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**Tuesday, May 25, 1971
Jyaistha 4, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

No. 2, Tuesday, May 25, 1971/Jyāishtha 4, 1893 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Question Nos. 31, 34 to 39, 46, 49 and 59	... 1—32
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 32, 33, 40 to 45, 47, 48, 50 to 58 and 60	... 33—47
Unstarred Questions Nos. 136 to 178, 180 to 202, 205 to 216, 218 to 237, 239 to 260 and 262 to 291	... 47—147
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Damage to crops and granaries by rains in Northern India	... 175—187
Re. Papers Laid on the Table	... 187—191
Papers Laid on the Table	... 191—193
Assent to Bills	... 194
Arrest of Member (Shri Lalji Bhai)	... 194—195
Statement re. Sugar Policy Shri F. A. Ahmed	... 195—198
Re. Discussion on Influx of Refugees from East Bengal	... 198—202
Discussion re. Influx of Refugees from East Bengal	... 202—285
Shri A.K. Sen	... 202—211
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	... 211—217
Shri J.B. Patnaik	... 217—221
Shri Dasaratha Deb	... 221—224
Dr. H.P. Sharma	... 224—228
Shri H.N. Mukerjee	... 228—235
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	... 235—239
Shri Frank Anthony	... 239—243
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	... 243—248
Shri G. Viswanathan	... 248—251

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

			COLUMNS
Shri B.N. Bhagat	...	...	251—257
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra	...	...	257—263
Shri R.K. Khadilkar	...	...	263—271
Shri P.K. Deo	...	...	271—274
Shri P.M. Sayeed	...	...	274—275
Shri M.M. Hashim	...	...	275—280
Shri Shankar Dayal Singh	...	...	280—282
Shri Tridib Chaudhuri	...	...	282—285
Conviction of Member (Shri Lalji Bhai)	...	...	285—286

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, May 25, 1971/
Jyaishta 4, 1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 31.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Before the question is answered, may I know whether any decision has been reached on the language issue, the question of the description of the designation of Ministers ?

MR. SPEAKER : They are meeting. I shall let him know latter.

Amendment of Constitution to Lower
the Age of Franchise

*31. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the unanimous Resolution passed by the Kerala Assembly demanding amendment of the Constitution to lower the age of franchise from 21 to 18 years; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have received a copy of the Resolution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA

MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The resolution reads as follows :—

“This House requests the Central Government to make necessary amendments to the Constitution of India so as to confer franchise upon all Indian citizens who have completed 18 years of age.”

(c) The matter is being examined.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : In view of the fact that the youth of the country has made such a demand and also considering that almost all other countries in the world have reduced the age of franchise to 18, will Government take an early decision and amend the Constitution reducing the age of franchise to 18 ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I said the matter is under consideration. What is happening elsewhere in the world is being considered.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : इस बीज को जन्तित रूप कब तक दे देंगे ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : इसमें बहुत से प्रश्न उत्पन्न हुए हैं। सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न संख्या का है। देश में जो रिवाइज्ड इलेक्टोरल लोलज बने थे उसके अनुसार 275 मिलियन वोटर थे। अब जो इंटेंसिव रिविजन हो रहा है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि तीन सौ मिलियन के करीब वोटर हो जाएंगे और 18 साल अगर आयु कर दी जाय तो 50 मिलियन और बढ़ जाएंगे। इससे और जिम्मेवारी बढ़ेगी। जो काम हो रहा है और उसमें जो समय लय रहा है, उसके अन्त में ही निर्णय लिया जा सकता

है और यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कब तक निर्णय हो सकेगा।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : This demand has been made by the Bhartiya Jana Sangh. Has the CPI accepted it ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI BAJPAI : Many parties have accepted it.

जो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उससे प्रतीत होता है कि मतदाताओं की संख्या बढ़ जायेगी, इसलिए सरकार कुछ चिन्तित है और वह नहीं चाहती है कि मतदाताओं की संख्या बढ़े। मैं समझता हूँ कि मतदाताओं की संख्या बढ़ने से कुछ तो सरकार की जिम्मेवारी बढ़ेगी। लेकिन यह प्रश्न सिद्धान्त का है। जब हमारा संविधान बना तब स्थिति अलग थी, आज स्थिति भिन्न है। आज लड़के लड़कियाँ जल्दी बड़े होने लगे हैं और 18 साल का लड़का जायदाद के बारे में निर्णय कर सकता है, उत्तराधिकारी बन सकता है। अमरीका में तथा ब्रिटेन में भी उम्र घटा दी गई है। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर कोई जल्दी फैसला किया जायगा ? क्या इसके लिए सरकार प्रयत्नशील है ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : अमरीका और ब्रिटेन की परिस्थिति और भारत की परिस्थिति में अन्तर है। वहाँ के युवकों और यहाँ के युवकों की मनोवृत्ति में अन्तर है। इस देश में जो कानून हैं उनके अनुसार और संविधान के आर्टिकल 326 के अनुसार एडल्ट सफरेज उमरी को प्राप्त होगा जिसकी आयु 21 साल होगी। एडल्ट में मैजोरिटी आफ अंडर-स्टैंडिंग होनी चाहिये। यहाँ जो कानून हैं उनके अनुसार अभी मैजोरिटी ग्राफ अंडर-स्टैंडिंग के लिए उम्र 21 साल मानी गई है जैसे गार्डियन इनवार्ड्ज़ ऐक्ट में, स्पेशल मैरेज ऐक्ट में, क्रिश्चियन मैरेज ऐक्ट में। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसकी जल्दी फैसला होना सम्भव नहीं है।

Idle Capacity in Industries

***34. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the idle capacity lying in different industries from 1968-69, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to rectify all avoidable imbalances in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) A statement indicating the percentage of utilisation of capacities in certain selected industries during 1968, 1969 and 1970 is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-/68/71)

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government to facilitate fuller utilisation of the installed capacities :—

- (i) Import of raw materials and components has been significantly liberalised. Steel imports particularly has been permitted on a very liberal basis.
- (ii) Various developmental programmes are being reviewed with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods etc., to the extent possible; and
- (iii) Industrial undertakings have been permitted to diversify their production for the manufacture of new articles without a licence to the extent of 25 % of the licensed capacity subject to certain condition. A number of industries have availed of this relaxation in the licensing policy.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I find from the statement that in as many as 24 out of the 36 engineering industries listed here, the capacity utilised is below 50 per cent.

May I know if in view of this melancholy state of things, Government can tell us that there is an optimum figure below which the capacity utilisation being less means a very serious detriment to the economy, and if that is so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I would immediately agree with the hon. Member that it is a serious situation, and I have already indicated in my answer the steps taken by the Government to ameliorate the situation.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I find that this kind of question continues to be asked from year to year and even three years ago Government told us more or less the same kind of thing as the hon. Minister tells us today in regard to the steps being taken by Government. Is there any evaluation of the steps which have been taken so far and what has been the actual result of those steps having been taken from at least as early as 1966 ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : We have evaluated, and therefore we have taken certain steps as I have already indicated. Out of the total import requirements of the economy estimated at Rs. 9,730 crores for the Fourth Plan period, Rs. 7,840 would be for maintenance imports and imports of raw materials, components and spares needed for the sustenance and amplification of the growth of industrial production. The import policy places growing recognition on the need for imported raw materials particularly for the priority industries, and export industries in the small-scale industry. Liberal imports of steel have been allowed to meet the existing shortage, and I hope this will meet the problem of the engineering industries.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : What is the idle capacity in HEC, Ranchi, and what concrete proposals are Government going to take to utilise that idle capacity ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I want notice for this question.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister give us the break-up of the

idle capacity of the public sector and private sector industries ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I have not got the figures separately for the public sector and private sector. The figures are consolidated.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The figures given in the statement reveal a very alarming state of affairs. Actually I would like to know from the Minister whether these very low figures of utilisation are also due to the fact that the licensed capacity and the actually installed capacity vary very greatly. Are these figures in relation to the licensed capacity or in relation to the actually installed capacity, or is it that a large number of people who are given licences for a certain capacity do not in actual fact, particularly in the private sector, instal the capacity to which they are entitled under the licence ?

How can such low figures of utilization be explained otherwise in all cases—engineering and non-engineering industries alike ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : There are certain cases in which less than 50 per cent utilisation is there. These are the wood-working machines, cement mill machinery, vehicular type of diesel engineering industries, structural—

MR. SPEAKER : The question is very simple; whether this is the licensed capacity mentioned in the license or not.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : It is the licensed capacity.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I want him to be clear about the reply. Does he mean to say that all these figures in this column refer to the licensed capacity—that is, in relation to the licensed capacity, so much is being utilised—or the actual installed capacity ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : No. I correct myself, this refers to the installed capacity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Earlier,

you said it is licensed capacity, *(Interruption)* I can get a licence for making 10,000 units and actually set up a plant which will have a capacity of only 2,000.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him find out.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : These are the installed capacities. *(Interruption)*

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Out of the 36 items mentioned in the list, there are 26 items where the utilization capacity is less than 50 per cent, and it ranges up to eighty percent. There is no improvement in that. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the main reasons for such a low utilisation on a big scale : whether it is due to the paucity of raw materials or due to demands. Let the hon. Minister find out this.

Secondly, due to the unutilised capacity, we have to import many items. While we know the capacity, it is not being produced and so it has to be imported. May I know what steps the Government is going to take in future to remove this anomaly ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : There are three reasons for this. One is the inadequate demand in the case of certain industries; the demands are changing. Secondly, there is shortage of raw material in the case of some; and thirdly, labour-management problems. As to the steps taken, I have already enumerated in my answer.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : What steps are you going to take ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Sir, I raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please not now.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Yesterday the Prime Minister assured us that the Government would look into this question of nomenclature. But so far, we have been kept in the dark. What is the position, and

what is the decision that the Government has taken ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are having some meetings.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : We were expecting that some decision would be announced. But nothing has been announced so far.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : If you want me to say what has happened at the meeting, I can say it. Shall I be permitted to do so ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let me be informed through regular sources.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : It seems that the Prime Minister has said...*(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not yet informed. Let me have the information.

SHRI CCHITTIBABU : Without knowing the designation of the Ministers, how can we follow ?

MR. SPEAKER : I was going to enquire about it, and I shall let you know.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I can summarise the whole lot.

MR. SPEAKER : I know you can summarise.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : The Prime Minister has agreed to revoke the Presidential order; she would consult her colleagues and all that. She has promised that. But Still, these questions are not withdrawn. so, till the time they withdraw this, we in the DMK party do not wish to participate in the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of there being withdrawn. The point is we have to type out and proceed with the question in advance.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Till such time this is withdrawn, we have decided not to participate in the Question Hour. So, we want to walk out.

(*Shri Manoharan and some other Members then left the House*)

SHRI R. BALKRISHNA PILLAI : The Kerala Congress Party also do not wish to participate in the Question Hour.

(*Shri R. Balkrishna Pillai, Shri P. K. Mookkiah Thevar and Some other Members also left the House*)

Afro-Asian Conference

*35. **SHRI NIHAR LASKER :** Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Afro-Asian Conference was held in New Delhi in the month of April 1, 1971 and it decided to set-up a 7-Nation Standing Committee;

(b) if so, the names of the Members of the Standing Committee;

(c) what were the subjects discussed at the Conference; and

(d) how far India was benefitted by arranging such Conference in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Mr. M. A. Rifaat (UAR)

(2) Mr. S. Viraswami (Mauritius)

(3) Mr. Hassan Ansari (Iran)

(4) Mr. K. L. Nanjappa (India)

(5) Mr. Habel Akpama (Togo)

(6) Mr. H. M. Adolwa (Kenya)

(7) Mr. B. M. Catane (Philippines)

(c) The subjects discussed at the Conference are as follows :

I. Basic strategy and approach for

the development of small scale industries.

2. Effective Tools for the development of small scale industries.

3. (i) Inter-State Cooperation of Afro-Asian countries on a bilateral and multi-lateral basis to further the Development of small scale industries and facilitate international sub-contracting.

(ii) Role of International Agencies for the development of small scale industries.

(d) Since the problems of developing countries of the Afro-Asian region are more or less similar, there is considerable scope for regional economic co-operation among these countries and India could play a vital role in promoting such co-operation for the development of small-scale industries in the different countries of the region by rendering Consultancy services and by encouraging mutual trade and joint industrial ventures including sub-contracting. It is expected that the demand for Indian machinery and equipment and Indian experts from Afro-Asian countries will increase considerably.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Some of our own States, including the State from which the hon. Minister comes, namely Assam, have not developed their small-scale industries. Without developing our own States how is it that we are thinking of developing small-scale industries in Afro-Asian countries? Will the Minister first try to develop small-scale industries in our own country and then think of going to other countries?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let him start with his home-town.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question, but a suggestion which the Minister should kindly note.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : May I know how far they have utilised this occasion to send some of our own finished products of our small-scale industries to the Afro-Asian

countries? Have they succeeded in this effort?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We have put up an exhibition here where the goods manufactured by our small-scale industries have been exhibited. The delegates to the conference were taken round the exhibition and they saw our goods manufactured by our small-scale industries.

Slow Progress of Electrification in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

*36. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the slow progress of electrification in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; and

(b) the number of villages and towns electrified in these States in last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The main reason of slow progress of electrification in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa has been that the allotments of funds by the State Governments for Rural Electrification have been very meagre in the last ten years as compared to other States in the country.

(b) The number of villages and towns electrified in the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal during the last three years are furnished below :

State	No. Electrified during 68-69, 69-70, 70-71				
	1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal					
Villages	216	186	345	*towns remain to	
Town	2	Nil	Nil*	be electrified,	

Bihar

Villages 661 797 742

Towns Nil Nil Nil@ @ All towns with population of 10,000 electrified

Orissa

Villages 62 129 311

Towns Nil Nil Nil@

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether there is any specific reason for the three States in the eastern region lagging behind in the matter of rural electrification, whereas States like Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have gone far ahead? Is there any particular reason for it or is it just a coincidence that a particulars contiguous belt in the eastern region is lagging far behind, as shown by the figures given in the Statement?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDUT MANTRI) (DR.K.L. RAO) : This is a State Subject of Course, it is very unfortunate. It so happened that in the last decade, 1961-71, more money was spent by the other States for this purpose, while Bengal, Bihar and Orissa spent the least amount. For example, in the last decade, Tamil Nadu spent as much as Rs. 90 crores on rural electrification whereas Bengal spent only Rs. 8 crores. Orissa spent Rs. 9 crores as against Rs. 50 crores spent by several other States. It shows that these three States did not attach much importance to rural electrification, now they are picking up. From this year, they have started giving special attention to this and I hope they will make some progress hereafter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments, as he has said, but I would like to know what steps, if any, the Central Government has taken to try, when Central Plan allocations and so on are made to the states, to persuade these Governments to put greater emphasis on the question of electrification

since this is not a matter which relates only to the States but affects the whole of agricultural production.

DR. K. L. RAO : We have got to take special steps specially in respect of West Bengal and Orissa because they are at the lowest now both in the matter of electrification of villages and electrification of pumping sets, which is very sad. I have written to the Rural Electrification Corporation that they should give special consideration and see that most of the schemes sanctioned are in these States. That is the only way in which we can help them. I hope, we will be able to do it. Bihar is picking up recently but Bihar also we keep in view. I want that the Rural Electrification Corporation should give much more assistance than usual particularly to these three States because they are lagging behind. The assistance that they can will be outside the State Plan.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि बिहार में कितना रुपया दिया गया और उसका यूटिलाइजेशन कितना हुआ तथा नाथ बिहार की क्या स्थिति है जहाँ तक एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का संबंध है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted, Bihar is picking up now. In the last five years they have made much better progress than before. Earlier, they were practically hopelessly bad. Now they have put in the Fourth Plan Rs. 36 crores of their own Plan resources and are putting in another Rs. 50 crores from other resources, bringing the total to Rs. 86 crores for the Fourth Plan, which will be a very good amount. If they are able to find that amount and spend it, rural electrification will take a very big step in Bihar.

It is very unfortunate that North Bihar has got very little power. *Per capita* it is the lowest, almost, in the country, because there is little generation there. We are very keenly alive to the situation and are trying to put new extra thermal stations and to augment power connections from South Bihar. It is an area where we have got to take special steps.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member there.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मेरा एक सुझाव आपके लिए ही है, मंत्रियों को निकाल कर मुश्किल से हम पीने पांच सौ सदस्य होंगे। तो या तो आपके सामने जो नक्शा है वही पर नाम लिखवा लीजिए या पमारे नामों को याद कर लीजिए। मेरा नाम बी. पी. मौर्य है। यह पाचवी बार है जब कि मेरा नाम नहीं मालूम है...

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not pass such remarks. You are a new member. It takes time to know the names of all Members. After all, I also am a human being. Please come out with your question.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : आप गुस्सा क्यों होते हैं ? कम से कम सदस्य का नाम याद रहना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

Not to know the name of a Member is an insult to the Member.

यह दुनिया के किसी भी सदन में नहीं है ? सदन के सदस्य का नाम मालूम होना ही चाहिए।

मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि देश में इतनी बिजली है वह एक व्यक्ति के हिसाब से आकर कितनी पड़ती है ? उत्तर प्रदेश में 9 करोड़ के करीब की सख्या है। तो उत्तर प्रदेश का कितना हिस्सा पड़ता है और इस समय कितनी बिजली उत्तर प्रदेश में है ? पिछले वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना धन इस सम्बन्ध में खर्च किया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER : This relates to three States—West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्यों को केन्द्र की ओर से बिजली लगाने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है उसका

क्राइटीरिया क्या है ? उसकी कसौटी क्या है ? क्या उसमें कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि प्राप्त इतना खर्च करे तो केन्द्र इतनी सहायता देगा ? क्या नियम है कि जिससे कुछ राज्यों का अधिक पैसा मिलता है और कुछ को कम मिलता है ? संजी महोदय इसके बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट करें ।

DR. K. L. RAO : Rural electrification is not given separate funds. Central assistance to State is given by certain formula—population, backwardness and so on. It is for the States to adjust the amount of money that they would like to spend on rural electrification.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister seems to be an expert in giving an assessment of what has been done in these three States. A plea has been advanced that these eastern States in the last 10 years have not been able to utilise the funds for their own electrification programmes, I would like to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister. In the last year's Report, it has been very specifically stated that under the Rural Electrification Corporation, five pilot projects have been taken up and those States are : Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and, probably Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Those States are getting more power. But the hon. Minister does not consider the case of these eastern States where there is an acute shortage of power. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these States also equally qualify to have such projects as it has been done in the case of other States under the general rural electrification scheme ? The Rural Electrification Corporation is getting a large amount of money, about Rs. 150 crores from the US Fund. Will the hon. Minister agree to that proposal ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Rural Electrification Corporation is a finance organisation. As soon as they get the projects from various States, they clear them up. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member has made some insinuation. On the other hand, whatever schemes are received from the States are immediately cleared. It is unfortunate that these three States have not sent sufficient number of projects. I have noted it. I have asked the Corporation to assist specially these three States by sending special teams there.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I sent to you various schemes for North Bengal to which you also agreed. I do not know what happen in between.

