work done by some banks. Everybody knows about the Syndicate Bank. But everybody does not know about the valuable work that has been done by the Bank of Patiala. Some of these small Banks have done remarkable pioneering work. I hope their work will be studied and as we multiply seed farms, we will multiply these things very quickly.

In 1955 when the Imperial Bank of

India was converted into State Bank, I had referred at that time to the necessity of Business extension deposits and to put the borrowing farmer on budget. All these things which were fully explained at that time have not been attended to during the last 15 years. I hope and trust that, that too will be done.

Therefore, while I welcome this Bill, there are many things I would like to know about this Bill. And what is more important, one would like to know much more about it as to how this Bill is going to be implemented. In these directions, we continue to live in an area of ignorance.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West): Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to find and I am sure, in saying so I shall be voicing the feelings of many of us here that this Bill and the events which preceded it have proved beyond doubt that we are still governed by law and by the Constitution and that the Government, as all of us, obeyed the dictates of the law and our courts and the judiciary. There is another fact which is quite remarkable and which should not be missed and that is the misconception that the Constitution stands in the way of progress or that nationalisation is not a sound proposition. The Constitution does not stand in the way of nationalisation. The Supreme Court has held that the Parliament is competent to nationalise banks and other undertakings for public purpose. The only thing to notice and to remember is that this nationalisation has also to be in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution and it is not open for us here or any where else to try to overcome or transcend the limits which the Constitution has set for those who want to nationalise either industry or trade.

This is very significant, for in many States today there has been a tendency to think that simply because either one party or the other thinks that a man's property is not worth anything it can be taken just because the party in power thinks that it can be so taken, without even passing a law, without even arming the Executive with the proper authority, without even laying down the principles and the purposes for which this nationalisation is to be affected.

Sir, I come from a State where this sector has been rather dim and grim, if I

may say so for quite some time past. It has been openly advocated that it will be open for anybody who calls himself either a man of the masses or a tolling worker to go and just squat on somebody else's property and grab it if he wants to do so and that that man has no protection under the law. This is not a question which is to be answered for the first time that when the Parliament or the competent legislatures in the States think that certain property or certain undertakings or certain other means of production or credit institutions are to be nationalised to the public good or for a public purpose, a law needed and that that law has to be passed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. That is exactly what the Supreme Court has said and it will be a mistake to suppose—as many have very glibly given expression to such views—that the Supreme Court stands in the way of the people's progress. Nothing like that. In fact, the Supreme Court has repeatedly stressed this fact that it is for the Parliament and for the Legislature to frame a policy, an economic and social policy, and it will be for them to frame an appropriate law to carry out those policies; but that law must follow the path the Constitution has prescribed. And, it will not be for the legislatures concerned or for the Parliament concerned to try to chalk out a new path for itself, for, ours is a prescribed path, a limited path upon which to tread; and it is not for each legislature or a fleeting majority which control the legislature for the time being to take out for itself a path it chooses. For the Constitutional path is a permanent path; the Constitutional path is the path of the law and it cannot be deviated from, except at a risk of being set right by the Courts.

Now, with these observations, Sir, I welcome the Government's measure for bringing forward speedily a law which will stand the test which the Supreme Court has laid down for the purpose of nationalising a vital sector in our economy. It is no longer any matter of debate nor does it brook any debate that credit institutions which control the savings of the nation and with which we have to build up all our development programmes are a vital sector of our economy. And the people, nor Parliament, can leave it to chance for those who control the credit institutions either to afford necessary credit for some and not for

[Shri A. K. Sen]

others. In fact, Sir, we have set up priorities for ourselves in the matter of development. We have our agricultural programmes; we have our programmes for assisting the small-scale industries. We have our programmes for assisting the middle-class entrepreneurs and I do not consider that the credit institutions must subservise the interest either only of the big industrialist or big trader. Infact, the growth of the small trader and the growth of the small man or the middle-class entrepreneur has to be ensured and cannot be ignored any more. While I welcome this Bill, and while along with so many of us here, I whole-heartedly support this measure, we must express our misgivings at the way some of the old nationalised credit institutions have behaved in the past.

And the complaints we all hear are not only stray or infrequent but are freely and widely expressed, namely, that the nationalised credit institutions like the State Bank still only prefer the big man, the big industrialist and the big trader and the voice of the small entrepreneur is very frequently not heeded. In fact, some of us who are connected with small enterprises know how difficult it is to induce a bank like the State Bank to be a little sympathetic to the needs of the small entrepreneur. Therefore, I hope when these big institutions are nationalised, those who will be in charge of them as agents of Government and as guardians Parliament has set up for looking after the vital interests of the nation will not fail to frame a proper policy which will be ameliorative of the difficulties of the common man, the small man, the small agriculturist the small entrepreneur so that he will feel that the nationalised credit institutions have really brought about a fundamental change in our credit policy and in the matter of affording the necessary assistance without which no enterprise, either agricultural or industrial, can possibly thrive or expand.

I am also very happy to see that such a silent and fundamental revolution has been brought about through the aegis of law. This is a pointer to those who think that changes can be brought about only by bloody revolutions or agitations. In the last twenty years ever since we ushered in the Constitution, vast changes have been wrought in our economy; big landed estates have dis-

appeared, agricultural ceiling laws have been passed by freely elected legislatures; important industrial units and industries have been nationalised; the State Bank, the Reserve Bank and life insurance and so many other important sectors of our economy have not only been nationalised but also developed in the public sector like the vast steel factories and other heavy industrial units that we have built up, all with the aid of laws passed by a freely elected Parliament. It has never been even questioned that these laws have not been to the public good or have not been administered for the public good. The great revolutionary step of nationalising within such a short space of time such vast credit institutions, all with the aid of laws passed by this House, shows how easy it is and yet how important it is, to observe that all our future progress either in this direction or in any other, has to be only with the sanction of laws passed by Parliament and by the freely elected legislatures and not by those who shout in a robbie 'do this' or 'do that'. The heavens cannot be brought down just by shouting, by bloody revolutions or by bloody agitations.

This is the position which really makes us optimistic and which really throws up such a vast vista of hope for the people and the expectation that this measure has r used all over the country. Why is in that this measure roused such a widespread enthusiasm and fervour throughout the country? Simply because of this, people feel that after all the Constitution and those whom they have elected to serve the Constitution and lead the Government and the legislative have served them well by making such progressive steps possible through the aid of law.

I, therefore, feel that there will be very few to question the wisdom of this measure and very few to criticise the manner in which this measure has been framed.

While I say this, I at the same time want to sound a note of caution and that is this, that the great expectations which have been roused by this measure should not be allowed to be stifled even for a moment, and it is likely to be so stifled if the measure is not really followed up with vast new experiment is in the field of making

our credit available to those sectors which have been served so far of proper credit facilities.

It is well known that our agriculture depends by and large on the credit facilities offered by the village sahuks and village moneylender who readily lend at high rates, usurious rates of interest and grab the people's property to realise their loans. It is a happy thing to remember that the old description of the Indian peasant is no longer apposite today. The Royal Commission on Agriculture, while reporting on the condition of the agriculturists, said not very long ago, only in 1928, that the Indian peasant was born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt. It may be that that condition is no longer so acute as it used to be a few decades ago, but nevertheless it is a fact that, as Shri Mehta pointed out, the successful culmination of this green revolution as we call it, this agricultural revolution, will depend very much on extended credit facilities which we make available to the small farmer all over the country. Similarly, we have roused expectations in the minds of the small entrepreneur, the small transport, man, the small trader, the small man who forges a few things in his small factory with the aid of his own arms or with the aid of a few labourers he employs. If his needs are not properly attended to, these expectations will soon be dashed to the ground and that will create a condition which will be fatal not only for us but for the confidence which the people have reposed in us by according such widespread support for this measure.

With this note of caution I hope that those who will be charged with the task of administering the new banks will do so wisely, liberally and with caution and circumspection, and that the people will hail that the vast credit institutions of the country have been nationalised by this Parliament for the public good.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU** (Diamond Harbour) : There is a piece of news that the National Assembly of Cambodia has thrown out its Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Will you kindly ask the Government to make a statement? On the floor of the House we have discussed Cambodia for a long time and it will be of interest to the Members of the House, I have no doubt that Prof. Mukerjee will support me in this

regard. I want to know whether the Government has received the news and how far it is correct.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : What you have said has gone on record.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU** : Will you be good enough to ask the Government to make an announcement confirming or denying it? This is a very important issue.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : The Minister is here and he has taken note of it.

**SHRI M. R. MASANI** (Rajkot) : I rise to support the statutory resolution for disapproving the Ordinance moved by Shri Sharma and oppose the motion for consideration of the Bill moved by the hon. Minister, Mr. Govinda Menon.

When Mr. Madhok and I decided on the morning after the Ordinance was enacted last year that this whole measure was *ultra vires* of the Constitution and should be struck down, I must confess that we had not counted on being rewarded with such a historic judgment of the Supreme Court which not only struck down the illegal law but had also laid down propositions of considerable value in the way of expanding the area of Fundamental Rights of the citizen for which we are all grateful. We applaud the judgment of the Supreme Court and we are happy that in this manner we have brought about a desirable result.