SHRI K. SURYANARYANA : The hon. Minister stated that it is a States' subject. Is it politically motivated not to develop rural electrification particularly in these eastern States by the State Governments ? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government of India are providing any special funds for Backward areas for rural electrification.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is the intention of the Government of India to see that rural electrification scheme is implemented at the top-most speed. I am glad to state that, at the present moment, the scheme has been very much accelerated and that we are able to give connections to as much as 3-1/2 lakh pumping sets every year. The total number of pumping sets has only been 25,000 a few year ago. Today, the number has increased to 16 lakh pumping sets. Every year, we are adding 3-1/2 lakh pumping sets. This scheme has been greatly accelerated. In regard to the question of finance from the Government of India, apart from the Central assistance, the Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in order to help the backward areas in particular and they give assistance outside the State Plan.

श्री बासोदर पांडेय : मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या प्रोडक्शन कंपैसिटी कम होने से या डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लाइन कम होने की वजह से बिहार में रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम रुका हुआ है या कम हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न इससे नहीं उठता ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर भी ध्यान दिया जाय । बिहार का सवाल है हमको भी योका दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो बिहार का एक दिन रख लें, आप नोटिस दे दीजिए ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : There should be a half-an-hour discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER : If you give a notice, I will allow a discussion on it.

श्री रामोवर पंडित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सवाल पूछा था, उसका उत्तर नहीं आया ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : What about the suggestion for discussion of the subject of rural electrification ? I propose that there should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : If any hon. Member gives notice we will see. You ask for capacity for production. This is a question entirely different. This is about slow progress of electrification to which he has replied. I have already called the next question.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during question Hour.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : What is it that bars me from raising point of order ? Yesterday, before Questions were taken there were various points of orders raised.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think you should insist on it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : I would like to know why not.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : You know, the practice followed in this House is not to raise points of orders during Question Hour. Yesterday it was somewhat different—that was question about the language; it is not arising out of the question itself. (Interruptions) Order please. Next question.

Frequent Cancellation of Local Passenger Trains in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

*37. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the frequent cancellation of local passenger train services due to the scarcity of rakes in the Sealdah Division;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the reasons for the scarcity of rakes in Sealdah Division;

(c) whether Government propose to take positive steps to supply sufficient rakes and run the passenger trains as scheduled in Sealdah Railway Station; and

(d) if so, time by which the passenger Trains would be put into service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) There have been cancellations, but these were not caused by scarcity of rakes.

(b) The cancellations have taken place because of—

(i) Civil Disturbances, Bundhs and imposition of curfew rendering train running and attendance of staff difficult and risky;

(ii) Hold-up of trains by passengers resulting in rakes getting locked up away from starting stations;

(iii) Theft of Overhead wires resulting in rakes getting locked up away from starting stations; and

(iv) Theft of equipment of rolling stock resulting in temporary immobilisation of the suburban electric rakes.

(a) and (d). Do not arise, as cancellations are of a temporary or localised nature and not the result of shortage of rakes.

SHRI R. P. DAS : When it is provided in the time-table how can it be cancelled on flimsy grounds ? How can you cancel like that causing great inconvenience to the daily travelling passengers ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I would only submit that the grounds that I have given are not flimsy and that they are causing the railways to run under such chaotic conditions that it is almost impossible to run the rakes on time. It is the violence that is taking place that is responsible for this.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : I do not deny the fact that there has been cancellation of trains due to civil disturbances etc. It is a fact and I, agree with my hon. friend on this point. But sometimes, it happens that there is scarcity of rakes; when the passengers are put to inconvenience and they ask the railway authorities for more rakes. The authority say that there is scarcity of rakes. I think that this question has been put for this reason. The Sealdah division and the Sealdah station have the highest density of passengers in Asia. Is the hon. Minister aware that unless the number of trains is increased and special arrangements are made to avoid all these disturbances and alternative trains are run, these problems cannot be solved ? May I know what steps the hon. Minister proposes to take to give relief to the travelling public immediately ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have answered the question already. In fact, the Railway Administration are trying to improve the train services but the difficulties in the way have been enumerated already. I agree with the hon. Member that the train services should be regular.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पूर्व रेलवे के अन्दर जितनी भी घटनाएं हो रही हैं, शायद ही किसी दूसरी रेलवे में होती होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए आपने कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये हैं, जिससे कि रेलवे सम्पत्ति को हानि न हो। कुछ यात्री ऐसे काम करते हैं, लेकिन सारे यात्रियों को उसका फल भुगतना पड़ता है। सब यात्रियों

को सहूलियतें मिलें, इस दृष्टि से आप कौन से ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : We are taking various steps. The co-operation of the State Government authorities is needed, and we have been having talks with them. We have to increase the protection forces. If necessary, it is under contemplation that the Army may be requisitioned in order to put a stop to all these robberies, train lootings etc. Various steps are being devised from time to time. The hon. Member will see that within the next two or three months, we are going to take very serious steps.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon Minister should not take shelter behind this plea that there are *bundhs* and strikes and disturbances etc. Is it not a fact that three years back, the Railway Minister had himself admitted that there was shortage of rakes in certain parts of India. Therefore, the question raised here raises a relevant point. As far as we know there is shortage of rakes. Therefore, would the hon. Minister make enquiries from the railway authorities and find out if there is shortage of rakes and if so, see that the shortage is made up ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes; I agree with the hon. Member. But the information furnished to me from the Sealdah station is that the rakes are available, but the difficulty is one of movement. But I shall make enquiries again in the light of the hon. Member's observation, whether the rakes are available in sufficient number.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question No. 38.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I submit that my question No. 59 on the same subject may also be taken up along with this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. He may also ask his question now.

जीवनीक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन योजनायें

38. जी बटुक बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के कुछ जिलों के लिए अभी हाल में पचास प्रतिशत ग्रामीण योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पहले मंजूर की गई 55 ग्रामीण औद्योगिक योजनाओं के बारे में बिगत अनुभव का व्योरा क्या है और अभी हाल में मंजूर योजनाओं द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के असंतुलन को किस सीमा तक समाप्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). इस समय केवल 54 ग्रामीण उद्योग योजनाएं हैं। ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ में 49 चुने हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1962-63 की अवधि में शुरू किया गया था। इसके परिणाम उत्साहवर्द्धक रहे हैं। चालू वर्ष में पांच नई परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं—इनमें से एक हरियाणा में तथा अन्य चार आंध्र प्रदेश के करीमनगर, गुजरात के जूनागढ़, मंसूर के बेलगांव, तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ जिलों के ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी परियोजना क्षेत्रों में हैं। मार्च, 1970 के अन्त तक लगभग 29,000 औद्योगिक एकक चल रहे थे जिनमें से लगभग 13,000 नए एकक थे। इस पर अनुमानतः कुल 13.46 करोड़ रुपये का विनियोजन किया गया था और 1969-70 में 10 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ। इससे लगभग 1,15,000 लोगों को रोजगार मिला। फिर भी, सभी परियोजना क्षेत्रों में प्रगति एक जैसी नहीं रही और जिन क्षेत्रों में प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं रही उनमें समय-समय पर सुधार करने के लिए उपाय किये गये हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 1962 में जो परियोजनाएँ चालू की गई थी उनके परिणाम उत्साहवर्द्धक रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा क्या कोई मंत्रालय में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि इन परियोजनाओं का समय-समय पर मूल्यांकन किया जा सके और क्या सदन को उन मूल्यांकनों से अवगत कराया जायेगा ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : योजना आयोग ऐसी परियोजनाओं का समय-समय मूल्यांकन करता रहा है। जिन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत ये योजनाएँ चालू हैं उनका भी मूल्यांकन किया गया था और उससे पता चला है कि कुछ योजनाओं की स्थिति काफी अच्छी है, कुछ की स्थिति मध्यम है और कुछ की स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है। जिन योजनाओं के बारे में ऐसा बताया गया कि उनकी स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है उनमें सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही की है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि इन योजनाओं के लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है वह अपर्याप्त है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यदि बेकारी का निराकरण करना है तो बड़े पैमाने पर घरेलू उद्योग-धंधों का विकास करना होगा ? मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि बेकारी के निराकरण के लिए जो बजट में 55 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है क्या उसमें से कोई धनराशि इन योजनाओं पर भी खर्च की जायेगी या योजना आयोग इस प्रकार की योजनाओं के विस्तार के लिए अलग से धनराशि का प्राविधान करने जा रहा है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहाँ तक 55 करोड़ की धनराशि का सवाल है, वह बिल्कुल अल्प मामला है उसके सम्बन्ध में अभी विचार हो रहा है। लेकिन जहाँ तक इन योजनाओं का सवाल है, वैसे मैंने अपने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि हमने अब तक कुल मिलाकर 54

योजनाएँ ली हैं। पाँचवीं आयोजना के अन्तर्गत 50 और नयी योजनाएँ ली जा सकें, इसके लिए छान-बीन चल रही है। इसके बारे में जब छान-बीन पूरी हो जायेगी तब अन्तिम रूप से फैसला लिया जायेगा। जहाँ तक धनराशि का सवाल है, इन योजनाओं को धनराशि की वजह से कार्यान्वित करने में अभी तक कोई ऐसी खास कठिनाई नहीं मालूम पड़ी है।

Policy for Industrialisation of Backward Areas

*69. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made to implement the policy of industrialising areas indentified as backward or under developed;

(b) whether any schemes have been formulated specially for this purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how are the promises made to the backward areas going to be fulfilled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) to (c). In pursuance of the decisions of the N.D.C. Committee on the recommendations of the Working Groups on Criteria and Incentives for promotion of industries in backward areas, certain industrially backward districts have recently been selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions. Besides, certain districts/areas have also been selected to qualify for 10% outright grant or subsidy by the Centre to industries on their fixed capital investment. Also, Government are considering a recommendation of the Planning Commission to give transport subsidy equivalent to 50% of the

transport cost of both raw material and finished products for all new industrial units to be set up in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Assam including Meghalaya, Nagaland and Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and N.E.F.A.. The transport subsidy will also be available to existing units for expansion or diversification if this leads to an increase in production of at least 25% over the average annual output during the preceding three years.

Administrative details of the scheme of 10% Central grant and transport subsidy and the procedure for their disbursement are being worked out.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : According to the statement, Government have selected certain backward districts/areas for concessional financial assistance for setting up industries. The matter is under consideration. How long will it take to come to a final decision on the recommendation of the NDC and the Planning Commission ? Also, which are the districts declared as backward ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The districts which are now under this programme include those in Andhra Pradesh, Assam etc. It is a long statement. I will lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वती जिलों को भी इस लिस्ट में इनकलूड करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह जो क्षेत्र जिनको हम इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लाते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से सुझाव मागते हैं। यदि राज्य सरकारें पहाड़ी जिलों के सम्बन्ध में भी सुझाव देंगी तो हम उन पर भी सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करेंगे।

श्री आर० बी० बड़ै : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मन्त्रालय के भी बैकवर्ड रीजन सम्मिलित जाता है इसलिए क्या

मध्य प्रदेश को भी इस परियोजना में लिया गया है ? यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ कौन-कौन से स्थानों पर इंडस्ट्रीज खोली गई हैं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मध्य प्रदेश में चार ऐसी योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया गया है। जिन जिलों में ये योजनाएँ चालू की गई हैं उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं।

भिलाई दुर्ग जिले में।

भिड़, भिड़ जिले में।

ईस्ट नीमाड़, नीमाड़ जिले में तथा

सरगुजा, सरगुजा जिले में।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I would like to know whether these schemes were sanctioned or are being sanctioned for all the districts which have been declared industrially backward in the country.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It is not possible to take up all the districts simultaneously.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I have raised a very important question. Let him answer. Government is not prepared to sanction schemes for all the districts in the country which have been declared to be industrially backward. Why are you picking and choosing ?

श्री कै० बी० मालवीय : इन क्षेत्रों के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार ने कोई आदेश जारी किये हैं प्रादेशिक सरकारों को कि उनका चुनाव करते समय पिछड़ेपन को तोलने का, नापने का आचार क्या होना चाहिए क्योंकि इस सिलसिले में लोगों को काफी शिकायत हो रही है कि चुनाव करते वक़्त इस बात का ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और जो सचमुच में उद्योग के मामले में पिछड़े क्षेत्र उनका चुनाव नहीं हो पाता है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जिन पिछड़े जिलों

का हम चुनाव करते हैं उसके लिए कुछ आचार-भूत बातें तय की गई हैं। पहली बात तो यह है :

(a) where agricultural conditions are favourable and considerable agricultural effort is being organised and at the same time, there is heavy pressure of population;

(b) where agriculture undertaken is mainly in an unirrigated condition and there is considerable need for additional employment;

(c) where there is considerable under employment because of unfavourable natural conditions and the lack of development of potential resources;

(d) tribal and other backward areas;

(e) areas in which large industrial projects have been or are being established, so as to achieve integrated industrial-rural development, agriculture and small industries being developed together within the region of that industrial project; and

(f) areas in the neighbourhood of rural universities and institutions.

These are the guidelines.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May we know whether any programme for Orissa have been included in this, and if so, what are they ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : In Orissa, there are two districts Sambalpur and Cuttack.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose —

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed so many supplementaries on this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Only on that side; why not you see this side ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. We will now take up Qns. 39, 46 and 49 together; they are all identical questions.

Setting up of scooter Plant in Public Sector with Foreign Collaboration

*39. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the **MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI)** be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations with foreign concerns for collaborations for setting up of scooter plant in the public sector have been finalised;

(b) if so, the name of concern with which negotiations have been held; and

(c) the terms and conditions of collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Not yet, Sir,

(b) Negotiations are in progress with Messrs Piaggio of Italy.

(c) The terms and conditions of collaboration are yet to be finalised.

Demand and Licensed Capacity of Scooters

*46. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the **MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI)** be pleased state :

(a) the anticipated demand for scooters during the current year and the next two years, yearwise;

(b) whether the present licensed capacity for scooter manufacture is far short of the actual demand;

(c) if so, the normal waiting period separately for allotment of a scooter, from the general quota and Government quota; and

(d) the reasons for not licensing further capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS

MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The working Group on Transport Industries set up by the Planning Commission had estimated the annual demand for motor cycles, scooters and mopeds (combined) at :

150,000	Nos.	1971-72
175,000	Nos.	1972-73
210,000	Nos.	1973-74

The demand for scooters alone has not been assessed separately.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The waiting period in respect of allotments scooters from the Central Government quota varies according to the make of scooter, pay drawn and the nature of duties performed by the applicant. Generally, it varies from 3 months to 1-1/2 years in respect of "Lambretta" scooter and one year to about seven years in respect of "Bajaj 150" scooter on the basis of the current production of levels.

As regards the public quota, the period of waiting varies from place to place. In the case of booking made with dealers in Delhi, it is about 7 years for Lambretta scooter and about 9 years for Bajaj 150 scooter on the basis of the present levels of production.

(d) It is not correct to say that further capacity for the manufacture of scooters is not being licensed. In fact, letters of intent have already been granted to 16 parties for the establishment of new units for the manufacturers of scooters based on indigenous designs and resources for a total capacity of 3,66,000 Nos. per annum. Letters of intent are also being issued to two more parties for a total capacity of 48,000 Nos. per annum. The expansion schemes of the four existing scooter manufacturers are also under consideration. In addition, Govt. have decided, in principle, to set up

a unit in the public sector for the manufacture of a scooter of a proven foreign design, for an annual capacity of 1,00,000 scooters.

**Setting up of Public Sector
Scooterette Project**

*49. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the setting up of Public Sector Scooterette Project in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal under the consideration to set up a Unit in the public sector for the manufacture of scooterettes. However, Government have decided to set up a public sector unit for the manufacture of scooters of a proven foreign design with an annual capacity of 100,000 Nos. In pursuance of this decision, offers had been invited from interested parties in foreign countries. In response an offer of collaboration has been received from a firm in Italy manufacturing Vespa Scooters. This offer is under consideration.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The Government's policy regarding the scooter manufacture is characterized by procrastination, sluggishness and sloppiness, it seems probably that the hon. minister is not aware that in the past many decisions have been taken in this matter, but subsequently they have been set at rest ; God knows for what reasons This is what has happened.

You will find that the Government is seeking foreign collaboration, and, at the same time, in reply to another starred question asking about the Government's

policy, the Government said that they are also thinking of taking it up under the public sector.

Now, may I know from the hon. Minister whether a technical committee, an expert committee was, formed last year and it was suggested that its report should be submitted by February of this year, and whether this report has been submitted and, if so, what has happened to its recommendations ?

Then, about this foreign collaboration, may I know how long will this Government go on negotiating with this firm-Meass Piaggio of Italy. and when will they start it?

Thirdly, will the hon. Minister please state before this august house what is the latest requirement and what is the demand, for scooters ? To my knowledge, it is said that more than three lakh applications are still pending for scooters today, which are regarded as the common man's vehicle. May I know whether the Government will take up this matter expeditiously and come to a final settlement in this matter?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-
DHURY : it is true a committee of experts to work out and advise the Government on a suitable indigenous design and a programme of production of scooters in the public sector was appointed. The committee came to the conclusion that no indigenously developed design for a scooter was readily available and that the development of a new design of a scooter starting from the drawing-board would take about four to five years.

Thereafter, the project planning and implementation may take a further period of three years. Therefore, this question was abandoned.

Thereafter, my predecessor made a Statement in the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha on the 18th August 1970, in the course of which he said that we would set up a project in the public sector with an initial capacity for producing 1 lakh scooters per year on double shift. After this, we have started negotiation, which is in progress. It is true that there is a very great shortage of scooters. We have ourselves decided to go into produc-

tion after setting up this public sector company. The question of allowing the existing producers to increase their capacity is also under consideration. Over and above this, we have issued 16 letters of intent to other parties as well.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What is our total requirement of scooters now?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY: It is very high. The study has not been made for scooters alone. But the demand for scooters, motorcycles, three wheelers, mopeds, etc. has been estimated by the planning group on machinery industries to be 2.10 lakhs per annum by 1973-74.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The Minister is very much anxious to see that these industrial licences are given where employment opportunity is saturated. I would request the Minister to consider starting this foreign collaboration scooter project in an area which is really backward. North Bengal is the most backward area in India and I would request him to remember it.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: From small car, we have come down to scooter. In answer to my question, he said that there is no proposal before Government to set up this industry in the public sector. What are the major hurdles and difficulties before the Government in doing so?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY: We are setting up a scooter project in the public sector. So far as scooterette is concerned, I said, we are not setting it up in public sector.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: What are the major hurdles? Is there any technical difficulty, financial difficulty or some political difficulty?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY: The difficulty is we cannot take too many things on our hand.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: For a long time, we have been urging on this Government not only in this house but outside also to

set up plants for manufacturing scooters. Several States like Mysore have suggested that a scooter industry should be started there. This is an instance where Government has not come forth to start a scooter industry in the public sector because the officers attached to the ministry are in the hands of big business houses and they are interested in seeing that this industry is not started in the public sector. Will the Government set up a scooter industry in public sector to meet our needs?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY: I strongly deny the insinuations made against the Ministry or the officers. So far as Mysore State is concerned, we have already given a letter of intent to the Mysore State Industrial and Development Corporation for setting up a project for producing 24,000 scooters a year.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I strongly recommend that they should not do it in the public sector because no poor man will be able to afford it thereafter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Has Government any knowledge of the fact that a big cycle factory at Asansol in West Bengal, Sen-Raleigh by name, is closed for more than a month; if so, what steps will the Government take to see that this factory is reopened?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY: I am afraid, I am at the moment on a scooter and not on a bicycle.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He has said that Government has under its contemplation setting up of bicycle factories to meet the demands of the people for bicycles. Why will the bicycle question not come in here?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, a scooter is faster than a bicycle..... (*Interruption*).

Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Strike by Railway Employees at Pratappgarh Railway Station (Northern Railway)**

*32. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees had gone on a strike on 16th April, 1971 at the Pratappgarh Railway Station (U.P.) in Protest against the attack on a Porter by the Railway Protection Force; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have taken any action against the guilty RPF personnel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) There was no strike at Pratappgarh Railway Station. However, as a result of a scuffle between a Head Rakshak of the Railway Protection Force and a Box Porter at Pratappgarh on 15-4-71 certain trains were detained at this station beyond their scheduled stoppage.

(b) and (c). A case was registered with Government Railway Police, Pratappgarh, and the two employees concerned were arrested on 15-4-71 by Government Railway Police and released on bail. The case is under investigation and the employees have been placed under suspension.

Restoration of Gohana Panipat Railway Line (Northern Railway)

*33. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given an undertaking to extend the Railway line from Gohana to Panipat which was dismantled during the World War II;

(b) if so, the reasons for not restoring the Railway line from Gohana to Panipat;

(c) whether the people of Haryana have been facing difficulty for want of this Railway line; and

(d) whether Government propose to give any priority for this project to solve the traffic problem of that area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a), (b) and (d). Based on an assurance given during the budget debates in the Parliament in March, 1969 and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee of 1969, a detailed traffic survey for the restoration of the Gohana-Panipat section has been carried out recently and the survey report is under examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding this restoration will be taken after the survey report is examined from all angles.

(c) No such difficulty has been brought to the notice of Railway authorities.

Increase in crime in Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway)

*40. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :** will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of crimes is increasing in Samastipur Division, N.E.Rly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to arrest the increasing trend of crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) General deterioration in the law & order situation in that area.

(c) The matter will be taken up with the State Government.

Pending Applications for setting up of New Cement Factories

*41. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :** will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS NANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications which are pending for issue of letters of intent to start new cement factories;

(b) reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which Letters of Intent will be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Five.

(b) The State Governments/the parties concerned have been addressed for certain additional information and on receipt of information, the matter will be placed before the Licensing Committee for consideration.

(c) The Letters of Intent will be issued after the cases are cleared by the Licensing Committee.

Conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge tracks

* 42. SHRI D.K. PANDA:
SHRI BISHWANATH ROY;

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up a perspective plan for the conversion of metre gauge tracks into broad gauge;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the plan?

TH MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c). A perspective plan for the conversion to Broad Gauge of about 3200 KMs. of some of the arterial high density metre gauge routes in the country in the next 10 to 15 years at a cost of about Rs. 230 crores has been prepared. A Statement containing the list of these sections is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The lines to be actually converted and their order of priority will be finalised after surveys and economic studies are completed and the reports thereon examined from all angles and conversion of the lines is found to be justified.

Statement

S.No. Name of Section

1. Varanasi-Bhatni-Gorakhpur.
2. Barabanki-Gonda-Gorakhpur (including parallel B. G. line between Barabanki and Gonda).
3. Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar.
4. Guntakal-Bangalore (including parallel B.G. line between Guntakal and Dharmavaram).
5. Bongaigaon-Gauhati.
6. Karur Dindigul-Tuticorin (including new B.G. line between Karur and Dindigul and parallel B.G. line between Dindigul and Madurai and conversion of Madurai-Tuticorin-Maniyachi-Tirunelveli).
7. Bhatni-Barauni-Katihar.
8. Samastipur—Raxaul via Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga.
9. Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum.
10. Miraj—Londa—Hospet—Murmugao and Alnaver-Dandeli.

उत्तर प्रदेश में टनकपुर से बागेश्वर तक
रेलवे लाइन बिछाना

* 43. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वर्ष पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश में टनकपुर से बागेश्वर तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव के अब तक क्रियान्वित न किये जाने जयबा उस प्रस्ताव को त्याग दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) बागेश्वर के औद्योगिक (चाक काम)

तथा वन-उत्पाद) तथा पर्यटन सम्बन्धी महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का उक्त रेगुलेशन को कब तक विज्ञान का विचार है ?

रेलमंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सबाल नहीं उठता।

Schemes for Rural Industries

*44. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of schemes allotted for rural industries in the country up to 30th April, 1971; and

(b) the other schemes under consideration for rural industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) The Rural Industries Projects Programme was initiated during 1962-63 in 49 selected rural areas. The programme is being taken up in 5 more areas, viz. one in Harayana and 4 in Rural Electric Cooperative Project areas from the current financial years. The Major schemes in operation in these areas include :—

- (i) provision of technical training;
- (ii) provision of common facilities of workshop, tools and equipment, designing etc.
- (iii) provision of financial assistance on easy terms and
- (iv) technical and extension services. An amount of about Rs.14 crores has been spent on the programme upto 31st March 1971.

(b) In principle it has been agreed that the area of operation of a project would be extended to cover the entire districts.

50 new districts which have been designated as backward are also to be brought under this programme during the Vth Five Year Plan period.

Complaint regarding supply of Bad Quality Food in Dining Cars on Southern Railway

*45. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the supply of bad quality food in the dining cars on Southern Railway;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to supply good quality food in dining cars ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to improve the Catering Services not only in the Dining Cars of Southern Railway but in all catering establishments of Indian Railways.

Decision on Cauvery Water Dispute

*47. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state when a decision regarding the Cauvery Water dispute pending between Mysore and Tamil Nadu is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) (DR. K. L. RAO): All aspects of the dispute over the Cauvery Water are under careful consideration of the Central Government and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

उद्योगों के निम्ने आसम-पत्र जारी करना

*48. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण: क्या

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से अब तक कितने आशय-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं;

(ख) उनमें कुल कितनी पूंजी अन्तर्ग्रस्त है; और

(ग) क्या भारी उद्योगों को तथा ऐसे उद्योगों को जिनका पूंजी-निवेश 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है जारी किये गये आशय-पत्रों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मोहनलाल हल्दानी) : (क) और (ख). 1-4-1970 से 31-3-1971 तक की अवधि में 578 आशयपत्र जारी किए गये थे। ये पत्र विशिष्ट क्षमता के होते हैं न कि विशिष्ट मूल्य के। फिर भी, मोटे तौर पर इनका विनियोजन 485 करोड़ रुपये का है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में जारी किए गये आशय-पत्रों का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण, जिसमें पांच करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की पूंजी विनियोजन वाले प्रकरण हैं। सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया। [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-169/71]

Express Trains between Cochin and Mangalore and Cochin and Madras

*50. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for running new Express trains between Cochin and Mangalore and Cochin and Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL

MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) :
(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum on the Closure of Futwah Islampur Light Railway and Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway

*51. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking appropriate steps to avert the closure of Futwah-Islampur Light Railway and the Arrah-sasaram Light Railway, Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum on this subject; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any decision having been taken by the companies owning and operating the Futwah-Islampur Light Railway and the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway to close down these Railways. There has, therefore, been no occasion for taking any specific steps for averting such a closure. However, the proposals of the Light Railways to step up their freight rates and passenger fares on the analogy of increases in these rates on the Government Railways have been considered favourably from time to time.

(c) A number of representations including a memorandum signed by members of Bihar Legislative Assembly were received.

(d) The memorandum and representations were examined. In view of the position explained in reply to (a) and (b) above, no specific action on them was called for. On receipt of a letter from Shri Daroga Prasad Roy, the then Chief Minister of Bihar, my predecessor sent a reply to his successors, Shri Karpooi Thakur, in which it was hoped that State Government would continue to give necessary protection to the interests

of these Light Railways by not issuing permits to road vehicles for carrying either goods or passengers on these roads running parallel to them so that they do not face financial difficulties and close down on this account. I have again called attention to this letter in a subsequent communication to the Chief Minister, Bihar. Should, however, the companies owning these Railways decide to close them down, the question whether this should be averted by nationalising or taking over their management will be considered, taking all relevant factors into consideration.

Amendment of Article 31 of the Constitution

*52. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Mantralaya is considering a proposal to amend Article 31 of the Constitution to provide categorically that compensation at market value need not be paid, when any property right is abridged or taken away for a public purpose; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration of Government.

Project Report For Calcutta Underground Railway

*53. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be please to state :

(a) whether the Project Report of Underground Railway for Calcutta is lying with Government for a long time, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware of the urgency and necessity to sanction an un-

derground Railway for Calcutta owing to the chaotic traffic problems; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMAN-THAIYA) : (a) to (c). The studies undertaken by the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission indicated the need for a Mass Rapid Transit system in Calcutta along two 'corridors'; one North-South and the other East-West. The Mass Rapid Transit System would consist of Metropolitan Rail lines, underground or on elevated structures.

Techno-economic Feasibility Studies for the Mass Rapid Transit System are currently in progress.

No project report for an underground railway for Calcutta has so far been prepared. On the basis of the techno-economic Studies now in progress, a Project Report for an under-ground railway, extending from Dum Dum to Tollygunge, is expected to be available by October '71.

Closure of Bata Shoe Company Calcutta

*54. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bata Shoe Company, Calcutta declared lock-out;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of workers discharged by the Company;

(d) the extent of short-fall in the production of shoes and other allied products as a result of such lock-out; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to re-open the Company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Bata Shoe Company Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta closed down their factory at Batanagar with effect from 25th April, 1971. It was not a case of lock-out.

(b) The factory was closed down on account of labour trouble.

(c) As a result of closure, the Company terminated the Services of the Workmen in the factory. The number of Permanent workmen affected was about 11500.

(d) The estimated production loss of the Company during the period the factory was closed was 7 lakhs pairs of shoes per week.

(e) Conciliation proceedings were initiated immediately after the closure by the State Labour authorities who held a series of discussions with the Management with a view to secure the re-opening of the factory. As a result of these efforts, the factory was re-opened on 17th May, 1971.

Linking of Ganges in North and Cauvery in South for effective irrigation

***55. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM :** Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to investigate the feasibility of linking the Ganges in the North and the Cauvery in the South for the effective integration of the national system of irrigation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). A large volume of water after allowing for upstream development and the requirements downstream in the Ganga Basin would be available in the Ganga near about Patna during the monsoon months for diversion. On the other hand, in most of the other rivers of India, particularly in the peninsula, the flows are inadequate

and erratic. These depend largely on the south west monsoon, which is quite often delayed or withdraws early or has a long break leading to scarcity conditions in these basins.

The possibility of diverting a small portion of the surplus waters of the Ganga by connecting it with the Cauvery and further south has therefore been examined in a preliminary manner. The link canals from the Ganga from near Patna to Mettur dam will have to go along or cross the various major river basins of the country, namely Sone, Narmada, Godavary and Krishna and smaller basins like Palar, Pennar, etc. The links will require the construction of a number of hydraulic structures in the various sub-basins to store/lift up the water. About 2100 miles of canals with cross-drainage works, and necessary pumping stations would perhaps be needed.

Further office studies are being carried out on the proposal at present.

Enquiry against Birla Group of Companies

*** 56. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR :** Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry against the Birla concerns as a follow-up action of the Dutt Committee Report has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Conference of Chief Electoral Officers held at Delhi during March, 1971

***57. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Conference of Chief Electoral Officers of all the State and Union Territories was held on 27th March, 1971; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the decisions arrived at the Conference is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (1) Tentative programme for revision of electoral rolls in the year 1971 with January 1, 1971 as the qualifying date was chalked out. According to this programme, the electoral rolls in all the States should be revised and finally published before the 31st October, 1971.
- (2) Having regard to the complaints regarding the omission of names the electoral rolls on the eve of the general elections to the Lok Sabha, it was decided that enumerators engaged for house to house verification of the electoral rolls should be supplied with enumeration books.
- (3) It was decided to amend the nomination form so that a candidate can make a declaration in the form itself regarding the name by which he should be described in the list of contesting candidates with the correct spelling, so that the same can be adopted on the ballot paper.
- (4) It was decided to hold an All India Conference of Election Officers, namely, Chief Electoral Officers, District Election Officers, Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers etc. in New Delhi in September or October, 1971.

Shortage of Telephone Cables

*58. SHRI S. M. KRISHANA: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of telephone cables in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to set up some more industries to manufacture telephone cables in the country; and

(d) the time by which the country will be self-sufficient in telephone cables ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). As the requirements of P and T is currently in excess of the present level of production of Cables in the country, there has been a shortfall which, however, is being met by imports.

(c) Government have approved the establishment of a second cable factory at Hyderabad with a capacity of 5,000 K. M. per annum and have approved M/s. Traco Cables Ltd., creating a capacity of 1,000 K.M. per annum for tele-communication cables.

(d) By the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Alignment of Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory

*60. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effort or approach has been made during the year 1971 to secure approval of the Government of Nepal for the alignment of Western Kosi Canal in the Nepalese territory; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and

(b). Continuons efforts are being made by the Government of India to secure the permission of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to the alignment of the Western Kosi Canal in that country. The question was last taken up in October, 1970 with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Approaches have since been made to expedite reply but that is still under the consideration of the H.M.G. of Nepal.

**Setting up of Paper Pulp Mills
in Assam in Public Sector**

136. SHRI LILA DHAR KOTOKI: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Paper Corporation, as contemplated in the Prime Ministers statement made in Lok Sabha on the 5th December, 1969 regarding economic development of Assam, has since been set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The concrete steps Government have so far taken in the matter of putting up Paper/Pulp Mills in Assam in the Public Sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation was registered on the 29th May, 1970 in the name of Hindustan Paper Corporation with the authorised share capital of 30 crores. It has been entrusted with implementation of the following projects :

(i) Nagaland Pulp/Paper Project for a capacity of 30,000 tonnes of pulp/paper, estimated to cost Rs. 16 to 18 crores.

(ii) Kerala Newsprint Project for a capacity of 75,000 tonnes of Newsprint, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 21 crores.

(iii) Assam Pulp/Paper, Project with

a capacity of 80,000 tonnes of pulp and 50,000 tonnes of paper estimated to cost Rs. 21 crores.

(c) The progress in respect of the Assam Pulp/Paper Project has been reported to be as under :—

(i) Spot Investigations have been made to finalise the Selection of site.

(ii) Negotiations have been in progress with the state Government to ensure provision of necessary infrastructural facilities and supply of raw materials etc.

(iii) The preparation of Detailed Project Report for the Project has been entrusted to the National Industrial Development Corporation.

(iv) Necessary training of selected personnel from Assam for employment in the proposed factory has been instituted and is in progress.

(v) Proposals for setting up of a second pulp/paper Project in Assam made by the State Government are also under active consideration.

**Extension of Broad Gauge Line from
New Bongaigaon-Jogighopa to Gauhati**

137. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state the progress so far made in the matter for extending broad gauge line from New Bongaigaon/Jogighopa to Gauhati and onward to Tinsukia in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) SHRI HANU-MANTHAIYA : Engineering and Traffic surveys for the conversion of the Bongaigaon-Gauhati M. G. section to B. G. have been carried out and the survey reports are at present under the examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding the conversion will be taken after the survey reports are examined

from all angles. This is one of the sections included in the Railways' Perspective plan for gauge conversion to be considered for implementation in the next ten years or so. There is at present no proposal to extend the B. G. line beyond Gauhati to Tinsukia. This will merit consideration only when a B.G. line is established upto Gauhati in the first instance. There is also no proposal for extension of the B.G. line from Jogighopa to Gauhati along the South bank of the Brahmaputra. In this connection, it may be stated that a study recently made by the Gauhati University, has not brought forth sufficient justification for this extension.

Plan drawn by Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission

138. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, set up in pursuance of the Prime Minister's statement in Lok Sabha on the 5th December, 1969 regarding the economic development of Assam, has since drawn any plan for controlling floods and erosions of the Brahmaputra ;

(b) if so, the salient features therefore, and

(c) the steps taken for its implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KURLEE) : (a) to (c). The Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission have taken up the preparation of Comprehensive Plan of flood control and erosion control in the Brahmaputra valley. River Surveys required in this connection have been completed and hydrological observations are being carried out.

Rural Electrification during 1971-72

139. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION

AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to electrify the maximum number of villages during 1971-72 to facilitate the farmers and small scale industries ;

(b) whether Government have also decided to develop the backward area of Gujarat where scarcity of rains prevails every year, and

(c) the names of Districts selected in order of priority for electrification during 1971-72 in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). It is intended that as many villages and pump sets as possible should be electrified early. Gujarat is one of the five States where rural electric co-operative societies are set up on a pilot basis.

The Government of Gujarat have planned to electrify 500 new villages and also energise 2,000 tube wells during the year 1971-72. These areas include some of the chronically drought affected areas of the State ; and

(c) Rural Electrification programme of the State Government for the year 1971-72 is expected to extend over all the districts of Gujarat.

Public Sector Project in North Gujarat

140. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India propose to establish any public sector project in Viramgan Taluka and in North Gujarat during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRA-

LAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The industrial and mineral projects proposed to be set up in the public sector during the IVth Plan period in the various States, including Gujarat, together with their locations have been listed in Annexure II of the Report of the Fourth Five Year Plan (pages 326-330). There is no specific proposal at present to set up public sector projects in Viramgan Taluka and in North Gujarat. However, a cooperative fertiliser project is being set up at Kandla. The establishment of public sector projects, as also of private sector units, is out of necessity governed by considerations of economic viability and technical feasibility and other relevant locational considerations together with assessment of requirements for particular projects.