When the Bill, which was struck down later on by the Supreme Court, came before the house on 25th July 1969 we again warned that it also was invalid because it violated certain Fundamental Rights. Speaking in this House on 25th July last year, I said :

"This Bill violates Fundamental Rights ; this Bill is expropriatory ; it is discriminatory ; it has no public purpose. Therefore, this Bill is *ultra vires* of the Constitution."

What we said has happened. Today we see the pathetic spectacle of the incompetent legal advisers of this incompetent Government giving a long apologia, about how justifiable was the mistake they had committed. The Government may be wasting the time of the House by bringing a Bill a second time. But it goes on record that

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this Government and its legal advisers do not know the law of this country and do not take enough trouble to safeguard the Constitution of this Country.

We are opposed to bank nationalisation outright. Why? A statement was made in our Election Manifesto as far back as 1967 and I shall quote it now because what we said then is only too likely to be vindicated in the years to come. We said :

"The Swatantra Party is opposed to the nationalisation of banks contemplated by the Congress Party which is utterly irrelevant to the country's problems and would retard development besides being fatal to monetary stability, security and saving by placing the savings of lakhs of small depositors at the mercy of a Government seeking to lay its hands on all available resources."

It is for this basic reason that we oppose this Bill a second time in this House.

We believe in a mixed economy where State and private enterprise compete on equal terms for the welfare of the community. But the burden of proving the need for nationalisation lies very squarely on the shoulders of those who sit opposite.

Even in respect of socialist Sweden, where socialism had been practised with such success, Axel Iveroth says :

"Those who maintain that the States should take responsibility for an increased rate of economic progress by carrying out thoroughgoing changes in our prosperity creating machinery must now realize that the burden of proof lies upon them."

This burden has not been discharged in this particular case. No case has been made out why these fourteen banks should be nationalised.. (*Interruptions.*) The Truth is unpalatable.

My party stands for a commission of enquiry being appointed in respect of any industry where a case is sought to be made out for nationalisation. If something that approximates to a Royal Commission in England is appointed in this country, takes evidence and comes to the conclusion that for the public good a particular industry should be nationalised, I am prepared to go along with it. But that kind of judicious,

objective enquiry has not been made in this case. On the contrary, in this particular case all the evidence is against it. The Prime Minister of this Government which is going in for the nationalisation herself did not think so at Bangalore. What did she say in her memorandum to the AICC? She said that they could either consider the nationalisation of the top five or six banks or issue directions to the effect that their resources should be reserved to a larger extent for public purposes. In other words, she had an open mind; what she wanted could be done without nationalisation. Yet within a matter of weeks, in fact, of days, her mind changed and it was suddenly discovered that nationalisation was the panacea that was required.

The Deputy Prime Minister of that same Government went on record as saying that nationalisation was not necessary. I quote his words :

"Recent experience does not suggest that large banks need to be taken over so as to be made to do something which they are not doing.

"There is no reason why, under central control, that is, social control, they cannot be made to do what the State Bank is doing in the national interests, nor is it right that the State Bank is expected to do what banks as institutions concerned everyday with depositor's money cannot do. No bank, whether in the public or the private sector, can abandon the test of viability of a credit transaction. The experiment of social control is a continuing one. It aims at socialisation of credit without nationalisation of banking. Our experience in the last year or so shows that this is an experiment whose results, we have every reason to believe, will be rewarding."

So, whatever enquiry was made by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister shows that there was no case for nationalisation. Social control was not given a chance and this measure was sprung upon the country. We believe that a basic dilemma faces Parliament and the Government—

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : बार बार सदन में शिकायत की गई है कि जब यहां बिलों इत्यादि

पर चर्चा हो तो कोई न कोई कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री यहां रहना चाहिये। लेकिन कोई कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री नहीं होता है। अब भी नहीं है। आप उनको बुलायें।

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** I was saying that in a case like this, there is a basic dilemma facing us. Either a bank is run on commercial principles free from political intervention, as is done by nationalised banks in France. In that case, there is no change and there is no purpose in nationalisation. All that has happened is that Rs. 87 crores of the tax-payers' money are wasted in paying compensation to the shareholders. On the other hand, if nationalisation means the encouragement of a monopoly and it is politically motivated, then it is pernicious because the money of the depositors will be trifled with in a manner that it should not be trifled with as is happening with co-operative banks and land mortgage banks in this country. So, this is the dilemma the gentlemen opposite have to face. Either nationalisation is pointless and expensive or it is pernicious and dangerous. And from this dilemma, we find there is no escape whatsoever.

Who will benefit from nationalisation? Is it the shareholders? There is no doubt that the compensation provided in this Bill is somewhat more generous and fair than the last one which we got the Act struck down by the Supreme Court. Even this time, I am not sure that the compensation is adequate or fair. I will mention three or four reasons why I say so. The market value of land and buildings of head offices and hundreds of branches of the banks have been heavily depreciated in the books of the banks, and are really worth much more than what was allowed for in the Government's computation.

The goodwill built up over several decades has not been accounted for in the compensation.

Equity and justice demand that the shareholders should be entitled to a share of the bank's profits made between July last and February this year during which period the banks were illegally occupied by those gentlemen opposite. No compensation is given for occupying the banks for six or eight months illegally, without any legal authority.

Then, interest at the rate of four per cent is given on the compensation, but we know the prevailing rate for borrowing is nine and a half per cent to 10 per cent on secured borrowings, and so, the rate of four per cent is inadequate.

Finally, the shareholder does not get the money in cash. He gets it payable over three years during which, thanks to the inflationary policies of this Government, the rupee will be depreciating further. So what I say is that full justice has not been given to the shareholders.

Then, will it benefit Labour? I say no. Those employees who belong to nationalised banks have already realised that their right to collective bargaining, their right to strike, their right to bonus have already been truncated. I would like to read to the House a resolution passed by the Reserve Bank Employees' Association at an extraordinary general meeting of their union held in Bombay on 3rd July, 1964. This was passed after debate by 380 votes to 20. It says :

"This extraordinary general meeting of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association, Bombay, held on the 3rd July, 1964, having considered the question of nationalisation of banks, resolves that this Association is opposed to the nationalisation of banks, since experience shows that nationalisation of banks would not be conducive to interests and welfare of the employees."

**AN HON. MEMBER :** When was that ?

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** 1964. They were wise before the time!

"As such, this Meeting decides to dissociate itself and the Association from the campaign for nationalisation of banks and to take all such steps as are necessary in furtherance of this decision."

Therefore, Labour will not be benefited.

Now, let us take the depositors. The depositors' deposits are in danger according to me when people like the people opposite get their hands on them. These depositors are small people. In 1967, there were 12,400,000 personal accounts in this country with an average deposit of Rs. 150. These are small people whose money will now be diverted for unproductive investment in wasteful governmental enterprises, which will



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be the best that can happen, or there may be trafficking in overdrafts. We know that the resources of cooperative banks and land mortgage banks are used for patronising the supporters of the ruling party throughout the country. It happens in all the States. The biggest source of corruption today is cooperative banks and land mortgage banks. This is likely to happen with fourteen nationalised banks also.

If these resources are frittered away, the depositor has no guarantee beyond Rs. 5000. The first Rs. 5000 of your money, Mr. Chairman, or of anyone here Government guarantees, but nothing more. We have tabled an amendment to this Bill that the Government guarantee should be unconditional and that the depositor must be reimbursed to the entire extent of the money that may be wasted by the nationalised banks.

A danger of nationalisation is concentration and monopoly. Gandhi believed in decentralisation of economic power. *(Interruption)*. I would request Mr. Basu to try to listen; if he listens, he will learn a little more. Indulging in a running commentary or making a noise when somebody else is speaking is not the way of democracy. The whole point here is to listen to one another.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You do not believe in democracy; you have been talking about military rule.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : He is getting me mixed up with Gen. Cariappa ! I do not think I look like him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is your variety.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I was quoting Mahatma Gandhi, who had a very sound idea as to where the popular interest lay. He talked about money in the banks. In his book *A Week with Gandhi*. Louis Fischer quotes Gandhi as saying something in which we believe, but not those sitting opposite. He says :

"You see, the centre of power now in New Delhi or in Calcutta and Bombay, in the big cities. I would have it distributed among the seven hundred

thousand villages of India. That will mean that there is no power. In other words, I want the seven hundred thousand dollars now invested in the Imperial Bank of India withdrawn and distributed among the seven hundred villages. Then each village will have its one dollar which cannot be lost."

This was symbolic. Gandhi was making an argument against what these people are doing today is exactly the reverse of what Gandhiji wanted. They want to concentrate all the millions of dollars belonging to the small men in the hands of this Government and those who carry out their orders.