**Survey of Trivandrum-Kanyakumari
Railway Line**

141. SHRI M K. KRISHNAN. Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the examination of the Survey Report of Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Railway line has been conducted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be completed ; and

(d) the main reasons for the delay in the examination of Report ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) The Survey Reports of the Trivandrum-Cape Comorin-Tirunelveli line are at present under the examination of the Railway Board. The reports have to be examined in great detail by the various directorates in the Board's Office from all angles, and this is expected to take another 4 months. There has been no avoidable delay in the examination.

**Production by Industrial concerns
beyond Licensed capacity**

142. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the MINISTER OF

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in certain industrial concerns has been in excess of their licensed capacity;

(b) if so, the number and names of such industrial concerns which have produced goods in excess of their licensed capacity during the last three years ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government against them ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRA-LAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b), Yes, Sir, a number of instances have come to the notice of the Government over the last few years, where industrial undertakings have substantially increased their production beyond the licensed capacity. The industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee had referred, in its report, to 45 such cases, details of which are given in Appendix IV-F of this Report, copies of which have been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The question is under Government's consideration.

**Taking over and running of old
Shahadara-Saharanpur Railway line**

143. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to take over and run the old Shahadara-Saharanpur Railway line which was closed during the year 1970 ; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) The S.S. Light Railway was closed down by the company due to recurring losses on its operation for a number of years. The losing trend is not likely to be reversed by nationalisation; but on the other hand the expenditure would increase due to additional obligations incidental to management by Government. A good metalled road runs close to the railway line. The bus services on this have been suitably augmented by the U.P. State Government to cater to the traffic that was formerly being carried by the S. S. Light Railway. Consequently, it would not be in the national interest to burden the national exchequer with recurring losses that its operation would entail, if the Railway was taken over by Government.

**Inquiry into working of Car
Manufacturing Units**

144. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK,
SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to enquire into the working of the car manufacturing units in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative; the time by which such an enquiry will start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration to under take a general inquiry into the working of the different car manufacturing units in the country.

(b) An inquiry into the automobile manufacturing units in the country had been undertaken by the Tariff Commission in 1967-68 in connection with the question of continuance of tariff protection to the

industry. An investigation into the causes for the deterioration of Indian made cars was made in 1967 by a Committee set up for the purpose. Another comprehensive inquiry into the costs of production and selling prices of cars manufactured in the country was recently undertaken by the car Prices Inquiry Commission. Further-more, following the closure of one of the Car manufacturing units in May, 1970, an Investigating Body had been set up under the Industries (Dev. and Reg.) Act, 1951 to make a full and complete inquiry into the circumstances of the closure of the factory. In view of this position it is not considered necessary to institute another inquiry into the working of the car manufacturing units in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

**Acquisition of Land for Small Car
Project near Gurgaon**

145. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have acquired land near Gurgaon recently for setting up of a small car project;

(b) whether the acquired land is a fertile land;

(c) if so, whether the land owners have requested the Government of India to release that land;

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP - MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

बीड़ी मढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में उद्योग ।

146. श्री ब्रजराज सिंह नेमी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास बोर्ड बीड़ी-मढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में

उद्योग से सम्बन्धित 25 नवम्बर 1969, के असाक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 1222 के उत्तर के सबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भवभाम आर्का) (क) जी हाँ,

(ख) यह सब है कि गढ़वाल के वनों की इमारती लकड़ी को इस क्षेत्र की नदियों से बहाया जाता है और उन रथानों पर पहुँचाया जाता है जहाँ इसका बाजार है। जहाँ तक गढ़वाल में इमारती लकड़ी पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना का प्रश्न है उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ समय पहले राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा समस्त पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण करवाया था। रिपोर्ट, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ गढ़वाल में इमारती लकड़ी पर आधारित कुछ उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की सिफारिश की गई थी, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के विचाराधीन है। राज्य सरकार पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए उत्सुक है और उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के लिए एक पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना कर दी है। यह बोर्ड गढ़वाल सहित पर्वतीय जिलों में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित होने वाले उद्योगों के प्रकार के बारे में सिफारिश करेगा।

अलकनन्दा में बाढ़ आने के कारण हुई सम्पत्ति की हानि तथा सरकार द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

147. श्री प्रतप सिंह नेगी क्या सिचाई

और बिज्युत, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1970 में अलकनन्दा में

शामी विनयकारी बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति तथा भूमि क्षतिग्रस्त हुई है ?

(ख) उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में जिन व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति तथा भूमि क्षतिग्रस्त हुई है उन्हें कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है;

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों को सरकार द्वारा यह सहायता दिये जाने का निश्चय करने में कितना समय लगेगा, और

(घ) उपर्युक्त बाढ़ के कारण प्रदूषित इन्ड्र जाँच समिति के प्रतिवेदन का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिचाई और बिज्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ज्ञानमय कुरील) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जुलाई, 1970 में अलकनन्दा की बाढ़ों के फलस्वरूप उन व्यक्तियों को संख्या, जिनकी सम्पत्ति और भूमि को क्षति पहुँची है, 11,610 हैं।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार ने प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को 1,49,100 रुपये की धनराशि पहले ही वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में दे दी है।

(घ) अलकनन्दा में बाढ़ों की जाँच करने के लिए न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और न ही राज्य सरकार ने ही कोई समिति स्थापित की है। बहरहाल, सिचाई और बिज्युत मंत्रालय ने जुलाई, 1970 की बाढ़ों के दौरान गंगा नहर में गाढ़ भरने के कारणों का प्रश्न ख्याते के लिए एक समिति बनाई है। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रतीक्षित है।

Applications received from Tamil Nadu for Industrial Licences

148. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAN :
Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for licences for new industrial units forwarded by the Tamil Nadu Government to the Centre in the last three years;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTARALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The applications for industrial licences are normally received from the parties direct. During the period from 1st January, 1968 to 31st December 1970, 132 applications were received for the grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new industrial Undertakings in Tamil Nadu.

(b) 2 Industrial licences and 34 letters of intent have so far been issued.

(c) 46 applications have so far been rejected. The reasons for rejection were that there was no scope for creating additional capacity, the industry was reserved for development in the Small Scale sector etc.

Recommendations of Committee on Power Economy

149. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Committee on Power Economy which was appointed by Government;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations: and

(c) how for these recommendations have been accepted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Power Economy Committee has made 188 recommendations and conclusions in all pertaining to :—

1. the pattern of utilisation of available plant capacity, their operational efficiency and the scope of improving economy in power generation;
2. the economics of power generation from different sources viz., hydro, thermal and nuclear under prevailing conditions;
3. the conditions of power supply including reliability, voltage fluctuations and transmission losses;
4. the causes of delay in the execution of power projects and the measures for improving the manner of implementation of power projects and reducing construction periods;
5. technical and economical aspects of rural electrification.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Report of Commission on Car Prices

150. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI M.M. JOSEPH :

Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Car Prices commission recommending a higher price for the cars;

(b) if so, the details and how far Government have accepted the recommendations;

(c) whether Government have examined the interim order issued by the Supreme Court allowing the manufacturers to increase the prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main conclusions and recommendations of the Commission are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-170/71] These are, at present, under examination.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government abide by the interim order passed by the Supreme Court.

Meeting of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at New Delhi

151. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fourth Annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was addressed by the Prime Minister at New Delhi on the 10th April 1, 1971; and

(b) whether his Ministry has received the recommendations made at this meeting and have examined them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has addressed the 44th (not the 4th as mentioned in the question) Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at New Delhi on the 10th April, 1971, and the resolutions adopted at the Session, in so far as they relate to Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya, are under examination.

Amendment of Election Law

152. SHRI NIHAR LASKER :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has made certain recommendation to the Government in regard to the change of election rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when Government are likely to, amend the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of Thermal Power Stations in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

153 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to build a number of Thermal Power Stations in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa because of the availability of plenty of cheap coal; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT UPMANTRI) (SHRI B N KUREEL) : (a) In West Bengal, a 240 MW Thermal Power Station at Santaldih is under execution. A proposal for setting up a thermal power station of MW in North Bihar/North Bengal for joint use by West Bengal and Bihar is also under examination by the respective State Electricity Boards.

The Earauni Thermal Power Station in Bihar is proposed to be extended by adding a generating set of 110 MW. The Bihar Government are also considering the setting up of an additional thermal power station in the North-Eastern areas of Bihar. There is at present no proposal to instal any new thermal station in Orissa.

Besides the above, the DVC have taken up for execution the extension of the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station by two units of 12 MW each.

(b) Does not arise

Dispute in Hindustan Cables Ltd.,
Rupnarainpur (West Bengal) on
payment of Profit Sharing bonus

154. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of acute discontent among the employees of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarainpur, West Bengal on account of dispute on payment of Profit-sharing Bonus for the year 1969-70.

(b) the steps being taken by Government to settle the dispute, and

(c) the time by which the dispute will be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRA-

LAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : (a) to (c). The company have already paid the employees one month's pay plus D A towards the bonus. The other points under dispute are under consideration of the management of Hindustan Cables Ltd.

Complaints regarding Corruption in distribution of Wagons to Coal Mines

155. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received serious complaints about rampant corruption in the Railway office at Calcutta, Dhanbad and Asansol in the matter of distribution of Wagons to coal mines ;

(b) if so, what are the allegations ;

(c) whether Government propose to ask the CBI to enquire into the allegations of corruptions, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTH-LYA (a) and (b) Complaints have been received alleging short supply of wagons for loading coal from collieries. Some of these complaints have also carried allegation that there is corruption in the matter of allotment of wagons. The allegation of corruption in most of these has been made in very general terms without the requisite details to facilitate proper enquiries.

(c) and (d). Specific complaints of corruption and commission of malpractices will always be looked into and appropriate action taken, if necessary enlisting the co-operation of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Supply of Wagons to Coal Mines in Asansol and Jharia to clear accumulation of Coal

156. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a huge accumulation of coal at colliery pit heads in Asansol and Jharia took place in between December, 1970 and March 1971 because of acute shortage of wagons, and

(b) the specific steps taken to ensure adequate supply of wagons to coal mines in the two belts and the results thereof.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a) Yes Sir. Due to poor coal loading from West Bengal and Bihar fields in 1970-71, pithead stocks at the collieries have increased. In respect of coking coal the demands of Steel Plants have lagged behind its production and this has also contributed to the increase in pithead stocks.

(b) Drop in coal loading from West Bengal and Bihar fields during 1970-71 was partly because of a drop in demands as compared to the previous year upto August 1970, and thereafter due to the serious difficulties faced by the railways in the Eastern Sector for reasons beyond their control e.g. large scale thefts of wagon fittings, overhead traction wires, telecommunication cables, track materials etc. victimisation of passenger and goods trains, assaults and murders of Railway staff, lighting and prolonged strikes by Railway staff, looting and arson of railway property at stations and offices, bomb attacks at stations, yards and colonies, bundhs, hartals and other stoppages of work, paralysing railway operation, and many other such anti-social activities.

The single largest factor affecting the smooth train running and supply of wagons to collieries in West Bengal and Bihar fields has, therefore, been the adverse law and order conditions in West Bengal. This is beyond the railways purview and control as the maintenance of law and order is primarily the function of the State Governments. On their part, however, the railways have strengthened their own Protection Force in the area, to the maximum extent possible. Closest possible coordination is being maintained by the Railway authorities at all levels with the State Government of West Bengal to enable them

to deal with such activities effectively. They have been requested at the highest level to take firm and effective steps to restore normalcy in railway working in the area. There has, however, been no improvement in the situation so far.

Confirmation of Staff of Loco Inspection Organisation Under Chief Mining Adviser, Railway Board.

157. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Loco Inspection Organisation staff working under the Chief Mining Adviser, Railway Board, Dhanbad, who have put in sufficiently long service, have not been confirmed so far ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the non-confirmation ;

(c) whether Government are taking urgent steps to confirm the staff ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) : The Loco Coal Inspection Organisation under the Chief Mining Adviser, Dhanbad, has been set up on temporary basis and the question of its permanent retention is under consideration. Confirmation of staff will be possible only after a decision is taken to retain the Organisation permanently and a permanent cadre is sanctioned.

भारत में निर्मित कारों के ऊँचे मूल्य

158. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सोनेन्द्र भा :

श्री टी० एस० लक्ष्मणन :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(ब) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विशेष बैंक के अध्ययन-प्रतिवेदन की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि भारत में 85 प्रतिशत देशीय साज-सामान में घटने वाली मांटर कारों के मूल्य यूरोप में बनने वाली कारों के मूल्य में 120 प्रतिशत प्रधिर है, और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस द्वारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री।सदृशेश्वर प्रसाद) (ब) सरकार ने जब बरेनसन के "आटोमोटिव इंडस्ट्रीज इन डेवलपिंग कंट्राज" नामक विश्व बैंक स्टाफ के आठवें अंक का अवलोकन कर लिया है । इसमें अव-मूल्यन के पहलू तथा बाद में यूरोप में बनी कारों का कीमतों का तुलना भारत में विनिर्मित कारों के मूल्य से की गई है ।

(ख) चूँकि भारत में आज बनाई जा रही कारों का माडल विदेश में कहीं नहीं बनता इन कारों की कीमतों की तुलना यूरोपीय कारों से नहीं की जा सकती । फिर भी, विदेश के तदनु-रूप माडल वाली कारों की तुलना में भारतीय कारों का मूल्य अधिक है । देश में बनी कारों के अधिक उत्पादन मूल्य के प्रमुख कारण सीमित उत्पादन, सधम, मशीनों, पुर्जों तथा माल की बड़ी कीमतें तथा करों की अधिकता है ।

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युत् मंत्री ने कहा है कि राज्य का 500 मेगावाट बिजली की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है जिसकी सगर्भ निश्चयनी राज्यों द्वारा की जानी चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैंगनाय कुरील) (ब) उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युत् मंत्री ने बताया था कि 50 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन की भारी कमा है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार यह प्रयत्न कर रही है कि मध्य प्रदेश, दामोदर घाटी निगम और दिल्ली की पटौसी विद्युत् प्रणालियों से अतिरिक्त विद्युत् प्राप्त करके उत्तर प्रदेश की यथा-संबंध सहायता की जाए । अतिरिक्त विद्युत् के स्थानान्तरण के लिए अपेक्षित अन्तर्राज्यिक लाइनों के कार्यों में तेजी की जा रही है ।

Small Car Project

160 SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

SHRI R S PANDIT :

Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
OF DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS
MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the
establishment of the small car project; and

(b) whether licence has been granted
to any party ?

उत्तर प्रदेश को दूसरे राज्यों से बिजली

की आवश्यकता

159. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

श्री एच० एम० बनर्जी :

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHISHWAR PRASHAD) (a) In pursuance of the decision of Government to establish additional capacity of 50,000 cars per annum in the public sector based on a proven foreign design, offers of collaboration had been invited from interested car manufacturers in foreign countries. In response, offers of collaboration had been received from the following 8 firms --

1. Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault, France
2. M/s Fiat S P A Italy-
3. M/s. Nissan Motor Co. Ltd, Japan.
4. M/s Ford Products Co., Australia
5. M/s. Volkswagen, West Germany
6. M/s Toyo Kogyo, Japan
7. M/s Alfa Romeo, Italy
8. M/s. Zastava, Yugoslavia

After examination of these offers from various angles, it was found that the proposals submitted by the parties mentioned at S. Nos.(5) to (8) did not *prima facie* offer a suitable basis for further consideration. These parties have been informed accordingly.

The offers submitted by the parties mentioned at S. No. (1) to (4) above are being examined further.

(b) In regard to the schemes of the parties in the private sector for the manufacture of passenger cars, Government had decided to issue letters of intent to such of the parties in the private sector as are prepared to take up the manufacture of cars based on completely indigenous designs and without requiring imports or allocation of foreign exchange. In pursuance of this, decision, two parties in the private sector

have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of passenger cars subject to certain conditions. These letters of intent will be converted into industrial licences after the parties have fulfilled the conditions of the letters of intent.

Quality Control in Industries

161 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the views expressed by Dr C R Rao of the Indian Statistical Institute that quality control in India was the concern of everybody but the responsibility of none ; and

(b) if so whether Government propose to evolve a suitable machinery to ensure that quality control is introduced in all industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MIN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) While reviewing the progress that Quality Control had made in Indian industry, on the occasion of the Fifth All India Conference on Quality Control Organised by the Indian Statistical Institute in mid March, 1971 Dr. C.R. Rao, Director, Research and Training, Indian Statistical Institute is reported to have said that no serious attempts have been made by those concerned to institute quality control on a national level although the system had yielded considerable benefits.

(b) The Government exercise compulsory Quality Control through the following legislations :—

- (i) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
- (ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- (iii) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955; and

- (iv) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

Voluntary Quality Control is exercised through the following legislations :

(i) Agriculture Produce Grading and Marketing Act; and

(ii) Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Act.

The Government had at one time considered the question of introducing a separate comprehensive legislation for quality control of goods meant for internal consumption. However, considering the complexities involved, the large number of products and the varying situations from area to area, it was not considered feasible to have any Central Order in this respect.

Amendment of Constitution to take away Property Right

162. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA) MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to amend the Constitution to take away the property right from the Fundamental Rights is under consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, by what time the decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in incidents of breaking and looting of wagons around Calcutta, Howrah and Assansol

163. SHRI CHANDRAPPA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidents of breaking and looting of wagons are increasing in and around Calcutta, Howrah and Assansol Zone ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the number of such cases during 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 so far and the total compensation paid by the Railways on this account ;

(d) the steps Government have taken and propose to take to check such incidents ; and

(e) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a), (b), (c) & (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Steps taken to check breaking and looting of wagons :

- (i) In order to avoid tampering with the consignments loaded in wagons, they are sealed, riveted, padlocked or E.P. Locked and provided with dunnage (in consignments susceptible to bleeding) ;
- (ii) In order to localise thefts, seal checking is done at every checking point ;
- (iii) Yards and goods sheds etc, are watched round the clock by the R.P.F. ;
- (iv) Trains carrying valuable commodities are escorted by the R.P.F. ;
- (v) Vulnerable sectors, yards/spots are patrolled by the R.P.F. with or without arms or by R.P.F. Dog Squads ;

- (vi) In order to localise bad spots, a Pilot Scheme has been introduced on selected pairs of stations on different railways, which include transshipment points, where loading and unloading of affected commodities is closely supervised ;
- (vii) Plain clothes staff of R.P.F. are deployed to collect intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals ;
- (viii) Special detective staff are detailed to collect intelligence regarding receivers of stolen property and raids are organised on their shops/godowns with the assistance of Police ;
- (ix) Crime Intelligence staff of Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board are deployed to conduct surprise raids to effect red-handed arrests of the culprits ;
- (x) Close co-ordination between the R.P.F. and the Government Railway Police and the Local Police is maintained at various levels to deal effectively with the criminals and receivers of stolen property ;
- (xi) Special drives are conducted against the receivers of stolen property and cases are prosecuted under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1965.

इंजीनियरिंग उद्योगों की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग

164. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंजीनियरिंग एसोसियेशन के अध्यक्ष ने यह कहा है कि 500 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का अतिरिक्त उत्पादन

इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग की उत्पादन क्षमता के पूर्ण उपयोग द्वारा प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जिससे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम ओझा) : (क) दि इंजीनियरिंग एसोसियेशन आफ इण्डिया के अध्यक्ष ने कहा था कि इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की भी गुंजाइश है ।

(ख) उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने लाइसेंस नीति को उदार कर दिया है जिसके अनुसार ऐसे एकक जिनका विनियोजन 1 करोड़ रुपये से कम है कुछ शर्तों के अधीन लाइसेंस से मुक्त कर दिये गये हैं । सरकार ने औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए उद्योगों की 'प्रतिबन्धित' सूची को भी समाप्त कर दिया है । सरकार आयात नीति को विशेषकर पूंजीगत सामान सम्बन्धी नीति को और भी उदार बना रही है / बनाने की सोच रही है ।

दोषपूर्ण मत पत्र

165. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में लोक सभा तथा कुछ राज्य विधान सभाओं के मध्यावधि चुनावों के सिलसिले में दोष-पूर्ण मत-पत्रों के स्थान पर कितने मत-पत्र छापने पड़े ;

(ख) उसका लेखा-जोखा रखने सम्बन्धी नियमों तथा विनियमों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दोष-पूर्ण

मत-पत्रों तथा क्रमानुसार नम्बर दिये गये मत-पत्रों को प्रत्याशियों और उनके दलों को दिखाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) से (घ). यह जानकारी सब राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से मंगाई जा रही है ।

Expert Committee to go into problems of Key Industries

166. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision in regard to the setting up of an Expert Committee to go into the problems of the key industries and to improve their performance ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). While no specific expert committee has been set up in respect of key industries as such, Government are seeking to ensure as far as possible that the production targets set for a number of key and essential sectors defined as core industries are effectively met. For this purpose, necessary coordination and follow up is effected through the Planning Commission and by the administrative Ministries.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries near Thumba Station

167. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 308 on the 24th November, 1970 regarding the setting up of small scale industries near Thumba station and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision in this regard ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) by what time a decision will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investment in Khadi and Village Industries

168. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether khadi and village industries are suffering from defective marketing ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have not made adequate investment in the khadi textile industry ;

(c) whether additional investment in khadi industry will open new avenues of employment in the rural areas of unemployed and under-employed peasants ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Sales have been showing a rising trend.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Yes, Sir

छोटी रेलवे (लाइट रेलवे) को बन्द करना

169. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत वर्षों में बिन स्थानों पर छोटी रेलवे लाइनों को बन्द किया गया है,

(ख) इन लाइनों को बन्द कर देने के परिणामस्वरूप बिन स्थानों पर व्यक्तियों की रोजगार हो गई है, और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को दूसरा रोजगार दिया गया है और शेष व्यक्तियों को कब तक रोजगार दिया जायगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे 1-9-70 में मालिक एवं संचालक कम्पनी द्वारा बन्द कर दी गयी है। इसी प्रकार, पश्चिम बंगाल में हवड़ा-आमता और हवड़ा-शेखाला लाइट रेलवे भी 1-1-1971 से मालिक तथा संचालक कम्पनियों द्वारा बन्द कर दी गयी है।

(ख) इन रेलों को बन्द किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे पर 1173, हवड़ा-आमता और हवड़ा-शेखाला दोनों लाइट रेलों पर कुल मिलाकर 1357 और कलकत्ता स्थित इन रेलों के मुख्यालयों के 219 कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं।

(ग) शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे के 1013 भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों को उत्तर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा जाच-परीक्षा के लिए बुलाया गया था ताकि यह निश्चय किया जाये कि उन्हें सरकारी रेलों के किन कामों पर लगाया जा सकता है। इस जाच-परीक्षा के लिए वास्तव में केवल 816 कर्मचारी उपस्थित हुए। जिन कर्मचारियों की इस प्रकार जाच-परीक्षा ली गयी थी उनमें से 124 को पहले ही नियुक्त किया जा चुका है। शेष कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की जा रही है। हावड़ा-आमता और हवड़ा-शेखाला लाइट रेलों के कर्मचारियों को पूर्व और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों पर नौवरी की पेशकश का ज्ञान था। पूर्व तथा दक्षिण पूर्व रेलों के कर्मचारियों संघों द्वारा इस का जोरदार विरोध किया गया जिस के कारण उनकी नियुक्ति करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका। इस स्थिति का विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि इन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी रेलों पर किस तरह शीघ्र नौकरी दी जा सकती है।

अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युतीकरण प्रतिशतता का कम होना

170. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या सिन्धु और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी जनसंख्या तथा विशाल क्षेत्रफल होते हुए भी वहाँ देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में विद्युतीकरण से लाभान्वित हुई जनसंख्या तथा क्षेत्रफल की प्रतिशतता बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका जिला-वार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का दिवाय उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बहने वाली नदियों के जल

का उपयोग करते हुए ऐसी पन-बिजली योजनाएं धारम्भ करने का है जिन से उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य पड़ोसी राज्यों को सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् सप्लाई की सुविधाएं जुटाई जा सकें ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो ऐसी परियोजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है तथा उसके परिणाम स्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश तथा इसके पड़ोसी राज्यों के औद्योगीकरण में कितनी प्रगति होने की सम्भावना है तथा उससे कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल जाने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) . (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थांत्य में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L.F-171/71]

(ग) और (घ) जलविद्युत् परियोजनाएं सामान्यतः राज्य प्राधिकरणों द्वारा हाथ में ली जाएंगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइनें

171 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान बड़ी तथा मीटर-गेज लाइनें बिछाने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कुछ नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के क्या नाम हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) (क) से (घ) . रेलवे विकास पर विचार किसी राज्यवार या क्षेत्रवार धारणाओं के अनुसार नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हित में समग्र विकास की दृष्टि से किया जाता है । चौथी योजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए बहुत सीमित निधि है और विकास/प्रतिरक्षा के लिए सर्वोच्च अग्रता की दृष्टि से अंतित्य होने पर केवल बहुत थोड़ी लाइनों का निर्माण चौथी योजना की अवधि में शुरू किया जायगा । अभी तक चौथी योजना में बनायी जान वाली नयी लाइनों के परतावों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । यह रहना अगामधिक होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र या अन्यथा) में पूरा या आंशिक रूप से पटने वाली किसी लाइन का निर्माण 1971-72 या चौथी योजना में शुरू किया जायगा या नहीं ।

मुरादाबाद से काठगोदाम की बड़ी रेलवे लाइन

172 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद से लेकर काठगोदाम तक एक नई बड़ी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने का है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य किस तारीख से हाथ में लिया जायेगा, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मुरादाबाद-बरेली बड़ी लाइन खण्ड के एक स्टेशन रामपुर से काठगोदाम के निकट

हलद्वानी तक बड़े आमान की रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए 1969-70 में नये सिरे से यानायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट से 1956-57 में दिये गये पहले सर्वेक्षण के इस निष्कर्ष की ही पुष्टि हुई है कि 92.0 किलोमीटर लम्बी यह लाइन, जिसके निर्माण पर 7.84 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आयगी, वित्तीय दृष्टि में अलाभप्रद होगी। इस लिए इस लाइन के निर्माण का विचार स्थगित कर दिया है।

Changes in the Rules on Poll Papers Inspection

173 SHRI R. KADANAPALLI Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether some changes in the rules on poll papers inspection have been considered by Government, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA MLN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI NIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Direct Train from Bulandshahr to Delhi

174 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to start a new direct train from Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh to Delhi, and

(b) if so when it is going to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Accidents occurred at Khurja Railway Station during 1970-71

175 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) how many Railway accidents occurred at the Khurja Railway junction, Northern Railway in the years 1970 and 1971 so far,

(b) the causes of those accidents, and

(c) the estimate of losses of Railway property?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) During the years 1970 and 1971 (upto 30.4.1971) there was only one train accident at Khurja Junction which occurred on 26.10.1970,

(b) This accident was due to the failure of railway staff

(c) The cost of damage to railway property involved in this accident was estimated at approximately Rs. 16,99,000/-

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Eastern Railway Medical Department

176, SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) what is the percentage of posts reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Eastern Railway's Medical Department, and

(b) the number of Health Inspectors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employed in the said Department?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A quota of 15% and 7½% for Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively is admissible in recruitment to categories the scales of which go beyond Rs 375/- p m, while for others the quota is 17% for Scheduled Castes and 7% for Scheduled Tribes

In promotion to selections posts in Class III where the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50%, a quota of 15% and 7½% is allowed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively

(b) On the Eastern Railway, there are two Health Inspectors belonging to Scheduled Castes and one belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Grade Rs 130 240

सरकारी क्षेत्र में इटली के सहयोग से स्कूटरों का निर्माण

177 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वेम्पा स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने वाली इटली की एव् कम्पनी ने सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने में सरकार को सहयोग देने का प्रस्ताव किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) जी, हा।

(ख) प्रस्ताव के तकनीकी और वित्तीय पहलुओं पर कम्पनी के प्रतिनिधियों से प्रारम्भिक वार्तालाप किए गये हैं। इस वार्तालाप के अनुसरण में, कम्पनी अपना पक्का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करेगी, जिसकी अब प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

भारतीय रेलवे में घेरावों के कारण रेलवे को हुई हानि

178 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों में भारतीय रेलवे में 'घेराव' के कुल कितने मामले हुए; और

(ख) इस के कारण भारती रेलवे को अनुमानत कितनी हानि हुई, और

(ग) 'घेराव' घातकों को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) (क) से (ग). सूचना मगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

होशंगाबाद मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट के कारखाने की स्थापना

180 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए 'ए' श्रेणी का खूना-पत्थर उपयुक्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिले होशंगाबाद में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के लिए दो आवेदन-पत्रों की सिफारिश की थी,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों का विकास करने एवम् अति-

रिक्त जूना-पत्थर का उपयोग करने हेतु लाइसेंस प्रदान करने का है और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री धनश्याम ओझा) (क) और (ख)
जी हाँ।

(ग) मामला विचारधीन है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Commission to Inquire into the Grievances and Working Conditions of Licensed Porters

181 SHRI KRISHNA HALDIR
Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
RAIL MANTRI be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had appointed a Commission to inquire into the grievances and working conditions of the licensed porters on the Railways if so the details thereof

(b) whether the Commission has submitted its report to Government

(c) if so, when it is likely to be published and

(d) if the reply of part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay in submitting the report

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMAN-
THAIYA) (i) A Study Group (and not a Commission) was constituted by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation to undertake a factual study of the working and living conditions of railway licensed porters and vendors employed on commission basis in railway departmental catering establishments. The details are given below —

Composition

Shri T V Anandan, M P,
Rajya Sabha.

Member.

Shri J B Sharma,
Asstt Director, Traffic (C),
Railway Board

Member

Shri J N Sharma,
Dy Director
Deptt of Labour and
Employment

Convenor

Terms of Reference

- (i) to study the working and living conditions of licensed railway porters and vendors employed on commission basis in railway departmental catering establishments and to report on any legitimate grievance which they might have,
 - (ii) to examine the adequacy of the basic amenities already provided to them by Railways or other agencies having regard to amenities available to comparable categories of workers,
 - (iii) to recommend improvements in their working and living conditions, and
 - (iv) to consider and make suggestions on any other related matters that the Study Group may deem fit
- (b) Yes
- (c) It has not been considered necessary to publish the said report
- (d) Does not arise

**Proposal to Constitute a Co-operative
Electricity Committee for Rural
Electrification on American
Pattern**

182 SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA :
SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDUT
MANTRI) be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a Co-operative Electricity Committee for rural electrification on the American pattern in the country ,

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee , and

(c) the time by which this Committee will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MENTRALAYA MAN UP MANTRI) (SHRI B N KURLEI) (a) to (c) In the United States of America, Federal assistance to accomplish rural electrification is provided through the Rural Electrification Administration set up by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. The Rural Electrification Administration provides loans at low rates of interest to borrowers for supplying electric power to rural areas. As the Power Companies showed little interest in using RIA loan funds to build electric lines in thinly populated rural territory, rural electric co-operatives were formed to provide electric services on a non-profit basis, and the bulk of finances of the Rural Electrification Administration is provided to rural co-operatives. The above pattern has been adapted to the special circumstances prevailing in India by setting up the Rural Electrification Corporation registered under the Companies Act, 1956, in July, 1969. The main objectives of the Corporation are to finance the rural electrification schemes of State Electricity Boards and to finance and promote rural electricity co-operatives in the country. The Corporation has been directed to adopt a project approach for financing economically viable schemes, the condition of viability being waived for a short initial period not exceeding five years in respect of schemes relating to backward areas and to advance loans on terms comparable to those advanced by the Government of India to other financing institutions. The Corporation have so far sanctioned 110 schemes covering all the State Electricity Boards at an estimated cost of Rs 62 crores. These Schemes, when completed will provide electricity to 9451 villages, energise 16438 irrigation pumpsets/

tubewells and supply electricity to 28410 small industries/agro industries. In addition, the Corporation has sanctioned about Rs 13 crores to the five rural electric co-operatives, which have been set up on a pilot basis. These co-operatives will electrify 729 villages, energise 27605 irrigation pumpsets and supply electricity to 1553 small and agro industries in their areas of operation.

Neglect of Surgical Instrument Industry in Punjab

183 DR SARADISH ROY Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported remark of Shri B L Mahajan, appearing in the 'Tribune' of 11th April, 1971 about the neglect of Surgical Instruments Industry in Punjab , and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRIALAYA MAN UP MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) (a) to (b) The information is being collected from the State Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Railway line from Kuttippuram to Guruvayoor

184 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for a new Railway line from Kuttippuram to Guruvayoor , and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Development of Footwear Training Centre in Trichur

185. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop the Footwear Training Centre in Trichur, Kerala into a major production centre, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaint regarding credit facilities to small scale industries in Kerala by Banks

186. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has received any complaint from the Kerala Government about the difficulties the small scale industries are facing in the State in getting credit facilities from the Nationalised Banks ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get over the difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Demand by Kerala for more Central help for their Major Irrigation Works

187. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any demand from the Kerala Government to increase the Central help to complete its Major Irrigation Works , and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KURELL) : (a) Yes. The Kerala Government had represented that the outlay provided in the State Budget for 1970-71 for some irrigation projects was inadequate and that a special assistance of Rs. 3.22 crores might be given to them during 1970-71, outside the Plan framework.

(b) Kerala's annual plan outlay for 1970-71 was Rs. 46 crores, out of which Central assistance was Rs. 31.75 crores. The resources position at the Centre was under great strain and it was not possible to provide the special assistance sought for by the Government of Kerala.

Industrial production in West Bengal after mid term poll

188. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial production improved in West Bengal after the formation of the popular Government in the State after the last mid-term poll ;

(b) if so, nature of the development,

(c) whether a number of sick mills are lying idle in West Bengal ; and

(d) the number and nature of such sick mills and the steps taken by Government to re-open them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). It is too early to make any worthwhile assessment of the situation in the short period of about two months that a Popular Government has been in position in the State.

(c) and (d). According to the State Government the total number of closed industrial units including small scale units by 27-3-1971 was 216. Among the various measures taken by the Government to re-open the closed industrial units, the most important ones are as follows :-

- (i) Formation of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation Limited, with Headquarters at Calcutta which would help in resolving the financial problems of the closed units.
- (ii) The enactment of the West Bengal Relief to Undertakings Act has enabled the State Government to grant moratorium against the repayment of debts incurred by sick/closed units.
- (iii) Where the closure is due to failure of the management, investigation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is ordered. In fact in 2 cases, viz. Braithwaite Company Limited and Gresham and Graven of India, Limited, the Central Government have taken over the management after such investigation.
- (iv) The State Government have sanctioned a number of incentives including price preference in State purchases for products manufactured in West Bengal, fiscal relief for new units at approved locations consisting of refund of sales tax, refund of octry or entry tax, assistance for investment in capital from financial institutions, acquisition of Government land on long lease, and assistance in drawing up feasibility report.
- (v) Provision has also been made in the new import policy for allocation of raw materials to closed small scale units.

Tender for Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme

189. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the **MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI)** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Adviser-in-charge of irrigation in West Bengal during President's rule in that State issued instructions to call for tender for Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme ;

(b) if so, whether the tender was floated ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when such a tender will be floated and work for Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme will be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA-MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have reported that the Adviser, Irrigation, during the President's Rule in the State, had issued verbal instructions to invite tenders for sluice and syphon forming part of the Dudba Basin Drainage Scheme. Tenders could not, however, be invited since formal orders of the Government, pending administrative approval of the scheme, were not issued.

(d) The administrative approval to the scheme is expected to be accorded soon and tenders will be invited thereafter. The work is expected to be started in December, 1971.

Issue of licences for setting up of new Industries in Tamil Nadu

190. **SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM :** Will the **MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIC VIKAS MANTRI)** be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of licences issued for new industries to be set up in Tamil Nadu during the years 1969, 1970, 1971 (upto April) separately ; and

(b) the names of projects in respect of which the licence have not started the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIC VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) During the period from 1st January, 1969 to 31st March 1971, 7 industrial licences, as distinct from letters of intent, have been issued for the establishment of new undertakings in Tamil Nadu. A statement showing brief details of these licences is attached.

(b) Ordinarily, it takes 2 to 3 years for a new industrial undertaking to commence production. The licences would, therefore, be at various stages of implementation.