Even so, thank goodness, the present law leaves some freedom of choice to the depositor and the creditor to move from one bank to another, because only fourteen banks have been nationalised and a few have survived. To that extent, there is no complete monopoly in banking, even after this law is passed. It is for this reason that we are opposed to the nationalisation of even a single more bank, whether it is an Indian bank or a foreign bank. We are not concerned with the nationality of the bank. We are concerned with the area of freedom of choice left with the depositor or creditor. If more banks are nationalised, the evil will spread further. Today the evil is there, fourteen banks are struck by the plague. We do not want more banks to be struck by the plague because fourteen banks are struck.

An attempt has been made in certain quarters—not yet in this House, I am glad to say—to try to argue that the judgement of the Supreme Court necessitates that foreign banks and other Indian banks should also be nationalised. I have studied the judgment of the Supreme Court very carefully. It says nothing of the kind. They have refused to deal with this matter. They say that it is not necessary for them to go into this question. But what do they say ? They say :

"It makes hostile discrimination against the named banks in that it prohibits the named banks from carrying on banking business, whereas other banks—Indian and foreign—are permitted to carry on banking business, and even new banks may be formed which may engage in banking business."

So, do not invoke this bogey of discrimination and do not say that only because fourteen banks were nationalised and not others, therefore, the Act was struck down and that you can not nationalise any category you like. The court only said that you should not discriminate between nationalised banks and non-nationalised banks in regard to the carrying on of banking and other business. So, it is not good involving the judgment of the Supreme Court in order to create a case for nationalising more banks, whether they are Indian or foreign.

Therefore, we shall do what we did on the last occasion. On the 30th of July 1969 we voted against an amendment moved by the Communists to nationalise the other banks which were left out. If such an amendment is moved again, we shall vote against it because we wish to be consistent in what we do. We believe that the less of monopoly the greater the chances for the citizens of this country and the more banks are nationalised the more poisonous the effects of this monopoly. For this reason, we shall certainly oppose the attempt to nationalise one more bank beyond the fourteen that are attacked.

These are the reasons why we want to oppose this Bill. Even at this late stage, if this government will withdraw this Bill and appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate whether or not a case exists for nationalisation, we are prepared to co-operate with such an investigation, share our views with them and if that expert body comes and says that there is a case for nationalisation, then I am prepared to go in for it. But, in the absence of that, our experience of State enterprises in this country is a most unfortunate one. We convert prosperous enterprises into losing enterprises by nationalisation. We do not want this further process of ruin to get expanded and, therefore, we shall oppose the Bill at every stage.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Ashok Mehta just now said that in striking down the Bank Nationalisation Act the Supreme Court had reversed and revised many of its earlier stands and he gave some examples. I would like to add some more. The Supreme Court had held earlier that a company or a corporate body could not be considered a citizen and could not, therefore, claim

fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution to Indian citizens; the shareholders of companies, for example, are not liable to pay the debts, dues or arrears of those companies. Similarly, a corporate body could not claim the fundamental rights which its shareholders could claim. But in this judgment the Supreme Court has revised the earlier attitude and decided that even a company or a corporate body could claim fundamental rights under the Constitution as any other citizen.

The judgment of the Supreme Court says that the nationalisation of these fourteen banks is a hostile discrimination in as much as these fourteen banks are prevented from continuing or carrying on banking trade. This means that from now onwards the Supreme Court will consider any partial nationalisation as hostile discrimination. In the past, when the Imperial Bank was nationalised, this plea was never raised. When the Life Insurance Corporation was nationalised, nobody has said that general insurance is not being nationalised. If this argument of hostile discrimination is taken to its logical conclusion, it would be very difficult on the part of this government to undertake any more partial nationalisation. For example, we have declared that the State will take over the foreign trade item by item.

If the Centre decides to take over import or export trade of a particular item, it would again be struck down on the plea that this is hostile discrimination; then they would say that traders cannot import or export this particular commodity while they can import or export other commodities. This argument of hostile discrimination, I believe, is fraught with grave dangers.

**SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) :** On a point of order, Sir. In his entire speech he is criticizing the judgment of the Supreme Court. The judgment is not the subject of discussion here (*Interruption*.) Government accepted the judgment and brought forward the Bill again (*Interruption*.) He is saying that the Supreme Court would do this or that. It is against the dignity of the Supreme Court. It should not be allowed.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** There is no point of order.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I am not prepared to be guided by the hon. Member about what I should speak and what I should not.

I am constrained to submit that the Supreme Court in striking down the Bank Nationalisation Act has gone beyond its jurisdiction. For example, the Constitution lays down specifically that the fairness or adequacy of compensation to be paid or the principles on which compensation is to be paid are non-justiciable. The Fourth Amendment of the Constitution is absolutely specific and clear. While moving the Fourth Amendment Bill Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said :

"Parliament fixes either compensation itself, or the rules governing compensation ; and they would not be challenged by courts except for one reason, where it is thought that there has been a gross abuse of the law, where in fact, there has been a fraud on the Constitution."

Till very recently the Supreme Court has upheld this principle. In the case of Gujarat *versus* Shantilal the Supreme Court Bench, presided over by the then Chief Justice, Shri Subba Rao, categorically and very clearly upheld this principle and of the Fourth Amendment Act and held that the Supreme Court had no power to go into the adequacy or otherwise of compensation or the principles governing compensation. But now the Supreme Court has revised and almost reversed that stand.

I may point out to you that even before the Fourth Amendment the intention of the framers of our Constitution had been made very clear in the Constituent Assembly. In 1949 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said in the Constituent Assembly :

"Eminent lawyers have told us that on a proper construction of the clause, the judiciary should not and does not come in."

Dr. Ambedkar had said in the Constituent Assembly :

"The Constitution excluded judicial review of the quantum or principles of compensation as the framers were apprehensive of judicial vagaries in the moulding of law."

Even then, when the Supreme Court went repeatedly, in one case after another,

into the question of the adequacy or otherwise of compensation it was felt necessary that this clause about compensation be made more specific and explicit. That is why the Fourth Amendment was brought forward. After that it is for the first time that the Supreme Court has gone again into the question of adequacy or otherwise of compensation.

It has been said that the property right in our Constitution is almost the same as in the Constitution of the USA. I would like to remind you that while the US Constitution uses only the words "just compensation", the Indian Constitution uses only the word "compensation." This distinction is very important. Our Constitution, even before the Fourth Amendment and certainly after the Fourth Amendment, has been very clear that the matter of compensation will be decided by the Legislature. Of course, if the legislature were to perpetrate a fraud on the Constitution or a mockery on the Constitution, say, if we were to decide that we will give 1 paisa to every shareholder as the compensation, then, certainly, the Supreme Court has every right to challenge this decision of the legislature as a fraud or a mockery on the Constitution. But in the present judgment, the Supreme Court has not called the principles on which we have decided to pay compensation as a fraud or a mockery on the Constitution.

The Supreme Court has laid down certain principles, that is, market value, payments in cash and even goodwill has to be taken into consideration while deciding the adequate quantum of compensation. That is why the share-holders who held total shares of Rs 21 crores in these 14 nationalised banks are now getting Rs. 87 crores. It has been said that these banks were private banks. They were not private banks. With only Rs. 21 crores, these banks could utilise hundreds of crores of rupees of poor depositors and those moneys were used for building industrial empires, those moneys were used for the growth of monopolies, those moneys were used against the interests of the common man in the country and against the interests of the backward regions of the country—only a few cities flourished ; only industries in a small number of houses flourished. They were never private banks. This was private expropriation and use of

public Money. And this mistake has been corrected by nationalising these banks.

If this principle is to be pursued in future that market value must be paid, that it should be paid in cash and that goodwill is also to be taken into consideration, I am afraid, further progress in the direction of social justice and equality would become very difficult. I am afraid, the Government has also indirectly surrendered before this judgment of the Supreme Court which the Supreme Court should not have given because they have no right to give.

Again, this Government should have come forward and said before the House that the compensation is being further reduced because, once we fix the quantum of compensation, no judiciary can challenge it. Therefore, if we are, indirectly, to submit to these criteria laid down by the Supreme Court that goodwill should taken into consideration or the market value should be taken into consideration, then, in future, this Government itself will face difficulties when it wants to come forward with a legislation of social justice.

I want to remind this Government of an historic statement which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made in this House. I quote :

"No Supreme Court and no judiciary can stand in judgment over the sovereign will of Parliament. If we go wrong here and there, it can point it out, but in the ultimate analysis, where the future of the community is concerned, no judiciary can come in the way. No system of judiciary can function in the nature of a Third House of correction."

Why I say this is, because, here, in the judgment of the Supreme Court, striking down the Bank Nationalisation Bill, there is an observation which I want to draw your attention to.

The judgment says :

"For achieving the needs of a developing economy in conformity with the national policy and objectives, the resources of all the banks - foreign as well as Indian - are inadequate."