STATEMENT

S No	Name of the Undertaking	Location	Item of manufacture	Date of issue of licence
1	2	3	4	5
1	M s Sankara Subbiah and Co., Rasapalavam	Madras	Cotton powerloom Cloth	22 1 1969
2	M s Sundaram Fasteners (P) Ltd., 37 Mount Road, Madras	Madras	(1) High Tensile Bolts and nuts etc (2) Set Screws etc (3) Rivets	14 2 1969
3	M s Indian Oil Corp'n Ltd., (Marketing Div.) 254 C, Dr Annie Besant Road, Priestly Road, Bombay 25	Tondiarpet Tamil Nadu	Automotive and Industrial Grades of Lubricating oils	25 9 1969
4	M s S S M Finishing Centre, Salem Main Road, Komalapalavam (Via), Erode (S. Riv.)	Tamil Nadu	(1) Cloth Bleaching (2) Cloth Mercerising (3) Cloth Finishing (4) Cloth Dyeing (5) Cloth Printing	28 4 1970
5	M/s, Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd 28 Appolo Street, Fort, Bombay 1	Tamil Nadu	Polyester Staple Fibre	22 4 1970
6	M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., UCO Commercial Bank Building Parliament Street, New Delhi	Tamil Nadu	Zinc strips, coils and plates	15 2 1971
7	Shri L. G. Varadarajulu, India House, Trichy Road, Coimbatore-18	Ponneri (Tamil Nadu)	Reclaimed Rubber	8 2 1971

Water Cooler at Bakhtiyarpur Railway Station (Eastern Railway) lying idle

191 SHRI B K MODAK Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the brand new water cooler installed at Bakhtiyarpur (Bihar) Railway Station is lying idle for the last six months, if so, the reason therefor,

(b) whether any action had been taken by Govt to put it in order, and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) The water cooler received from M/s American Refrigerator Co Ltd, for use at Bakhtiyarpur Station has not been commissioned due to some functional defects noticed after installation. As the equipment is covered under warranty the firm has been advised to rectify the defect on an urgent basis to expedite its commissioning.

Inquiry against Britannia Company

192 SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have ordered a probe into the affairs of the Britannia Company, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) M/s Britannia Engineering Co., Ltd Calcutta is engaged in the manufacture of several items included in the Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 viz railway rolling stock, road rollers, tea machinery, Jute machinery, etc. The Company, which employs about 2000 workers closed down in October, 1970. The

Government of West Bengal suggested to the Central Government that an investigation should be ordered under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 into the working of this company so that action could be taken to re-open the closed works of the Company. Government of India, in exercise of powers conferred by Section 15 of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 appointed a committee for making an investigation into the affairs of the company under the Chairmanship of Shri S M Ghosh, Joint Secretary Ministry of Industrial Development. The Committee has submitted its report in 18.5.1971. The report is under consideration.

Issue of Licences to big Companies

193 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the names of Companies having assets valued at Rs 5 crores or more to whom new licences have been given after the receipt of the Report of the Monopolies Commission, and

(b) the reasons for issuing new licence to those Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) (a) The Monopolies Inquiry Commission submitted its report to Government on the 31st October, 1965. The names of Companies in the private sector with assets valued at Rs 5 crores or more to whom industrial licences for the establishment of new Industrial Undertakings have been granted during the period from 1st November 1965 to 31st March, 1971 are given in the list attached.

(b) The licences were issued on merits due consideration.

Statement

1 Indian Aluminium Co Ltd, Calcutta

2. Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Gammon India Ltd., Bombay.
4. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.
5. Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta.
6. Indian Dye-stuff Industries Ltd., Bombay.
7. Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain.
8. Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd., Calcutta.
9. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
10. Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Bombay.
11. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.
12. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta.
13. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona.
14. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay.
15. Siemens Engineering and Mfg. Co. of India Ltd. Bombay,
16. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., Solan.
17. Alkali and Chemical Corp'n. of India Ltd., Calcutta.
18. K. C. P. Ltd., Madras.
19. Electric Construction and Eqpt. Co. Calcutta.
20. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.
21. Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta
22. Sen Raleigh Ltd., Calcutta.
23. Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd., Bombay.
24. Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Bombay.
25. The Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Printing Co. Ltd, Ahmedabad.
26. Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta.

Growth Rate of Industrial Production

194. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) what is the growth rate of industrial production in 1970-71 and how it compares with the two previous years ;

(b) the major items in which quantitatively there has been increase or decrease in production and in the case of the latter the reasons therefor ;

(c) Whether at the current production trends the Fourth Plan targets can be fulfilled for the different items ; and

(d) if not, what are the items whose targets cannot be reached and the steps taken to increase their production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRILAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination.

Statement

Figures of industrial production are not available for the fiscal year 1970-71, but only upto the end of December, 1970. Therefore, a comparison of the growth rate in industrial production can be made only by Calendar years. The statement given in Annexure I gives the growth rate of industrial production in 1970 as compared to 1969 and 1968.

2. It will be seen from statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 172/71*] that production in most items has increased. Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 172/71*] Spells out the items where production has declined in 1970, and also briefly gives the proximate reasons for the decline in production.

Working results of Public Sector Projects under Ministry of Industrial Development

195. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the unit-wise performance and working results during 1970-71 of the public sector projects under his Ministry and how it stands comparison with the previous year's working ;

(b) what was the unutilised capacity in each unit and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to run the units to the maximum rated capacities and to avert losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) There are 17 public sector undertakings under this Ministry as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 173/71*]. Of these, three undertakings, namely National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd. and Hindustan Cables Ltd. earned profits in the year 1969-70. Three undertakings, namely M/s. Machine Tool Corporation of India ; Hindustan Paper Corporation and M/s. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Pvt. Ltd. were either in construction or preliminary stages. Among the remaining undertakings, the two units which incurred heavy losses were Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. two companies, which are manufacturing heavy electrical equipment. These two undertakings are engaged in the manufacture of very sophisticated capital equipment for power projects where the gestation period for manufacturing units, inevitably extends over many years and where it was anticipated even when the plants were planned that they would break-even financially only after a number of years.

During 1970-71, most of these undertakings have reported substantial improve-

ment in their manufacturing programme and activities. Details regarding the profits and losses incurred by each of these undertakings, during the above year, are not however, immediately available and will be available within the next few months. However, efforts were made to ensure that the production targets set for this period were achieved by the various undertakings.

(b) While there has been an increase in the utilisation of installed capacity in the case of most of the plants, full utilisation of capacity could not be effected in some units, partly because production capacity is gradually being built-up as in the case of heavy electrical equipment manufactures. In some of the other plants, full utilisation of capacity was not able to take place because the order position, which showed improvement but did not fully cover the capacity of plant as also because of certain other unavoidable difficulties, including labour-management problems.

(c) A careful review is being undertaken regarding the working of each unit. Their target for the next few months, the order position in each case labour management relations, together with various other measures to increase production in each unit is being carefully worked out.

It is expected that as a result of the review and the various measures for improvement adopted by the undertakings, their production capacity as also the working of each plant, would register substantial improvement during the next year.

Scheme for Rural Electrification for the Fourth Plan

196. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes prepared for rural electrification in the current year and for the remaining period of the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the extent of their employment potential and the amount sanctioned ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure their full implementation within the prescribed period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANT-RALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) With a view to increasing food production, rural electrification schemes are being oriented by the states towards energisation of pumpsets. About 3.3 lakhs of agricultural pumpsets are expected to be energised during the current year and another 8.42 lakhs pumpsets during the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan period. Incidentally, 18,000 villages are expected to be electrified during the current year and another 38,000 villages during the remaining two years of Fourth Plan.

(b) the estimated expenditure on rural electrification during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 600 crores out of which Rs. 160 crores are expected to be incurred during the year 1971-72. While it may not be possible to indicate the specific employment potential of this outlay, it is expected that about 18% of the outlay is expected to be incurred in providing employment to labour.

(c) the Government of India have set up the Rural Electrification Corporation as a public sector undertaking to provide financial assistance for rural electrification schemes sponsored by the various State Electricity Boards. This assistance is in addition to the outlays provided in the State Plan.

Various State Governments and Union Territories have already geared up their arrangements to fulfil their targets. Arrangements have also been made for the import of essential materials which are not available in the country.

Claims paid by Railways

197. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims made and the amounts paid against them by the Railways during the last three years ;

(b) the reasons on account of which such claims have arisen ;

(c) what is the machinery to varify the claims and then to fix responsibility ; and

(d) the steps being taken to tighten the administration so that claims may be reduced to the minimum ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Number of new claims preferred and gross amount of compensation paid during the last three years namely 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (upto 28.2.1971) are given below :—

Year	No. of new claims preferred	Gross amount of compensation paid (Rs. in thousands)
1968-69	7,20,036	10,17,88
1969-70	7,00,082	11,23,75
1970-71 (upto 28.2.71)	6,39,780	10,96,17

(b) The main reasons giving rise to claims are (i) loss of complete packages/ consignments, (ii) theft of complete packages/consignments, (iii) pilferages, (iv) damage by wet, (v) delay in transit, (vi) breakage and (vii) leakage.

(c) A Separate Claims Branch under the Chief Commercial Superintendent exists on different Zonal Railways to verify and settle claims for compensation and to fix staff responsibility.

(d) The following are the more important steps taken by the Railways with a view to preventing claims for compensation :—

(i) proper riveting and E.P. Locking of wagons carrying valuable goods so as to prevent running train thefts ;

- (ii) insistence on provision of dunnage where required in case, for instance of wagon load consignments of sugar, grains and pulses and oil seeds ,
- (iii) ensuring pad locking of brake vans, luggage vans and parcel vans etc ,
- (iv) escorting of important goods trains by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections
- (v) patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force personnel as also by Railway Protection Force Dog Squads in vulnerable and major yards ,
- (vi) checking of rivets and seals of all loaded wagons at transshipment points before these are unloaded and transhipped ,
- (vii) introduction of a Pilot Scheme in order to localise bad spots so as to select pairs of stations on different Railways which include transshipment points, where loading/unloading of affected commodities is closely supervised ,
- (viii) collection of crime intelligence and conducting of surprise raids by the staff of the crime Intelligence Branch of Railways as well as the Central Crime Bureau, Railway Board, with a view to tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen railway property under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 ,
- (ix) maintenance of close coordination between Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and State Police Officers to deal with criminals and receivers of stolen properties ;
- (x) Shadowing of trains/wagons loaded with foodgrains, sugar, oil seeds etc , by Railway Protection Force Staff in order to detect the modus-
- operandi of crimes and the areas where they are common and to arrest the criminals ,
- (xi) loading of bigged consignments at transshipment points in the middle of the wagon leaving about 30 to 60 centimetres of empty space near the walls all around, in cases where a full wagonload of broad gauge is transhipped into two full metre gauge wagons or where one wagonload of metre gauge is transhipped into one full broad gauge wagon ,
- (xii) tightening up of security measures in and around goods sheds and at transshipment points,
- (xiii) proper packing and marking of packages, labelling of wagons to avoid their going astray,
- (xiv) emphasis on correct documentation and securing relevant documents with wagons,
- (xv) proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading
- Utilisation of Western and Eastern Kamla Canals Hampered due to non-completion of Regulators near King's Canal**
- 198 SHRI BHOOGENDRA JHA Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state
- (a) whether utilisation of the Western and Eastern Kamla canals in the Darbhanga District of Bihar is hampered due to non-completion of regulators near King's Canal for Western and in river Dhoir for the Eastern Kamla canals , and
- (b) whether both the regulators are to be completed in June to enable irrigation during the coming cultivating season and if so, by which date ?
- THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI**

B.N. KUREEL : (a) and (b). The King's Canal is being at present fed from the Western Kamla Canal by temporary arrangements made every year. A permanent structure is under construction. The foundations, sheet piling and barrels for this structure have been already completed and the structure is programmed to be completed in all respects before the coming monsoons.

An aqueduct over the Dhori stream is needed on the Eastern Kamla Canal to extend the canal and achieve the planned potential. The design of the aqueduct has since been finalised. Work on the structure is proposed to be taken up by the Government of Bihar in the next working season (after the 1971 monsoons, and is expected to be completed before the 1972 monsoons.

Project allowance to Railway workers of Barauni-Garhara area

199. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the **MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI)** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board through its letter dated the 28th February, 1971 had in principle conceded the demand for Project Allowance to the Railway workers of Barauni-Garhara area and had promised therein to finalise details within a fortnight ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not doing it in time, as promised

(c) whether the Railway Minister had told a delegation of Members of Parliament that granting of Project Allowance would entail an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs ;

(d) if so, what was the total loss to the Railways in the 33-day old strike and whether demands were conceded ; and

(e) the present state of affairs at Barauni ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMAN-

THAIYA) : (a) and (b). Project Allowance is granted to employees of Central Government Departments other than the Railways as well as of Public Sector Undertakings to compensate them for lack of facilities like housing, medical, marketing etc. It was accepted in principle that such of the Railway staff in Barauni-Garhara area working under the above conditions could be eligible for this allowance. On ascertaining details however, it was found that the Railway staff in the area were having these amenities and, as such, were not eligible for this allowance,

The issue of claim for payment of Project Allowance to Railway staff working at certain other places is now before the Board of Arbitration under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery. The decision on the same will provide the basis for deciding the claims at places like Barauni also.

(c) Yes, and it was stated that expenditure will come to Rs. 40 lakhs.

(d) Approximately Rs. 53 lakhs.

(e) The situation is now normal.

Comparative Consumption of Power in North Bihar, Bihar and India

200. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the **MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI)** be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of power in North Bihar, in the whole of Bihar and the whole of India ; and

(b) the concrete steps being taken to remove the gap between availability of power and consumption thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) The per capita consump-

tion of electricity during 1969-70 was as under :

North Bihar	...	8 kwh
Whole of Bihar	...	62 kwh
All India	...	83 kwh

(b) The following steps are being taken to increase the availability of power in North Bihar :

- (1) The North Bihar power system has been interlinked with the South-Bihar system which enables transfer of 50MW of power from South to North Bihar.
- (2) Generating capacity of the Barauni Thermal Power Station is being augmented by the addition of one generating unit of 110 MW.
- (3) Feasibility of locating a thermal power station in North Bihar is under investigation.
- (4) The sub-transmission and distribution net-work is being strengthened by construction of new lines and sub-stations.

Rehabilitation of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga

201. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the present state of affairs of the Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga with regard to its rehabilitation and beginning of production of all the units;

(b) whether the employees of the Darbhanga units have not been taken back ; and

(c) if so, their number and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRA-LAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI

GHANSHYAM OJA) : (a) to (c). The information is indicated below :—

Messrs. Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., have granted a letter of intent for putting up two units one in Assam for the manufacture of 36,000 tonnes per annum of pulp and 27000 tonnes per annum of paper and the other in Bihar for the manufacture of 4500 tonnes per annum of pulp and 13,5000 tonnes per annum of speciality paper.

2. The firm's requirements for imported capital goods and their proposal for foreign collaboration has been approved.

3 The firm is negotiating financial assistance with the Industrial Development Bank.

4. The Firm's Negotiations are in progress with Railway Authorities for the restoration of the railway siding at Rameshwar-nagar (Darbhanga).

5. A team of technical staff is busy inspecting the condition of the plant and machinery which were imported by the Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., in 1963-64, so that there may be no held up in the progress in the erection and the starting up of production.

6. Both the Units of the Mills are expected to go into production by December, 1972.

7. After the rehabilitation of the Company the present management took over the firm from the Joint Receivers on 19.7.70. At that time there were 46 employees in the Company and they have been taken in toto by the new management.

Fire in Bombay Howrah Express Train between Champa and Baraduar (South Eastern Railway)

202. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of fire in the running train 29 Dn. Bombay-Howrah Express between Champa and Baraduar Station (South Eastern Railway) recently ; and

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in the said fire ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, who held his statutory inquiry into this accident, the fire appears to have been caused as a result of a live cinder escaping from the engine chimney, lodging in the crevices between the roof and the body of the coach and igniting the roof material from where the fire spread rapidly due to strong breeze and high speed of the train.

(b) In this accident, 12 persons were killed and 7 injured of whom 4 were hurt grievously.

Inability of State Electricity Boards to discharge their commitments due to shortage of electric material

205. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in view of the chronic shortage of materials such as steel, poles, wire, cables, transformers, switch gears and meters, the State Electricity Boards are not in a position to discharge their commitments ;

(b) whether all the Electricity Boards are paying higher rates for their material requirements than anticipated, with the result that there is an imbalance in their budgets ;

(c) whether the entire plan of electrification has received a setback and the various State Boards are competing with one another by offering higher prices for available materials ; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to meet the shortage of materials and to stop unhealthy competition among the State Electricity Boards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) The country-

wide shortage of raw materials, specially steel and aluminium, has impeded to some extent progress of works of the State Electricity Boards.

(b) and (c). The requirements of steel for Power Projects/State Electricity Boards including Rural Electrification Schemes are received from the Projects/State Electricity Boards by the Central Water and Power Commission. Only those requirements of steel of the State Electricity Boards/Project authorities are posed by the Central Water and Power Commission to the Joint Plant Committee which are to be utilised directly in the implementation of the projects either through departmental works or through fabricators. Steel requirements of manufacturers for conductors, transformers, generating equipments, switchgears etc. are provided under the industrial quotas of the DGTD to the various manufacturers. In so far as Steel materials are concerned those are being purchased by the State Electricity Boards from producers at the rates fixed by the Joint Plant Committee from time to time. No cases of competition of offering higher prices by various Electricity Boards have come to the notice to this Ministry.

(d) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There has been countrywide shortfall in the supply of essential raw materials for Irrigation and Power Projects/State Electricity Boards. The steps being taken for meeting the shortfall are as under :—

1. STEEL

All possible steps are being taken for getting maximum allocation of steel from indigenous production through Joint Plant Committee/Steel Priority Committee. To meet the shortfalls imports are resorted to. For this purpose a review was taken in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power recently when the representatives of the Ministries of Steel and Finance were also present and it was decided to allow bulk imports of most

critical sections of steel viz. M/S. Plates and M/S. Angles etc. Action to import a part requirements of 23180 M.T. valuing Rs. 2.75 crores has already been taken. Further imports during 1971-72 are under process. During the course of the year 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 3.01 crores was released for import of 25000 MT of most critical sections of steel required for Rural Electrification.

2 ALUMINIUM

In respect of E. C. Grade aluminium (for conductors and cables) for Power schemes allocations are made by D.G.T.D. and the Directorate of Small Scale industries to the manufacturers. After assessing the indigenous availability imports have been allowed by the Ministry of Mines and Metals to meet the shortfall. The Ministry of Mines and Metals have agreed to allow imports to some extent and to review the position further in consultation with the Ministry of Industrial Development to allow further imports, if necessary.

3. OTHER RAW MATERIALS

Other raw materials like copper and zinc essential for manufacture of power equipment are allocated by the D.G.T.D. In respect of manufactured items for the Power Programmes shortages have been experienced in respect of Power Transformers and Distribution Transformers. The position was reviewed recently in a meeting with the manufacturers by the D.G.T.D. when the protracted delivery schedules for Power Transformers were reduced to 24 months instead of earlier delivery schedule of 38 months. Similarly, for distribution transformers the periods of deliveries have been brought down to 4 to 6 months as against 12 months earlier. Import of raw material for this industry has also been allowed on a liberalised basis.

Indigenous clearances are also given by the D.G.T.D. to the C.W. and P.C. for the import of these items which are not available from the indigenous sources of which may be very much in short supply and may be required by the Boards urgently.