Who is the Supreme Court to question the wisdom of this House? It is the House which will decide what is necessary for the fulfilment of the national objectives and what is not necessary for the fulfilment of the

national objectives. The Supreme Court has no right to question the wisdom, the policy of the Government or of the Parliament or of the people of the country. The Supreme Court has, certainly, gone beyond its scope and I would, therefore, invoke the famous message of President Roosevelt which he gave to the American Congress. The situation is almost similar. This Government under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is giving the New Deal to the weaker sections of the country. We are almost in the same conditions which were faced by President Roosevelt when he introduced the New Deal. This is the famous message which President Roosevelt gave to the American Congress. I quote :

"When the Congress sought to stabilise national agriculture, to improve the condition of labour, the majority of the Court has been assuming the power to pass judgment on the wisdom of the Acts of the Congress. We have, therefore, reached the point, as a nation, where we must take action to save the Constitution from the Court and the Court from itself."

I would request this Government and this House, in the words of President Roosevelt, to save our Constitution from the Supreme Court and to save the Supreme Court from itself.

18.00 hrs.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, अभी मैं सरकार भी तरफ से ए. के. सेन साहब का और नाहाटा साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था। दोनों ने गद्गद् होकर के इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। दूसरी तरफ मसानी साहब ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है। मेरा पहला आक्षेप इस बिल के बारे में यह है कि क्या वजह है कि सरकार को दोबारा फिर इस बिल को सदन के सामने लाना पड़ा? पिछली बार जब हम इस पर बहस कर रहे थे उस समय सदन में जिन-जिन चीजों के बारे में हम लोगों का आक्षेप था, शिकायत थी, आलोचना थी, इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के बिल को लेकर के, उसमें से किसी भी शिकायत को सरकार मानी नहीं

[श्री रवि राय]

जिसके चलने इस बिल को दोबारा यहां लाना पड़ा।

पहली बात यह है कि यह बैंकों का जिस तरीके से राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया उसको देखते हुये यही कहा जा सकता है कि इस सरकार का कुछ लम्बान का ट्टिष्टिकोण नहीं है। यह क्यों ऐसा हुआ? क्या बजह है कि सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी, न नाहाटा साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह तो पूंजीवाद के समर्थक नहीं हैं, पूंजीवाद की खिलाफत करते हैं, लेकिन क्या बजह है कि आज भी मेहनत साहब की हिम्मत नहीं थी इस बिल में इस क्लाइ को रखने की कि विदेशी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय? यह मानी हुई चीज है कि 1956 साल में जब नासिर साहब स्वेज कैनल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किये, एक बहुत बड़ा ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाया, और भले ही यह तानाशाह हैं लेकिन इसके लिये नासिर साहब का हमने स्वागत किया और उमी तरह से ईरान के मुसादिक साहब की बात ले लीजिये जो कि अमेरिकी आयल कार्टेल के खिलाफ लड़ते-लड़ते मर गए, इसी तरह से बर्मा के ले-विन को ले लीजिये या पुराने इंडोनेशिया के सुकर्णा साहब को ले लीजिये, यह सब विदेशी पूंजी या विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किये, लेकिन आज हम लोग क्या देख रहे हैं कि यह सरकार विदेशी बैंकों के सामने दब गई और मुझे याद है कि इन्दिरा गांधी का यह तर्क था कि क्योंकि विदेशी व्यापार में विदेशी बैंकों की सहायता मिलती है, इसलिए हम विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह सरकार कह रही है कि हम आयात-निर्यात व्यापार का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे। तो दो तरह की दुविधा में यह सरकार फंसी हुई है। उगलियो कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में जो बैंक हैं, कम्पियल बैंक हैं, उनका तो राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया, लेकिन विदेशी बैंकों

को आपने छोड़ दिया, इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार का राष्ट्रीयकरण का अर्थ नहीं समझी। यह सरकार सरकारीकरण कर रही है। असली अर्थ जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का है वह आप नहीं समझे। क्या 1955 में इम्पीरियल बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ था और क्या बीमा कम्पनियों का भी इसी तरह से राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ था? लेकिन क्या इन दोनों चीजों से यह साबित हो गया कि यह सरकार समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चल रही है? तो जो आज सरकार की आरती उतार रहे हैं वह यह ममभ नहीं रहे है कि सरकार ने अभी तक समाजवाद का अर्थ नहीं समझा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार समाजवाद का अर्थ नहीं समझी और समाजवाद का अर्थ यह कि हिन्दुस्तान में अमीरी और गरीबी के बीच की जो खाई है, जब इस बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के कानून से इस खाई को हम पाट नहीं सकते तो इससे समाजवाद आ नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार का जो बिल है इस बिल में विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई जिक्र ही नहीं है और सभापति जी, आपने देखा होगा कि मसानी साहब ने अपने भाषण के अन्तिम हिस्से में इस सरकार ने जिस तरीके से इस बिल के जरिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद मुआवजे को बढ़ाया है, उसका स्वागत किया है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि मसानी साहब, इन्दिरा जी, सेन साहब या नाहाटा साहब इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो रहा है, मतभेद टूट चुका है और दोनों राष्ट्रीयकरण के चलते जो मुआवजा बढ़ाकर दिया गया है, पूंजीपतियों को जो ज्यादा मुआवजा दिया गया है, उसका स्वागत कर रहे हैं।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं आपको यह सूचना देना चाहता हूं कि तीन साल पहले जब डा० लोहिया जिन्दा थे, हम लोगों की तरफ से एक बिल पास करने के लिए दिया गया था

और राष्ट्रपति जी से हम लोगों ने उस की अनुमति मांगी थी। वह बिल गांधी जी की ट्रेस्टीशिप ध्योरी को लेकर हम लोग डाक्टर लोहिया की तरफ से यहां लाये थे। हम उसके लिए बार-बार सरकार से मिले कि वह राष्ट्रपति जी को उसकी अनुमति के लिये सुझाव दे, लेकिन सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति जी को सुझाव नहीं दिया और उसकी अनुमति नहीं मिली। उसके बाद जार्ज फरनेन्डीज की तरफ से फिर उस बिल को यहां रखा गया और सौभाग्य से श्री हिदातुल्ला उस समय अस्थायी राष्ट्रपति बने, तो हमें उसकी इजाजत मिल गई और अब वह बिल इस सदन में इंट्रोड्यूस हो चुका है।

इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि यह सरकार एक तरफ तो राष्ट्रीयकरण की आरती उनार रही है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ पूंजीपतियों की जो जायदाद है, सम्पत्ति है वह बढ़ती चली जा रही है और इस बिल के चलते, सभापति जी पूंजीपतियों का देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर जो प्रभाव है, वह घट नहीं रहा है, बढ़ रहा है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार का बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण को लेकर समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चलने का जो तर्क है वह थोथा है, नकली है, इसमें कोई तर्क नहीं है।

जब मोरारजी भाई अर्थ मन्त्री थे, इसी सिलसिले में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए उन्होंने जो आंकड़े सदन को बताये थे, उन्हें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने बताया था—1964 में बिरला के एस्टेट्स 292 करोड़ रुपये के थे, लेकिन 1966-67 में वे 480 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये। उसी तरह से टाटा के बारे में उन्होंने बताया था कि उसके एस्टेट्स 417 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 547 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये। मफतलाल ने तो कमाल ही कर दिया—1964 में उसके एस्टेट्स 46 करोड़ रुपये के भी नहीं थे, लेकिन 1966-67 में वे 106 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये। यानी बिरला के एस्टेट्स में 64 प्रतिशत का इजाफा हुआ, टाटा

के एस्टेट्स में 31 प्रतिशत का इजाफा हुआ लेकिन मफतलाल के एस्टेट्स में तो 131 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई और अब यदि पिछले दो सालों के आंकड़े प्राप्त किए जाय तो आप को पता चलेगा कि इनके एस्टेट्स ढाई-गुना या तीन गुना बढ़ चुके हैं। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इन बड़े पूंजीपतियों के घरानों का हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर कितना प्रभाव है।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं आपको यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि

18:08 hrs.