Government Servants in Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Industrial Development

206 SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants either retired or in service, who are acting as Chairman or Managing Director in the Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry as on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the number out of them of those whose residences are in Delhi although the Undertakings are outside Delhi ;

(c) what are the terms and tenure of these persons ; and

(d) the number out of those in service who have opted for permanent service in the Public Sector Undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). There are thirteen such persons. Of these, 3 persons are working in New Delhi as the registered offices of these units are in New Delhi.

(c) The emoluments of Chairmen/Managing Directors in the Public Sector Undertakings are fixed in one or another grade of salaries for senior management posts in the public sector, depending on the size and capital investment of each project and the suitability and qualifications of the officer. Apart from their pay fixed in those Grades, they are eligible to other allowances and facilities as per rules adopted by the respective Companies. Their deputation is generally for a period of 3-4 years but their term can be extended upto six years.

(d) Three.

Loss sustained by N.P.C.C. Ltd.

207. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss sustained by the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. during the last three years ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to cut down the administrative and other expenditure of the Corporation and to ensure its economical working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The loss incurred by the National Projects Construction Corporation during the last three years is as follows :

1968-69	Rs. 104.99 lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 100.17 lakhs
1970-71	Accounts not yet finalised.

(b) a number of steps have been taken to improve the working of the Corporation. In order to effect economies in Administrative overheads, the strength of staff at the Headquarters Offices and field units is constantly kept under review. A number of posts have been abolished and certain vacancies have not been filled in. Further economies have been effected in contingent expenditure of the offices at Headquarters and the field units. A number of steps are being taken for ensuring more economical working. The system of execution of work by departmental labour and/or piece worker is being frequently reviewed to ensure the maximum economy in the execution of works. Steps have been taken to minimise the types of equipment to ensure economy in maintenance and also to dispose of machinery declared obsolete or not considered fit for economical utilisation by the Corporation. Efforts are being made to secure more orders so as to reduce the burden of overheads.

कतकू बांध परियोजना की प्रगति

208. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कतकू बांध परियोजना के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है और केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के लिए कितनी धन राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त परियोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार अपना पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान नहीं कर रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कु रील) : (क) उत्तरी कोयल नदी पर कतकू पर एक बांध के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट की, जो बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है, इस समय केंद्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग में जांच हो रही है ।

(ख) नहीं ।

बिहार के तिलैया बांध परियोजना में प्रगति

209. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिलैया बांध परियोजना, जहाँ से एक नहर निकाल कर गया जिले के रजौली क्षेत्र को पानी सप्लाई करने का विचार है, के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त परियोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार अपना पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान कर रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). दामोदर घाटी निगम के वर्तमान तिलैया बांध से जल के व्यपवर्तन के लिए राज्य सरकार के प्रस्तावों की दामोदर घाटी नियम द्वारा नियुक्त एक विशेषज्ञ समिति

द्वारा जिसमें केंद्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग, दामोदर घाटी नियम, बिहार सरकार और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जाच की जा रही है।

हजारी बाग (बिहार) में कागज मिल का स्थापित किया जाना

210 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हजारी बाग जिले के जंगलो से डालमिया नगर कागज मिल को लकड़ी और बाम के सप्लाई किए जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए हजारी बाग जिले में ही एक बड़ी कागज मिल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) क्या बिहार के हजारी बाग जिले में औद्योगिक बस्ती स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम श्रोत्रा) (क) हजारीबाग जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़ी कागज मिल स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी लुगदी तथा कागज बनाने के लिए डालमिया नगर की एक गैर-सरकारी फर्म से विद्यमान कार्य के विस्तार के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम तथा 'हिन्दुस्तान स्टील बाहरी' के लिए माल डिब्बों की कमी

211. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला क्षेत्रों को विशेषकर माल डिब्बों की कमी के कारण अत्यन्त कठिनाई उठानी पड़ी थी और कोयला उद्योग प्रायः ठप्प हो गया है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गैर-सरकारी उद्योग अपने निजी प्रयास से माल डिब्बे प्राप्त कर लेते हैं परन्तु राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील बाहरी को माल डिब्बों की कमी की समस्या का लगातार सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तया) (क) 1969-70 की तुलना में—1970-70 में बाहरी कोयला क्षेत्रों से कोयले के लदान में सुधार हुआ है। चालू वर्ष में भी यही रख वायम है। लेकिन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना से 1970-71 में पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों से कोयले के लदान में कमी हुई है। यह आंशिक रूप से अग्रस्त, 1970 तक पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में भाग में कमी आने कारण और उसके बाद यह कमी पूर्वी क्षेत्र में रेलों द्वारा गभीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करने के कारण हुई जो उनके नियंत्रण के बाहर थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Industrial concerns with American Collaboration

212 SHRI SURINDRA MOHANTY : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVL- LOPMENT) (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial concerns established under Indo-American collaboration so far, and

(b) the total quantum of loan and/or assistance received by these concerns from

the rupee account of PL 480 Fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MIN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) (a) . 577 cases involving collaboration between Indian and American parties have been approved by the Government during the years the 1957-70.

(b) A total amount of Rs 126,26,40 100 has been extended as loan from the rupee account of PL 480 Fund to various Indian firms having American collaboration or otherwise

Introduction of New Trains in Orissa

213 SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new trains introduced in the country from 1st April 1971, and

(b) whether it is a fact that no new train has been introduced in Orissa notwithstanding the present demands from the travelling public of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMAN-THAIYA) (a) A total of 50 trains including 24 suburban services, have been introduced/extended from 1 4 1971

(b) Yes, because no such train is justified by traffic considerations except extension of No 461 462 from Bhadrak to Puri, which has not been found possible on account of lack of capacity on Bhadrak-Khurda Road section.

Opening of a halt at Budhapanka, Talcher Branch Line (South Eastern Railway)

214 SHRI DEVI NIDRA SATPATHY : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received petitions from a large number of people requesting for opening a Passenger Halt at Budhapanka in Talcher Branch Railway ; line South Eastern Railway and;

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMAN-THAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal to open a train halt at Budhapank between Meramandali and Talcher stations could not be accepted as on examination it was found that it would result in heavy recurring financial loss.

Irrigation Projects to be set up during 1971-72 in Mysore State

215 SHRI K LAKKAPPA : will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects to be set up during the year 1971-72 in Mysore State .

(b) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to that State for such irrigation projects, and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KURELL : (a) The following new irrigation projects have been approved by the Planning Commission in the last one year for inclusion in the developmental plans of Mysore :

Project	Cost (Rs lakhs)	Benefits (Acres)
1 Taraka Reservoir Project	170	18,000
2 Sigarcaddakere Reservoir Project.	49 28	2,000
3. Gundal Reservoir Project.	192 15	10,000

(b) and (c). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for irrigation projects are provided by State Governments from within their Plan outlays.

The plan outlay for Mysore for 1971-72 is Rs. 70 crores, out of which Central assistance is Rs. 34.6 crores. The outlay proposed for major and medium irrigation projects is Rs. 13.97 crores.

Non-utilisation of irrigation Potential created by Rajasthan canal

216. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the MINISTER IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government are suffering heavy losses due to non-utilisation of irrigation potential created by the Rajasthan Canal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to convert these losses into gains ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) : No, Sir. The actual utilisation has in fact been more than that envisaged in the 1969 Project Report. The utilisation of irrigation potential created on major irrigation projects, like Rajasthan Canal, always takes place progressively. The progress depends upon the availability of perennial water, development of the commanded area etc, Rajasthan Canal would receive perennial supplies on completion of Beas Dam at Pong by 1973-74. The work on development of the area is also in progress.

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

Manufacture of Consumer goods in Public Sector

218. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI)

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up industrial units in the public sector to manufacture consumer goods to remove the present monopoly of production of such goods by the private sector;

(b) if so, details of the scheme; and

(c) whether the Central Government have also asked the state Government to set up industries in the public sector for manufacturing consumer goods so that the goods could be made available to the people at cheaper rates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). It is intended that the role of the public sector would, in the future, be extended even beyond the industries specifically reserved for the public sector in the Industrial policy Resolution of 1956 and would extend to projects relating to various products, including consumer industries where major production gaps are likely to arise in the coming years. With this end in view, some proposals for the manufacture of certain consumer goods in the public sector are under consideration and the techno-economic feasibility of some of these schemes is being worked out.

(c) In addition to public sector projects directly under the aegis of the Central Government the state Industrial development corporations are also examining proposals to set up industries, some of which relate to consumer goods.

Deteriorating Quality of Cars

219. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of the cars has much deteriorated in spite of the increase in their prices allowed to the manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure proper control on the quality of cars produced in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving complaints about the deterioration in the quality of cars manufactured in the country. In July, 1967, Government had appointed an expert committee, named the Motor car Quality Enquiry committee, to investigate into the causes of the deterioration in the quality of cars and to suggest remedial measures. The committee made a number of recommendation for improving the quality of cars. These were communicated to the car manufacturers for compliance. In order to ensure compliance, statutory directions under section 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, were also issued to the car manufacturers in respect of the more important of these recommendations. In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the committee, a proposal to set up a Technical Audit cell for the car industry is also being pursued.

In order to bring about better balance between supply and demand and to create healthy competition, Government have also decided, in principle, to set up a project in the public sector for the manufacture of passenger cars of a proven foreign design with a capacity of 50,000 Nos. per annum. Letters of intent have also been issued to three parties in the private sector for the establishment of new undertakings for the manufacture of Passenger cars based on indigenous designs and resources.

Crisis in Bhakra Power Station

220. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been draw to the power crisis developed recently due to substantial decline in the generation of power at the Bhakra power Station ;

(b) whether Government have inquired into the causes of this decline in power generation at Bhakra; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the decline and the step taken by Government to check it and to improve power generation at Bhakra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes. There has been reduced power generation at Bhakra due to the reservoir not filling to its normal full capacity at the end of the last monsoon due to inadequate rainfall in its catchment area and poor river inflows thereafter. The matter has been reviewed from time to time and action taken to regulate the releases from the reservoir to meet the reasonable requirements of irrigation and power in the area. Allocation to the various participant states and other common pool consumers have also been made consistent with the availability of power. Relief has also been arranged from outside the Bhakra Service area such as from the Satpura Thermal Station in Madhya Pradesh and the DESU Thermal power station. All available additional sources of power generation such as the stand-by diesel sets have been brought into service. Additional diesel generating sets have also been sanctioned for installation in Punjab.

In the states of Punjab and Haryana cuts on power consumption have been enforced.

Consumption of the centrally owned Nangal Fertilizer Factory has been reduced to the bare minimum of 60 MW as against its normal requirement of 160 MW and the relief arising therefrom distributed to the participants suitably.

जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में छोटी कार परियोजना की स्थापना किये जाने की मांग

221. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करें कि :

क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जबलपुर में छोटी कार परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिये भारत सरकार के पाम कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह ज्ञान है कि जबलपुर अच्छी सड़क और रेल संचार सुविधाओं से सम्पन्न तथा केन्द्रीय रूप में स्थित है और राज्य सरकार भूमि, जल तथा विद्युत जैसी सभी आवश्यक सुविधाओं को देने के लिये तैयार है और जबलपुर से एक नवी वैश्विक पंक्ती पहले से ही है ? और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिध्वेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) यानी कारों के बनाने के लिये प्रस्तावित सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना के स्थापना स्थल के प्रश्न पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि प्रस्तावित परियोजना की जबलपुर में स्थापना के बारे में उनके अनुरोध पर उचित समय पर अन्य सरकारों से इसी प्रकार के प्राप्त हुए अनुरोधों के साथ ही उचित विचार किया जायेगा ।

वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना

222. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करें कि :

(क) 27 दिसम्बर, 1970 से 31 मार्च, 1971 तक उद्योगों और वाणिज्यिक उद्यमों को स्वीकृत विभिन्न प्रकार के लायसेंसों का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) उन लायसेंसों का क्या मूल्य है, तथा उन फार्मों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें इन लायसेंसों की मंजूरी दी गई थी , और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इस अवधि के दौरान मंजूर लायसेंसों की क्या तुलनात्मक स्थिति है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनंजयम श्रीका) (क) और (ख). काम चालू रखने वाले लाइसेंसों के अतिरिक्त 27 दिसम्बर, 1970 से 31 मार्च, 1971 तक की अवधि में 75 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गये हैं । यह स्पष्ट कर देना आवश्यक है कि काम चालू रखने वाले लाइसेंसों, जो ऐसे मामलों से संबंधित हैं जहाँ उपक्रम स्थापित कर दिये गये थे अथवा उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये थे अथवा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में जो पहले लाइसेंस से मुक्त कर दिये गये थे सम्बंधित औद्योगिक एकक किन्तु 18 फरवरी, 1970 से नई लाइसेंस नीति के लागू हो जाने से पुन लाइसेंस के अधीन आ गये, को छोड़कर, एक बार पहले दिये आशय पत्रों की शर्तें जब पूरी कर ली जाती हैं तो उन्हीं आशय पत्रों को परिवर्तित करके साम्प्रदायिक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के रूप से दिया जाता है । औद्योगिक लाइसेंस निर्माण के लिये स्वीकृत वस्तु हेतु विशिष्ट क्षमता के दिये जाते हैं, विशिष्ट मूल्यों के नहीं । जारी किये गये सभी लाइसेंसों के विस्तृत ध्योरे जिनमें आवेदकों के नाम और निर्माण की जाने वाली वस्तुएं आदि दी हुई होती हैं, यदि ही बीकली 'बुलेटिन आफ

इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस, दि वीकली 'इंडियन ट्रेड जर्नल, एण्ड दि मंचली', 'जर्नल आफ इण्डस्ट्रीस एण्ड ट्रेड' में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इन प्रकाशनो की प्रतियां मंद के लय में भेज दी जाती है।

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों में चालू वर्ष की अवधि में जारी किये गये प्रचार के लाटमेंसो (काम चालू रखने वाले लाइसेंसों के अलावा) की संख्या नीचे दी गई है—

अवधि	लाइसेंसों की संख्या
27.12.67 से 31.3.68	60
27.12.68 से 31.3.69	61
27.12.69 से 31.3.70	48

लघु उद्योगों की वित्तीय सहायता

223. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में लघु उद्योगों के विकास हेतु किसी योजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता संबंधी विश्व बैंक की मजूरी प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और इससे होने वाले सम्भावित लाभ का राज्यवार व्योम क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिधेश्वरप्रसाद) . (क) जी नहीं,

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठने।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का पूरा होना

224. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने समस्त राजस्थान नहर-परियोजना को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस परियोजना पर कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) सिंचाई और विद्युत के क्षेत्रों में इस परियोजना में लाभान्वित होने वाले राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना लाभ होगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बीजनाथ कुरील) (ब) जी नहीं। राजस्थान नहर परियोजना राजस्थान सरकार की राज्य योजना का अंग है।

(ख) परियोजना के प्रथम चरण के चौथी योजनावधि के अंत तक काफी हद तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) इस परियोजना से केवल राजस्थान राज्य को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

Running of a Train between Kanpur and Bombay

225. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to run a train from Kanpur to Bombay considering the number of passengers who travel from Kanpur to Bombay ;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not considering this demand of the people of Kanpur ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) The demand has been considered but the proposal is not operationally feasible at present for want of adequate line capacity on sections enroute and paucity of terminal facilities at Bombay V T and Kanpur

Halt of Calcutta-Bond Coalfield Express Train at Panagarh Station

226 SHRI R P DAS Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Calcutta bond Coal-Field Express Train was held up by passengers at Panagarh on the Eastern Railway's main line on 6th April, 1971 and the passengers demanded a halt of that train at Panagarh Station,

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this demand, and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No change is considered necessary at present.

Destruction and Removal of Way Stalls and Shops at Malda Town and Samsi Stations

227. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state,

(a) whether Divisional Superintendent of North-Eastern Railway destroyed and for-

cibly removed the way stalls and shops of poor public without giving any notice in Malda Town Railway Station and Samsi Railway Station,

(b) if so, the total number of shops and way stalls destroyed,

(c) whether Government propose to provide alternative arrangements or compensation to those way-stalls and shop owners, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (i) and (b) No The unauthorised persons numbering 25 at Malda Town and 17 at Samsi who had encroached upon railway land, removed their belongings themselves when finally warned by the authorities to clear the encroachments

(c) and (d) Do not arise, as it is not the policy of the Railways to provide alternative arrangements or compensation to people who unauthorisedly occupy railway land

Closure of Industries in West Bengal during President's Rule

228 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industries closed down in West Bengal during the last President's Rule,

(b) the total number of employees who have been thrown out of their jobs by this closure,

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into the reasons of closure,

(d) if so, the findings thereof, and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reopen the factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRA-LAYA MFN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) From 20 3.70 to 18 3.71, 198 units including small ones were closed, out of which 78 were reopened subsequently.

(b) 198 closed units involved 63841 men, out of which 78 units involving 41607 men were subsequently reopened

(c) The State Government had appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter

(d) According to this Committee the main reasons for closure were labour trouble, financial stringency, lack of orders and scarcity of raw materials

(e) Some of the measures being taken by the Government to facilitate reopening of the closed factories are as follows —

(i) The Industrial Development Bank of India has constituted a regional committee at Calcutta for the Eastern Region to guide and advise the regional office for sanction of financial assistance. The regional office has been given powers to deal with requests for refinance or direct financial assistance upto Rs 20 lakhs

(ii) The IDBI would provide special technical or financial assistance to cases sponsored by the Banks or the financial institutions for such assistance.

(iii) The State Government have sanctioned a package of incentives such as refund of sales tax, an interest free long term loan, refund of entry taxes in specified cases and assistance from the State Financial Institutions for the sick/closed units. Provision has also been made in the new import policy for advance allocation of raw materials to closed small scale units

(iv) In suitable cases the State Government have decided to furnish guarantee to the banks for making loans to industrial units.

(v) The Government of India have recently set up the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation Ltd., with its headquarters in Calcutta for reconstruction of ailing and closed industrial units

(vi) The State Government are making every effort to settle labour management problems

(vii) Government is also actively engaged in removing raw material scarcity in the State.

(viii) Where closure is due to the failure of management, investigation under the Industries Act is suggested. In fact, in two cases the Central Government has taken over the management

Stopping of 1 Up and 2 Down Delhi, Kalka Howrah Mail at Hazaribagh

229 SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether there was any request from the people of Hazaribagh urging Government to continue the halt of 1-Up and 2-Down Delhi-Kalka-Hawrah Mail at Hazaribagh Station,

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : (a) to (c) The request for continuance of the stoppage of 1 UP/2 Dn. Mail at Hazaribagh Road Station has been acceded to

Cauvery Water Dispute

230. SHRI JADEJA :
SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM :
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION

AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Statement dated the 24th April, 1971 where in the Governor of Mysore is reported to have expressed his belief that the Cauvery Water Dispute between Tamil Nadu and Kerala could be resolved within the four corners of the 1924 Agreement,

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposal regarding the settlement of the said Dispute has been made by the Governor of Mysore, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The news item has come to the notice of Government of India.