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal in the Chair ]

यह जो मुआवजा दिया गया है यह इतना क्यों बढ़ा दिया गया है? आप जानते हैं कि जितने हमारे देश में क्रेडिट इंस्टीयूयन्ज हैं, जैसे एन० आइ० सी०, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया, डबलपमेंट बैंक, इनके पास 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये मे ज्यादा रुपया है, इनका रुपया कौन लेता है। अगर आप ग्रान्डीयों को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि इन पूंजीपतियों के घरानों ने ही उस रुपये को लिया हुआ है या जब कांग्रेस का विभाजन नहीं हुआ था तो कांग्रेस दल को बिरला के यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक ने 10 लाख रुपया उधार दिया था। इससे पता चलता है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके समाज में बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने की दृष्टि से कोई पग इस बिल में नहीं उठाया गया है, इसी लिये हम लोगों का इससे विरोध है।

मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों जब मोरारजीभाई का मामाजिक नियन्त्रण चल रहा था, उस वक्त कुछ कांग्रेसी लोगों को इन बैंकों का डाइरेक्टर बनाया गया था। मैं उन के नाम गिना सकता हूं—जैसे उत्सव पारीख और जी० वी० नवलकर को बैंक आफ बड़ौदा में, त्रिभुवनदाम पटेल को मेट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया में, शान्तिनाथ शाह, एम० पी० और कान्तिनाथ घिया, एम० एल० ए०, एस०

[श्री रवीराय]

एन० देसाई और रघुनाथ सिंह को यूनिवर्सल बैंक, जसभाई पटेल और मगनभाई पटेल को बैंक आफ इंडिया में डायरेक्टर बनाया गया। ये लोग उस वक्त डायरेक्टर बने और अब राष्ट्रीय करण के बाद भी हिम्मतसिंह जी और मोहन कुमार मंगलम जैसे आदमियों को ऊंची-ऊंची तनख्वाहों पर रखा गया है, उनकी तनख्वाहों को घटाने या सुविधाओं को घटाने की कोई व्यवस्था इस बिल में नहीं की गई है। अब हिम्मतसिंह जी जैसे नकली वामपंथी और मोहन कुमार मंगलम जैसे नकली वामपंथी यहां अपना पैर जमा लेंगे और वही 20-30 हजार रुपया तनख्वाहें और सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करते रहेंगे, जिनके चलते भारतवर्ष के करोड़ों गरीब लोगों को इन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, कोई कर्जा इन क्रेडिट इंस्टीचूशनज से उनको मिलाने वाला नहीं है।

सेन साहब कानून के विशेषज्ञ हैं, उन्होंने यहां कहा कि इस संविधान के चलते कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम रक नहीं सकता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सेन साहब से—संविधान के तीसरे अनुच्छेद में जो सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में धारा 31 है—जिसमें सम्पत्ति का बुनियादी अधिकार रखा गया है, उसके चलते आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम लोग तो इसका शुरू से ही एतराज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् बनी थी, क्या जवाहर लाल नेहरू के खुद के समर्थन से इस धारा को नहीं रखा गया था? अभी नहाटा साहब फरमा रहे थे—जवाहरलाल जी के कुछ उद्धरण दे रहे थे—वे थोड़ा इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें। सभापति जी, मैं यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संविधान हमारे सामने है, उसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। कांग्रेस दल जो देश में समाजवाद लाने की बात कर रहा है, समाजवाद की आरती उतार रहा है, मैं उस को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ—अगर आप समाज

में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं तो फिर सम्पत्ति के मामले में संविधान में जो धारा 31 है, उसको हटाइये, सम्पत्ति के बुनियादी अधिकार की जो बात है, उसको खत्म कीजिये। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट को दोष देना एक थोथी बात होगी, क्योंकि इससे आपको कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा।

सभापति जी, दुनिया में जितने हाईकोर्ट के जज हैं जब ये लोग सम्पत्ति के मामले में विश्लेषण करते हैं तो उसकी तरफ उदार दृष्टि से देखते हैं, लेकिन जब शहरी आजादी और व्यक्तिगत आजादी का प्रश्न आता है तो इनका दृष्टिकोण अनुदार हो जाता है। वर्ग-चरित्र के नाते उन लोगों का दृष्टिकोण ऐसा बन गया है इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि एक नई संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् बननी चाहिये जो देश के लिए एक नया संविधान बनाये। आज का जो संविधान है, उससे समाज में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री और कांग्रेस दल इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि एक नई संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् बनायेंगे? हिन्दुस्तान के 18 साल की उम्र से ऊपर जो भी नवयुवक और नवयुवतियां हैं, जो भी मद और औरतें हैं, सब को लेकर उनके वोट से जो नुमाइन्दे चुनकर आयेंगे उनको लेकर एक नई संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् बनाई जाय, ताकि हम लोग समाज में बुनियादी परिवर्तन कर सकें। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं आपको चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ—मैं तो ऐसा मानकर चलता हूँ कि जब तक यह सरकार है और इस सरकार की मौजूदा नीतियां हैं—यह सरकार बुनियादी परिवर्तन का कोई पग नहीं उठा सकती है। इसलिए मैं इस सरकार से कुछ भी आशा नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन यदि सरकार हमारे सुझावों को माने तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों के लिये कुछ रास्ता खुल सकता है। आखरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि

हम लोग जो समाजवादी हैं, समाज में बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने के लिए बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण का जो सुझाव दिया है, वह तो सरकार को मानना ही चाहिये, लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में समाजवाद को लाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि पर्सनल कंजम्पशन, व्यक्तिगत उपभोग पर नियन्त्रण लगाया जाये। सरकार इस बात को तय करे कि प्रत्येक हिन्दुस्तानी 15 सौ या दो हजार रुपये से ज्यादा खर्चा एक महीने में नहीं करेगा मैं जानता हूँ कि प्रो० वी० के० आर० वी० राव इस नीति से सहमत हैं, लेकिन इसको कार्य रूप देने के लिए वे सरकार को राजी नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन जब तक आप पर्सनल कंजम्पशन पर नियन्त्रण नहीं लगाते हैं, हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी के खर्चे पर नियन्त्रण नहीं लगाते हैं, टाटा, बिड़ला, श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी तथा इस देश में जिनके बड़े-बड़े व्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं उनके व्यक्तिगत उपभोग पर नियन्त्रण नहीं लगाते हैं तब तक वास्तव में हम देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है। आज एक तरफ तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी चाहती हैं कि एक करोड़ का मकान दिल्ली में बन जाये और दूसरी तरफ वे कहती हैं कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। ऐसी दशा में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके समाजवाद का कोई मतलब नहीं है। आज सारा भ्रगड़ा, सारा संघर्ष केवल सत्ता के लिए है। वे हमेशा के लिए प्रधान मन्त्री बनी रहना चाहती हैं। उनकी थीम यह है कि मैं प्रधान मन्त्री बनी रहूँ, समाज में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन हो या न हो।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये समाज में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने होंगे। इस बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण बिल के द्वारा यदि वास्तव में आप कुछ बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं तो हमने जो इसके ऊपर संशोधन दिये हैं, मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि क्लोज बाई क्लोज डिस्कशन के समय उन

संशोधनों को स्वीकार किया जाये तभी यह बढ़िया बिल हो सकता है और इस बिल के द्वारा गरीबों का लाभ पहुंचाया जा सकता है।

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneswar) : All in all it has perhaps taken seven months, if I am correct, for the Government to nationalise, for the Courts to de-nationalise, for our President to re-nationalise and for Parliament to reaffirm the principle of nationalisation of these 14 major Banks. I see in this a real struggle between the opposing forces which have developed in this country during the last 20 years. When I analyse the events of the last seven months, I am reminded of the old story of *Alice in Wonderland* and where it is said that we have to keep running all the time in order to stay where we are. I think it is better to keep running than to stagnate and to accept the challenges of life and to keep moving in the right direction. That is the best way of reaching our goal.

The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Supreme Court so far as the charge of discrimination is concerned. The charge was that in the previous Act there was discrimination against the shareholders by forbidding them from doing banking business. The relevant provision in the previous enactment, section 15 (2) (e) has been omitted in the new Ordinance and the present Bill. This means that the shareholders will be free to engage themselves in banking as well as non-banking business if it is so provided in the Articles of Association of the undertaking. This is most dangerous. Why? Because one of the spokesmen who had been promoted to be the General Secretary of the Swatantra Party has said that with dynamic management it should be possible for men of the nationalised banking companies to restart banking business with much greater efficiency and economy thus rendering a useful service to the business community. This was his immediate reaction to the verdict of the Supreme Court judgment. I was looking into the powers and functions of the Reserve Bank. The Ministry might say that the Reserve Bank has the power to check it. Suppose some shareholders want to take advantage of the situation and start certain banking institutions under new names and if the Reserve Bank comes in their way, cannot they go to the Supreme Court again because the ques-



[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

tion of discrimination will arise again. Whatever power the Reserve Bank may have, I do not think that anybody can prevent any new bank to come up in the de-nationalised sector. The Reserve Bank can also declare an area as banned area and prevent new entrants in that place. But it has limited scope. How can you prevent the old shareholders from forming a new banking company? It is a matter of controversy. I hope the hon. Minister will give serious thought to this matter and see if any loophole is there so that we can have more powers, if need be, to prevent the mischief that is sought to be done by this kind of judgment on the laws we have passed. If the hon. Minister argues that hundred enactments of the American Congress had been struck down by the Supreme Court in the United States and that only five had been struck down here and that we should not worry till 95 or 95 more such enactments are struck down, that is no argument.

Pandit Nehru who was one of the greatest intellectuals of our times could foresee things and say what would happen in the process of democratic growth. He has said in his book : *Wither India* :

"Whose freedom are we particularly striving for (asked Nehru), for, nationalism covers many sins and includes many conflicting elements? There is the feudal India of the princes, the India of the big zamindars, of the small zamindars, of the professional classes, of the agriculturists, of the industrialists, of the bankers, of the lower middle class, of the workers. There are the interests of foreign capital and those of home capital, of foreign services and home services. The nationalist answer is to prefer home interests to foreign interests, but beyond that it does not go. It tries to avoid disturbing the class division or the social status quo. It imagines that various interests will somehow be accommodated when the country is free. Being essentially a middle class movement, nationalism works chiefly in the interests of that class. It is obvious that there are serious conflicts between various interests in a country and every law, every policy, which is good for one interest may be harmful for another. What is good for the Indian prince may be thoroughly bad for the people of his state, what is pro-

fitable for the Zamindar may ruin many of his tenants, what is demanded by foreign capital may crush the industries of the country."

Therefore, let us read the judgment of the Supreme Court differently. It is a question of struggle between a few propertied class and the vast masses of our country. Look at the composition of the First Lok Sabha, Second, Third and the Fourth Lok Sabha. You will find a great deal of difference. Taking advantage of the democratic institutions of this country, that feudal and monopoly capitalists class whom the people were fighting all along they have succeeded in getting into the democratic institutions of this country. It is not unnatural that they are not confined only to this House or they are not confined to outside institutions. They are there in all the institutions which we have created. Therefore, the process of struggle has started. I hope Parliament in its wisdom will try to see things as they are. As we see today in the country, there is greater conflict between the different generations : you will find a young Member in this House will be completely different from an old Member. Similarly, in courts also a young judge would be different from a judge who is old. So when a great social change is going on in this country, the impact of it will also be seen in the judiciary which is only a creation of this sovereign Parliament and Constitution. I hope the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry will take serious note of the changing situation in this country.

You will be surprised to find one thing. I may bring to your kind notice one interesting thing. Don't you see it today that the Home Ministry, after 20 years of freedom, came out and said that the large-scale disturbance in the agricultural areas is caused because of the growing discontent among the landless people. Could the Home Ministry say this thing two or three years ago? Never. The Home Ministry's answer would have been that "if there is agrarian unrest, if there is an agrarian revolution or unrest, send police to suppress it."

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : They are sending the CRP.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You are requesting them to be sent. Do not

request them to go there. It is a good point. I am happy. What is happening in Calcutta? The police is not doing anything unwaranted. The parties are fighting among themselves and killing each other. This is something quite different (*Inter option*.) The question is quite different. Therefore, a great change is taking place in this country. If we read the history of the judiciary, you will find that it sometimes happens that when democratic institutions are brought to disrepute and contempt, that paves the way for the inroad of monopolists and dictatorships.

I may just bring this one thing to the kind notice of the House. What is happening all round India? The democratic institutions, one by one, Parliament, judicature, and all those institutions, came to disrepute. And ultimately what happen? Military dictatorships came into those countries. I hope this Parliament in time has passed this legislation, and I hope that it is in the interests of the people, it is the duty and responsibility of the people's representatives that they should defend what they have done. I am simply ashamed that the Members of Parliament, who are elected to this House by the mandate of the people, for the interests of the people for the service of the people, should decide to go to courts and challenge their acts elsewhere. They should reset fight and argue here and should abide by the overwhelming decision of this House. I think in this way, if we go on, people will lose faith in the judiciary also and it would be a bad day for our country.

Lastly, I am happy at whatever little has been done by the Government. After the nationalisation of 14 major banks, the State sector today has achieved a controlling height, and as the Law Minister has just now stated, 83 per cent of the credit and finances is under State control, and only 17 per cent is under the private sector. It is a good achievement. But I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, what happen after the nationalisation of banks.

I am receiving letters every day. I am informed that if they go to the nationalised bank, they are spending Rs. 700 to get a loan of Rs. 5,000. They have to take the man home to their fields give him a good feast—meat and the rest—so that he will be satisfied and will give a good report, recommendation. But even then, several months pass and the applicant does not get the loan.

I am receiving many such letters. I hope the Minister of State for Finance will look into the difficulties which the people are facing. About whatever little achievement has been made, I am happy. Within 6 months, direct financial help to farmers from nationalised banks has increased to Rs. 25 crores. Bank credit to small industries has increased to Rs 21 crores. Bank credit to small businessmen has increased to Rs. 42 crores. In spite of the difficulties put in the way, these achievements are there.

Sir, you are a lawyer and I will ask your opinion. How can you ask a butcher to pass a judgment on a flock of sheep whether they will be slaughtered or not? If people have shares in the banks, can they go and question the validity of the amount of compensation? The entire argument of Mr. Masani was to increase the amount of compensation. He is not satisfied with Rs 87 crores. Monopolists and capitalists can never be satisfied with any amount. The time has come when the Representation of the Peoples Act should be amended to the effect that those who are elected to Parliament shall be members of the Constituent Assembly. The term of Parliament and Constituent Assembly will be coterminous for five years. By that way, we can also amend the Constitution and do everything we want to do. The time has come when we will have to face the real struggle between the forces who represent the vested interests and the new generation that is coming up. Through the instrument of this Parliament, we shall overcome this difficulty.

18.32 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

#### Visit by Delegation of Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to India

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the half-hour discussion. Mr. Nayanar.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Sir, After 14 years of freedom fight against U. S. imperialism and their puppets, South Vietnamese people liberated three-fourth of the South Vietnam and formed a Provi-

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

sional Government in June 1969. On behalf of that Government a delegation headed by Comrade Ngu Yen Van Tein visited India from December 13, 1969 to January 9, 1970. The leader of the delegation met our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Warm and heroic receptions were given to the delegation in various parts of the country during their short visit here.

Let us take the question of Vietnam and Geneva Agreement.

Geneva Agreement was reached in 1954 and India became the Chairman of the International Control Commission.

It is worthwhile here to quote what late great Vietnam leader Ho Chi Minh expressed about this Geneva Agreement last year, just before his death :

"Fourteen years ago, after the great Diem Bien Phu victory, the Geneva agreements were signed recognising the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam. Had the general election been held in July 1956 for our people, then our country would have achieved full independence, freedom peace and unity and North and South would have been reassembled into one family."

Within twenty-four hours of the signing of this agreement, U. S. President Eisenhower stated as under :

"The United States has not itself been a party to, or bound by, the decision taken by the conference...The Agreement contains features which we do not like."

True to his word, by launching a massive armed aggression against Vietnamese people, the U. S. completely flouted the 1954 Geneva agreements. Since the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreements, the U. S. imperialists have been sabotaging these agreements in an attempt to turn South Vietnam into a U. S. neo-colony and military base and permanently divide Vietnam.

Why is the Government of India not accusing the U. S. A. and South Vietnam puppet Government against the violation of Geneva agreement? India is the chairman of the Geneva Control Commission. As such, India has a duty to accuse those forces which violate the agreements.

India never accused against the American

bombing in North Vietnam. Our government only requested them to stop the bombing. At the same time India also told the South Vietnam liberation movement to stop liberation struggle (a cause for which India stands) against the American aggressors, instead of a accusing and protesting against the American bombing and aggression, India Government stopped trade relations with North Vietnam in 1965. In fact, it is a prize to the American imperialists for their aggression! Why did India stop trade relations with North Vietnam?

The answer is that India bowed to U. S. pressures. In 1965 America passed an amendment to P. L. 80 Funds according to which a country who had trade relations with North Vietnam has no right to receive the benefit of P. L. 480 fund. Our Government is always uttering that Government will not accept any loan which will hinder our sovereignty. We have no courage to tell the U. S. A. that we will not accept such loans like this which will forbid them to trade with another friendly country with which they choose to trade. In fact, they were allowed to be dictated by the U. S. imperialism.

Further, India never demanded the withdrawal of the American troops from Vietnam. For a political settlement in Vietnam it is essential that U. S. and its allies like Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and South Korea should unconditionally withdraw their troops and military equipment completely from South Vietnam and Vietnam should be free from military bases. Instead of doing this, America sharply stepped up their military operations in South Vietnam. They raided South Vietnam villages with powerful B-52 bombers and toxic chemicals and mercilessly killed lakhs of people. Their policy in Vietnam is 'kill all, burn all, destroy all.'

As is known, 5,40,000 well-trained armed American men and officers are still operating in South Vietnam. Over, 5,000 planes and helicopters are being used against the Vietnamese people. Dozens of war-ships of the U. S. Seventh Fleet have been moved to the shores of Vietnam. America is trying to keep in power the Saigon puppet regime with arms and armaments.

The massacre in My Lai village in South Vietnam on 16.5.68 by the U. S. imperialist

aggressors shocked the entire world. The villagers were pulled out from their huts and divided into groups of 200, 100 and 70. Shooting was ordered with machine guns and automatic rifles against these helpless villagers. Hundreds of children and women became victims of this cold-blooded massacre.

From January 13 to February 19, 1919 more than 8,000 American and South Korean troops swept Ba Land region belonging to Anang Nagi Province, killed on the spot over 300 people, drowned 1,200 people in the high seas and herded 11,000 others in Fascist like concentration camps.

Mr. J. B. Neilands, Professor of Biochemistry of California University, analysed the action of toxic chemicals and stated as follows :

"By maiming and killing the civilians, most of whom are children under five, pregnant and lactating women, the aged and infirm, with application of anti-personal gases in confined spaces the U. S. is guilty of crimes against humanity."

I am sorry to say again that uptill now India has not raised its voice of protest against these U.S. soldiers and their inhuman crimes in South Vietnam.

In Calcutta, the leader of the Liberation Government Movement, Mr. Ngu Yen Van Tien, in his reply to the heroic reception given to them, stated as follows :

"We are all more happy because we are today celebrating the 9th anniversary of the founding of the National Front for liberation...Eighty per cent of the territory and three-fourths of the population of South Vietnam are now under the effective control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government... Basing on the success we have achieved, we can assure you, dear friends, that the South Vietnamese people will certainly win and the U. S. Imperialists will be vanquished."

Now the question before us is whether we should actively support the South Vietnam freedom fighters against U. S. imperialist forces.

Finally, I would request that the Indian Government must immediately recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and upgrade our diplomatic

relationship with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to full Ambassador level and also demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all troops, military personnel and armaments of U. S. government and its allies from South Vietnam.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) :** The hon. Minister had earlier promised that they are going to establish an Embassy at Hanoi. Why this cold feet now ? Why this nervousness ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : हिन्दुस्तान ने गांधी जी की रहनुमाई में पहले क्विट इंडिया का नारा दिया। उसके बाद क्विट एशिया का नारा लगाया। यह नारा लगाया कि जितने भी साम्राज्यवादी एशिया की घरती पर हैं वे निकल जाएं। अब अमरीका ने साम्राज्यवादी के रूप में एशिया में और वियतनाम में अपना बहुत बड़ा अड्डा बना रखा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत ने अमरीका को कितनी बार कहा है कि वह अपनी फौजें वहाँ से वापिस बुला ले ?

माई लाई में जो मैसेकर हुआ है उसका परेलेल अगर दूँटना हो तो वह मलेशिया में ब्रिटेन द्वारा किया गया मैसेकर है। इस मैसेकर के बाद भी क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि इंटरनेशनल कंट्रोल कमिशन के जो आप अभी हैड हैं उसमें बने रहना आप अच्छा समझते हैं ? यदि अमरीका हटता नहीं है तो इससे इस्तीफा देना क्या आप अच्छा नहीं समझेंगे ?

जी डी आर के साथ आपके ट्रेड रिलेशंस हैं। नाथं वियतनाम के साथ भी क्या आप ट्रेड रिलेशंस जारी करेंगे ?

क्या आप नैशनल लिबरेशन फ्रंट की सरकार को रिकगनाइज करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? उसके लिए और वहाँ के देशभक्तों के लिए आप कोई फार्मल कमेटी बनायेंगे यहाँ पर जो कि वियतनाम की मदद के लिए फाइनेंस रोज करे ? एड हू वियतनाम के नाम से ऐसा किया जा

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

मकता हैं। उसके जरिये हिन्दुस्तान के लोग वहां के फ्रीडम फाइटरों की मदद कर सकेंगे। क्या आप इसके बारे में भी कुछ करेंगे?

SHRI D. N. DEB (Angul) : The Provisional Revolutionary Government delegation that came to Delhi recently had collected more than Rs. 1 lakh, which was presented to them in the shape of purses by various organisations. We have been told by the Minister that this money has not been allowed to be repatriated out of the country under normal foreign exchange rules. I would like the Minister to clarify in his reply as to what has happened to this money, in whose name this money has been kept in India and how it is allowed to be utilised since the Provisional Revolutionary Government do not maintain any office in India and therefore the money cannot be kept in their names.

Secondly, there is a great deal of controversy in South Vietnam over the invitation extended to Madam Binh who is the Provisional Revolutionary Government's representative at Paris Peace Talks. The Minister says that he has extended an invitation to her to visit India; that is, she has been officially invited unlike what he had said about the Provisional Revolutionary Government delegation which visited India. The Foreign Minister of South Vietnam has said that this will be considered as an unfriendly act. Similar feelings were expressed in unequivocal terms by their Minister Dr. Danh in Saigon recently which was prominently publicised in the *Times of India*. I would like the Minister to clarify the implications of the invitation extended to Madam Binh and whether the Government of India has taken into account the reactions of the South Vietnamese Government and whether it would not interfere in our position as Chairman of the International Control Commission and come in the way of our policy of non-alignment.

श्री कंभर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : साउथ वियतनाम की गवर्नमेंट लाफुली एस्टेब्लिश्ड गवर्नमेंट है। जेनेवा एग्रिमेंट के बाद यह सरकार बनी है। जिस प्रकार यहां प्रधान मंत्री या विदेश मंत्री उनसे मिले या यहां पर

उनका स्वागत हुआ, व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी चाहे आपने उनको बुलाया हो, यह बहुत बुरा प्रेसीडेंट इस सरकार ने स्थापित किया है। इसी प्रेसीडेंट के आधार पर कल को कोई काश्मीर में से या नागालैंड में से इनसर्जेंट्स दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं और उनका वहां स्वागत होता है, वहां के सरकारी अधिकारी उनसे मिलते हैं तो कैसी हमारी फीलिंगज होंगी? क्या हम उसको बुरा मानेंगे? या नहीं मानेंगे?

सरकार को ऐसे काम नहीं करने चाहिए, जिनसे नेशनल इंट्रेस्ट सफर करता हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बारे में डबल स्टैंडर्डज से काम लिया है। यह बिल्कुल अनफेहे की तरह का केम है। सरकार इस तरह की बातें करके कनफ्यूजन पैदा करती है और फ्रेंडली कन्ट्रीज को अनेसेसेरिली एनाय करती है। विदेश मंत्री ने चाहे उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप से ही बुलाया हो, लेकिन वह भी एक मिसप्रंडरस्टैंडिंग क्रीएट करेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे इनसर्जेंट्स को रेस्पेक्ट देना बेसिकली गलत है, जब कि साउथ वियतनाम में एक लाफुली एस्टाब्लिश्ड गवर्नमेंट हो।

क्या सरकार साउथ वियतनाम गवर्नमेंट को जेनेवा एग्रिमेंट के तहत लाफुली एस्टाब्लिश्ड गवर्नमेंट समझती है या नहीं; अगर हां, तो क्या वह यह एशोरेंस देगी कि ये जो इनसर्जेंट्स यहां पर आयेंगे, भारत सरकार का उनसे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है और वह उनको बिल्कुल कोई मदद नहीं देना चाहती है?

पेरिस में विदेश मंत्री ने उनके रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स को जो यह कहा कि आई शील बैलकम यू इन इंडिया, चाहे वह बात विदेश मंत्री के नाते कही गई हो या व्यक्तिगत रूप से, क्या उससे मिसप्रंडरस्टैंडिंग होने की सम्भावना नहीं है?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY (New Delhi) : My name is also there; kindly see the list,

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have seen the list. Your name is not there.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Four speakers are allowed. My name appears next below.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got the list. Your name is not there. But let the hon. Minister reply first and, if there is time, I will permit one or two questions. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Vietnam struggle for independence is really a symbol of struggle for independence not only of the Vietnamese people but of all people of Asia and, in fact, of all people who have waged a war of independence or are waging a war of liberation. It has been a historic struggle of a people, of a small country, which has challenged the world's largest military power and it has been able to put up a struggle to preserve its independence.

I think, when we discuss the question of Vietnam, we must pay the highest tribute to the people of Vietnam for the struggle they have waged now over two decades for their independence. We had ourselves waged a struggle for independence. Perhaps the methods we followed were different and the conditions were different. But the struggle for over two decades now against the colonial power first and one of the world's largest military powers later is really an example which is unparallel in history.

I am not now going into the details of of the Geneva Agreement or what we have been trying to do to find the solution to the Vietnamese problem. But we have said repeatedly that the solution to the Vietnamese problem can be found only by peaceful methods and that the people of Vietnam must be left to themselves without interference from any foreign power to determine their future. There can be no other solution. The struggle of the Vietnamese people has established that force is not going to be the determining factor in settling international issues. It is a fact. It is a major fact. It brings untold misery on the people. Yet, the determination of the people is now the primary factor which will determine the international situation. Here is an example of a people, unarmed,

considered weak, a small country, which has demonstrated that colonialism has come to an end in Asia and that foreign imperial powers and others, despite their arms superiority and technological superiority, will not be able to crush down the Asian people. Therefore, it is a matter for us of very great importance that we see that peace returns to Vietnam and the people of Vietnam are allowed to determine their future according to their own will without any interference from outside.

The hon. Member who raised this discussion said that we have not made our position clear on this issue. I would like to remind him of the number of occasions when we had discussed this question here in this House, the statements that we have made in the international gatherings and at the United Nations. I myself had the privilege to address the United Nations in the autumn of last year and we had said so very clearly as to what we felt could be the possible solution in Vietnam and we had said that such a solution has to be a peaceful solution, that there has to be a cease-fire and an end of hostilities, that a government has to be established in Vietnam in which the people of Vietnam have the confidence and it is this Government that would be in a position to supervise the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Vietnam and to determine the wishes of the people of Vietnam. This is very clearly stated in the speech I made in the United Nations which is available in the Library of Parliament.

The hon. Member also said that we did not raise the question of bombing of D. R. V. N. by the United States. The House is a witness to the number of occasions this matter had been discussed here and the categorical statement made by the Government of India that the bombing of North Vietnam was totally unjustifiable and must be stopped immediately and we are glad that the United States thought it fit to stop the bombing even though, unfortunately, it carried on for a long time.

The hon. Member also accused us of not demanding the withdrawal of the United States troops and the troops of other countries which are there in support. We have on a number of occasions made the request for withdrawal of all troops from Vietnam.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

He also accused the Government of not raising the voice against U. S. atrocities. Again in this very House I myself raised our voice very strongly against the atrocities in South Vietnam and said that they must be brought to an end. We are glad that this matter is being investigated by the U. S. authorities and that we shall be able to have the truth from the results of these investigations.

He raised the question of recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. I would like to say very clearly that whatever policy we adopt for the recognition of the P. R. G. is by no means any reflection on the history of the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam. But we are bound by the circumstances in which we have to function. We have a special responsibility in South Vietnam. A Conflict is going on. A war has gone on there for many years. We have assumed certain responsibilities on behalf of the international community as Chairman of the Control Commission and this would not be the time for us to accept any new situations in juridical terms in South Vietnam. We have been functioning there as a result of the Geneva Agreements. We have established a Consulate General to keep in touch with the Government that is in Saigon and this could not be the time for us to think in terms of changing these arrangements. We hope that there will be an end to hostilities in Vietnam shortly and that will really be the time for us to assess as to what is then the lawfully constituted Government to which we must accord our recognition.

The hon Member also raised the question of our recognition of D. R. V. N. and the House is aware that we have a Consulate-General in Hanoi. When I went to Hanoi during the funeral of the late President, Dr. Ho-Chi Minh, the D.R.V.N. Government expressed to me their desire to strengthen relations with India and I reciprocated and said that we would be glad to strengthen our relations with D. R. V. N. We have to think of the form and the manner in which these relations could be further strengthened. And, this is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

Similarly, a question has been raised about trade with D. R. V. N. It is true that

there has been certain difficulty in our trading with D. R. V. N. They have also had difficulties, their own hostilities and around them; but it is a matter which is in our mind and we have to see how we can trade with D.R.V.N. Certainly, D.R.V.N. is an important area and we should try to see how we can deal with them.

The hon. Member who raised another point has gone, I think: I need not therefore reply to the question that he raised. He has raised the question of our resignation from the Control Commission. And, may I say, Mr. Chairman, that it would be giving up an international responsibility that we have accepted, for us to resign from the Chairmanship of the Commission. The Commission was really constituted to supervise the peace that was envisaged under the Geneva Agreement. Unfortunately, the conditions have deteriorated, and are not favourable for the effective functioning of the Control Commission; yet there is in Vietnam, the presence of the international community, and it would be quite wrong of us—though the Commission may not be terribly effective—to think in terms of winding it up. We must think in terms of strengthening the functioning of the Commission to bring about a situation in which it will be possible for the Commission to implement the task that was assigned to it under the Geneva Agreement. And, therefore, there could be no question of our withdrawing or winding up the Commission. It is still the hope of the international community to finding a peaceful solution to a very explosive situation in an area of vital interest to us.

Then, I think, the hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta raised the question of the invitation to Madam Binh that I conveyed during my visit to Hanoi. It is true that when I met her in Hanoi I said that she would be most welcome to come to India—and this way in my capacity as the Minister of External Affairs—and that she will certainly be received here when she comes, on behalf of the Government of India. The point here is, Sir, that there is no comparison between the situation in Kashmir or in Nagaland with the situation in Vietnam. Whatever we may think of the struggle—there may be different views in this House—the question remains that people are anxious to find a

peaceful solution, that there have been talks going on in Paris in which these people were represented. It is not that we are inviting some kind of a rebel from somewhere. These are responsible people with whom serious discussions have been held in Paris and it would be in our interest, in the interest of peace in Asia, that we not only keep in touch with them, but keep in close touch with them, to find out what their thinking is, how we can try to help them in finding a peaceful solution.

Therefore, there can be no comparison in this situation and the situation in Nagaland or in Kashmir. Nagaland and Kashmir are parts of India. There is no question of there being discussed as some separate arrangement outside the Indian Union.

They are part of the Indian Union. We have our Constitution that applies and there is no doubt in our mind about the situation there. Here an armed struggle is on, a complicated struggle in which the international community has taken great interest. In a situation of this kind, there have been talks going on with responsible sections in Vietnam and, therefore, it would be totally unrealistic for us to shut our eyes and say that we have nothing to do with the NLF or the agencies they may set up. In fact, we have to have close collaboration with them.

19.00 hrs.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** But he got cold feet under American pressure !

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) :** And he got hot head under Chinese pressure !

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** He should have known me by now and Government by now that we are not pressurised by any other Government or by anybody having different opinions in our country, that we are responsible to the people of this country and while we have their support, we continue to exercise the functions of administration on their behalf.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** He has not replied to my question asking whether they recognise the South Vietnam Government or not.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** I have said in the House on a number of occasions that we are not considering recognition of the PRG just now. In my reply also I repeated that in view of the situation there, without a reflection on the struggle of the people there, this is not the time for us to consider a change in the situation.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** While I welcome the emphasis the Minister has placed on the international responsibility of India, I would seek a clarification. If the objective is to seek a broad-based political system, why should India hesitate to affirm that she will maintain the existing links? She may forge other links also. In fact, the Minister referred to the Paris Peace Conference. Why not suggest the holding of a conference in India in an Asian context where you try and develop a broad based political system, called the Buddhist-oriented political group? Why not offer India as the venue for it? Ultimately we have to recognise that 95 per cent of the people of South Vietnam are Buddhist. You cannot deny it. Whether it is the massacre of My Lai or Hua, they should all be condemned. I would like the Minister to give us his concrete ideas on a standstill on violence because he himself has recognised the international responsibility of India. What are his ideas on a standstill on violence? Is he prepared to offer Delhi as the venue for an Asian conference?

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH :** Or Calcutta, with a peaceful atmosphere !

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : श्री-मन्, जब दक्षिणी वियतनाम की क्रान्तिकारी सरकार के लोग यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में आए थे जैसा उनका द्वादिक स्वागत देश के कोने-कोने में हुआ, केवल कुछ हमारे जनसंघी भाइयों को और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के भाइयों को छोड़कर बाकी सारे देश ने उनका स्वागत किया, तो इस बात को देखते हुए, जनता के अन्दर इस उत्साह को देखते हुए क्या सरकार अपनी पुरानी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करके दक्षिणी वियतनाम की क्रान्तिकारी सरकार को मान्यता देना चाहती है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब थाप वहाँ के



[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

संघर्ष को वीरता-पूर्ण संघर्ष बतला रहे हैं तो क्या आप वहाँ के स्वतन्त्रता-संग्राम में डटे हुए लोगों को तरह-तरह से मदद करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : In the 1954 Geneva Agreement it was envisaged that the unification of the two Vietnams, South and North, must take place within two years, that is before 1956, but was it the North Vietnam Government or the Puppet Government of South Vietnam which did not agree to carry out this Agreement ?

May I know whether India, as the Chairman of this International Control Commission, has not failed to discharge its duty and do justice to the people of Vietnam by failing to achieve the unification of the two Vietnams, and if so, why India is still continuing as the Chairman of this Commission ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We are in touch with different thinkings in Vietnam including the representatives of the leaders of the Buddhist community. It is not that we are not in touch with them. Regarding the holding of any meeting or conference in Delhi offering Delhi as a venue, we have not received any official request that the parties concerned in Vietnam would wish to meet in Delhi. Should we received such request, we shall certainly consider it.

Regarding the question whether we are going to review the policy, I have just stated hardly five minutes ago the position that we are not thinking of recognising just now. So, I cannot within five minutes again start re-thinking, but it is a situation which is under our constant consideration, and if and when the time comes to make any change, we shall do so.

The question has been raised that we have failed in our responsibility and that we should resigned and wind up the International Control Commission. I do not think the hon. Member paid attention to what I was saying regarding the Commission.

May I say that the International Control Commission has discharged a valuable service to the world community in the work that it has done in Vietnam ? It is not always possible for the Commission to achieve success. It can be done only with willing co-operation, that is the only way in which the international community functions. There have been complications in Vietnam, and to withdraw from it will not solve the problem. I cannot understand why the hon. Member should even think in terms of our withdrawing. Can he say that that will solve the problem and bring peace in Vietnam ? What is the point in making such suggestions which have no basis ? The whole point is that we want, on behalf of the international community, to try to implement the Agreement to find a peaceful solution. We should never withdraw from our responsibility to try to find a peaceful solution to any dispute in the world, and if we fail to find a solution for a period of time, that is not failure. The world is not built in months or years, it takes time to create conditions in which peaceful solutions can be found. We must have patience to work for it. I hope the House will appreciate the good work that has been done by our delegation and allow it to continue.

19.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 20 1970 (Pauṣa 29, 1891 (Saka).*