(b) and (c) All the aspects of the dispute over the Cauvery Water amongst the States of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu are under careful consideration of the Central Government with a view to finding out how the differences could be resolved.

Sanction of Special Loans to Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for Irrigation etc.

231. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sanctioned special loans to the Governments of Mysore Kerala and Tamil Nadu during the current financial year for the purpose of irrigation, flood control and power projects in these States ;

(b) whether other State Governments have been sanctioned such loans in the current financial year ; and

(c) if so, the particulars of such loans sanctioned Statewise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B N KUREEL) : (a) to (c). No such loan have so far been sanctioned to the States during the current year 1971-72. Special Central assistance on non-Plan account, were sanctioned last year (1970-71) for selected irrigation and power projects, keeping in view the requirement of additional funds for these projects over and above the outlays provided in the concerned State Plans. A statement giving details of such assistance in 1970-71 is enclosed.

STATEMENTS

Sanction of special loans to Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for Irrigation etc.

Special Central loans on non-Plan account sanctioned to States in 1970-71 for irrigation, flood control and power projects.

(Rs. in crores)		
State	Project	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	Pochampad Irrigation project.	1.00
Assam	Flood Control Works in Brahmaputra Valley.	3.00
Bihar	Gandak Irrigation Project.	3.11
Kerala	Anti-sea erosion works.	0.20
Maharashtra	Koradi Power Project.	2.10*

In addition an amount of Rs. 316 lakhs was given to various States for accelerating the works of investigation of irrigation and power and flood control projects. Statewise details are given in the Annexure.

*In addition an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs was given as non-Plan grant assistance.

Annexure	
State	Amount sanctioned in 1970-71 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	... 27.40
2. Assam	... 22.99
3. Bihar	... 23.31
4. Gujarat	... 15.64
5. Haryana	... 9.00
6. Jammu & Kashmir	... 2.20
7. Kerala	... 10.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	... 46.81
9. Maharashtra	... 27.82
10. Mysore	... 21.94
11. Orissa	... 16.00
12. Punjab	... —
13. Rajasthan	... 21.00
14. Tamil Nadu	... 30.73
15. Uttar Pradesh	... 15.00
16. West Bengal	... 14.85
17. Himachal Pradesh	... 17.01
	316.00

चुनाव क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन तथा विधान सभाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों को आनुपाती प्रतिनिधित्व

232. श्री पन्नालाल बाहूपाल : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये उनके जनसंख्या के अनुपात से राज्य विधान सभाओं में स्थान सुरक्षित किये जायेंगे ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या भारत में सभी राज्यों के सभी निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन 1972 के चुनावों से पूर्व कर लिया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ । संसद द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाने वाला परिसीमन आयोग अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए स्थान लोक सभा में और राज्य विधान सभाओं में, दोनों जगह, 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर, ऐसी रीति में आरक्षित करेगा जैसी संविधान के अनुच्छेद 332 (3) में विहित है (अनुच्छेद 82 और 170(3) देखिए) ।

(ख) जी नहीं । भारत में सब राज्यों में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का पुनः समायोजन 1972 के साधारण निर्वाचनों के पहले नहीं किया जायेगा । इस प्रयाजन के लिए, संसद को 1971 की जनगणना के जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी अन्तिम आँकड़े मिल जाने के बाद संभवतः 1972 के मध्य के निकट एक नया परिसीमन आयोग अधिनियम पास करना होगा ।

Compromise Formula on the Cauvery Water Dispute between Tamil Nadu and Mysore

233. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :

Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided on a compromise formula on the Cauvery Water Dispute between Tamil Nadu and Mysore ;

(b) if so, the details of the compromise formula ;

(c) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have been consulted on the compromise formula ; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). All the aspects of the dispute over the Cauvery Waters amongst the States of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu are under careful consideration of the Central Government with a view to finding out how the differences can be resolved.

Clearance to Hemavathi, Kabini and Harangi Projects in Mysore State

234. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance to the Hemavathi, Kabini and Harangi Projects in Mysore State ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving clearance to these Projects which are a matter of dispute between Tamil Nadu and Mysore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Kabini project, costing Rs. 2.5 crores to utilise 13.31 TMC was cleared by the Planning Commission in 1958. No clearance has so far been given to the Hemavathi and Harangi projects, nor to the revised Kabini project proposed by the Government of Mysore.

Approval of Planning Commission for Inclusion of Small Car Project in Fourth Plan

235. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) when the small car project in the Public Sector will be set up ;

(b) whether the Planning Commission had given their clearance to the inclusion of the Project in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up the project by availing of financial assistance from banks and other financial institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MAN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The offers received from foreign parties for collaboration for the manufacture of passenger cars are, at present, being examined with a view to selecting a suitable model and the foreign collaborator. It is not possible at this stage to indicate a definite time schedule for the setting up of the project.

(b) Although the proposed car project has not been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the decision to take up the project has been taken in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(c) It is proposed that the Central Government, together with connected public sector enterprises fully owned by the Central Government, would hold the controlling interest of 51% of the equity capital of the proposed undertaking. The balance of 49% may be raised by the offer of shares to the public at large and others.

Scientific Analysis of the Incidence of Floods in the Country

236. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scientific analysis of the incidence of floods in the various regions of the country has been undertaken ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI

B.N. KUREEL : (a) to (c). The High Level Committee on floods appointed by the Government of India in 1957 made a comprehensive study of the flood problem in the different regions of the country, measures adopted and suggested in the past and the general lines on which the flood problem could be tackled.

The findings of the Committee were laid on the table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 81 on the 11th February, 1959 in the Lok Sabha. This is available in Library of the Parliament.

The Committee had laid emphasis on the preparation of the comprehensive plan of flood control for the various basins indicating the important points which were to be incorporated therein. This *inter alia* included further detailed studies of the history of floods, their frequency, magnitude, duration, damage caused, etc.

The report of the Committee was circulated to the States for taking necessary action on the recommendations since the investigation, formulation and implementation of flood control measures are to be done by the States.

The preparation of comprehensive plans, keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee, has been taken up by the State Governments who have been requested to finalise the same after analysing the available data by the end of 1972. Simultaneously the State Governments have undertaken urgent measures as required taking into account the findings and recommendations of the Committee.

Loan to Small Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu

237. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of credit made available to small units in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) the number of such units out of these total credit of Rs. 817.93 crores given to 96,000 units up to September, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A credit of Rs. 94.49 crores has been made available to Small Scale Units in Tamil Nadu by the Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the last Friday of September, 1970.

(b) According to the revised figures furnished by the Ministry of Finance, the total credit is Rs 818.08 crores given to 95,766 units in India. Of these the total number of units in Tamil Nadu which have received the credit facilities is 11,275.

Issue of licences and letters of Intent to Industrial Undertakings in Tamil Nadu

239. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Licences and the number of Letters of Intent issued to industrial undertakings in Tamil Nadu out of 247 licences and 257 Letters of Intents respectively, which were issued from November 1970 to February 1971 ; and

(b) the number of Licences revoked in Tamil Nadu out of 23 revocations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) During the period from 1st November, 1970 to 28th February, 1971, 10 industrial licences and 18 letters of Intent were issued industrial undertakings in Tamil Nadu.

(b) 2 licences relating to industrial undertakings in Tamil Nadu were revoked during the above period.

Research and Design Activities in Private Sector Industry

240. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the present policy on Research and Design activities on the part of private sector industry ; and

(b) whether Government have thought of removing the restraints on such research and design activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRA-LAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). Research and Development work is institutionalised as well as carried out in individual manufacturing units. Quite a few industrial units in private sector have their own Research and Development facilities for effecting improvement in quality, project design, substitution of imported raw materials etc. These units have spent approximately Rs. 8 crores on R D work in the year 1969-70 which comes to about 6% of the total R D investment in India as compared between 36 to 74% in advanced countries. For historical reasons the Indian industry has relied more on imported know-how. The Indian entrepreneurs generally go for collaboration with foreign firms which enable them to get foreign know-how.

Government have initiated several steps to remove the restraints in this regard. Some of the steps being (i) setting up of a project under 'cost' to undertake an overall review of the existing Government policy in regard to provision of tax concession as well as means to encourage industry to spend more on R & D work (ii) proposals are being worked out to accord priority to applications for industrial licences, capital goods and raw materials imports in the case of industries using local know-how. (iii) The working group set up by the Third Conference of Scientists, Technologists and Educationists held in November, 1970 have also suggested certain incentives to be provided for encouraging R & D in the private sector industries. Their suggestions are under examination.

Production of Engineering Goods

241. Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK

VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total value of the goods produced annually by the engineering industry is about Rs. 2,500 crores ;

(b) whether this could go up to Rs. 3,000 crores given adequate raw materials like steel ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any plan to gear up the industrial plants producing now to far below capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRA-LAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The value would go up substantially if adequate raw materials like steel are supplied to the industry.

(c) Steps have been taken by the Government to make more indigenous raw materials available to the existing industrial plants. They have also liberalised their import policy to make imported raw materials available wherever necessary. Besides, various technological improvements are being effected in the existing steel plants to boost up their production and thereby enable larger supplies of steel to industrial plants which would, in turn, be able to work to their full capacity.

Scheme for Irrigation of land in Patna, Gaya, Sahabad, Monghyr and Bhagalpur Districts from Ganga River

242. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have formulated any scheme for the irrigation of land in Patna, Gaya, Sahabad, and Bhagalpur Districts from the Ganga river ;

(b) whether the said scheme has since been forwarded to the Central Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ;

(d) whether the Government of Bihar have asked for additional amount for the Central Government for this scheme, and

(e) if so, the details of the amount asked for the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MAN-TAALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI B N KURIEL) (a) and (b) No project report for any such scheme has been received from the Government of Bihar

(c) to (c) Do not arise

Action against Employees of Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway) who went on strike

243 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railway employees of Dhanbad Division in the Eastern Railway had gone on strike for a few days in the month of February last,

(b) if so, what were the grievances of the employees,

(c) the action taken by Government to remove those grievances,

(d) whether action has been taken against some Railway employees in connection with the said strike in spite of the assurance of the Railway Board not to take any action against any one, and

(e) if so, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA)

(a) Yes, Sir There was a strike by a section of railway employees of Dhanbad Division from 3rd to 10th February, 1971

(b) Disciplinary and legal action was demanded against the Havildar of the Railway Protection Force at Hazaribagh Road

Station, who was alleged to have assaulted the wife of a Switchman of that station on 27-1-71. The staff also demanded that the Officer Commanding, Railway Protection Force, Gomoh and the Station Master, Hazaribagh Road should be transferred forthwith and disciplinary and legal action taken against them

(c) A fact finding enquiry was conducted into the incident which took place on 27-1-1971 and on receipt of the report, the Havildar was placed under suspension with effect from, 2-2-1971

(d) and (e) No such assurance was given by the Railway Board. Besides the natural consequences of break in service of the employees who participated in the strike, 9 employees have been placed under suspension for violation of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 and/or for indulging in violent activities, intimidation etc. Prosecution cases are also pending against these 9 employees

Resolution by Bihar Legislative Assembly against construction of Barrage at Son River in Madhya Pradesh

244 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bihar Legislative Assembly had passed a Resolution unanimously in the December Session last requesting Government not to grant permission to the Madhya Pradesh Government to construct a barrage at Son river in Madhya Pradesh, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MAN-TALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The Bihar Assembly, at its sitting on the 23rd March, 1971 adopted the following resolution.

This meeting of the Bihar Vidhan Sabha unanimously oppose the construction of Ban-

sagar project proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh across Sone river. At the same time, it requests the Central Government that orders may be issued to postpone action on this project, because construction of this project will fatally affect the Centuary old Sone Canal system and completely damage cultivation of 7.5 lakh acres kharif, 6 lakh acres rabi and 1 lakh acres hot whether crops in Bihar State.

The Bansagar project proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh has not been approved by the Government of India. Efforts are being made by the engineers of Central Government, in consultation with the engineers of the Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments to evolve revised proposals for the Bansagar project which might be acceptable to all the three States.

Finalisation of Balances of Ex-State Railways Merged with Indian Railways

245. SHRI K.S. CHAUDA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the balances of the ex-State Railways merged with Indian Railways in 1950 have not yet been finalised; and

(b) what were the balances of ex-State Railways merged with Indian Railways in 1950 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Balances are given in the Statement Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-174/70*]

Rail Link between Kakosi and Bhildi (Western Railway)

246. SHRI K. S. CHAUDA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) when the preliminary investigations for a rail link between Kakosi and Bhildi

was undertaken by the Western Railway and when it was completed;

(b) what is the estimated cost of constructing the above mentioned rail link;

(c) whether his Ministry intends to include the construction of the rail link in the 1971-72 programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Investigations were carried out in 1965-66 for a new Railway line from wagrod to Bhildi with development of line capacity on the existing Mehsana-Wagrod section, as an alternative to development of capacity on Mehsana-Palanpur-Ajmer route. These investigations revealed that the new Railway line from Wagrod to Bhildi would cost about Rs. 2 crores and development of line capacity on the Mehsana Wagrod section another Rs. 0.24 crore. Since this expenditure was not found to be justified on economic and traffic considerations, the construction of this line was not considered.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes For Class III and IV Posts

247 SHRI K. S. CHAUDA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the requisite numbers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who were not available even after applying the relaxed standards in case of direct recruitment made to non-technical posts in Class III and Class IV otherwise than through a written examination since July, 1968;

(b) the number of the best among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates having minimum educational qualifications selected to fill the reserved vacancies since July, 1968; and

(c) whether they have been given necessary in service training ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) :

THAIYA (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Looting of Passengers of a train by Armed dacoits between Pasraha and Narayanpur (North Eastern Railway)

248 **SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY**
SHRI GANGA REDDY

Will the **MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI)** be pleased to state

(a) whether some armed dacoits stopped a passenger train on the North Eastern Railway between Pasraha and Narayanpur on 25th April, 1971 and looted the passengers, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) (i) Apart from tightening up normal security arrangements by the Government Railway Police, such as keeping watch at important stations and periodical raids to round up criminals and anti-social elements, Government Railway Police escorts are provided on important night passenger trains

(ii) Close liaison is maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the Government Railway Police so that crime is effectively checked and surveillance is kept over bad characters

(iii) Co-ordination meetings at all levels are also held by the R P F officials with the Government Railway Police officials with a view to improving prevention and detection of crime on Rail ways

(iv) Strict instructions have also been issued to the R P F staff, on duty in yards or station plat-

forms for guarding railway properly to rush to the scene of crime and render all possible help to the victims.

Purchase of Rail Equipments by a Delegation From Jakarta

249 **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** Will the **MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI)** be pleased to state

(a) whether an official delegation from Jakarta recently visited India to explore the possibility of buying rail equipments ,

(b) whether the team held discussions with Railway Board in this regard, and

(c) if so the outcome of the talks held ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) A four-member Indonesian Railway delegation recently visited India as guests of the Government of India and held exploratory discussions with the Railway Board. No firm decision was taken

Setting up of Central Projects in Rajasthan

250 **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** Will the **MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI)** be pleased to state :

(a) whether by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the Central Government would be investing Rs. 161.89 crores in their projects in Rajasthan as against Rs. 3,405 crores investment at Central projects in the country,

(b) whether considering the backwardness of the State the Central Government have considered the desirability of setting up of more Central projects in Rajasthan , and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYAMANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) The total investment on Central Industrial Projects by the end of Fourth plan i.e. during the period 1951-74, in the State of Rajasthan would be of the order of Rs. 133.9 crores as against investment of Rs. 4460.4 crores in the country.

(b) and (c). In addition to the Central Industrial projects listed in the Fourth Plan document on pages 326-330, the possibility of setting up of a fertiliser plant at Rajasthan based on local pyrites and rock phosphate is under study.

Continuance of 11-Point Programme for Elimination of Corruption

251. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI A. P. SHARMA :

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to continue with the "11-point Programme" for elimination of corruption;

(b) whether the working of this programme so far has been assessed to find out the gains derived therefrom to merit its continuance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No formal assessment has been made as the implementation of the Programme started only in June 1970. But from the results achieved from the Mughal-sarai operation, it is noticed that thefts and pilferages in that area have been considerably reduced.

Volunteers engaged for the stoppage of thefts at Mughal Sarai

252. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the MINISTER OF

RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the volunteers engaged by the Railway Administration at Mughal Sarai have in any way effectively contributed towards the stopping of large-scale thefts in the yard :

(b) if so, whether the super-imposition of the volunteers has further demoralised the Railway Protection force who are being looked down upon and are unable to work effectively; and

(c) whether Government propose to continue with the employment of sadhus and volunteers at Mughal Sarai and at other Railway Stations to curb corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Only a few minor cases of thefts were detected by the Members of the Rashtriya Lok Sena.

(b) No.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Assistance to Industrialists for setting up Industries in Backward area

253. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are willing to give private Sector Industries assistance to set up industries in backward and difficult regions ;

(b) whether Government have since published the nature of assistance that would be available to the private sector for such ventures ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI

GHANSHYAM OZA : (a) to (c) . In pursuance of the decisions of the N. D. C. committee on the recommendations of the working Groups on criteria and incentives for promotion of industries in backward areas, certain industrially backward districts have recently been selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions. Besides, certain districts/areas have also been selected to qualify for 10% outright grant or subsidy by the centre to industries on their fixed capital investment. Also, Government are considering the giving of transport subsidy equivalent to 50% of the transport cost of both raw material and finished products for all new industrial units to be set up in the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam including Meghalaya, Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and N. E. F. A. The Transport subsidy will also be available to the existing units for expansion or diversification if this leads to an increase in production of at least 5% over the average annual output during the preceding three years.

Administrative details of the schemes of 10% central grant and transport subsidy and the procedure for their disbursement are being worked out.

मत-पत्रों की जाँच पड़ताल करने के लिए सुविधा

254. श्री आर० बी० बड़ै : क्या बिधि तथा न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मतपत्र छापवाने, अतिरिक्त मतपत्र छापवाने, दोषपूर्ण मतपत्रों के निपटान, उनके दुरुपयोग को रोकने और उनका हिसाब रखने पर नियंत्रण रखने वाले नियमों तथा विनियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उम्मीदवारों अथवा उनके दलों को, अतिरिक्त और क्रमसंख्या पड़े हुए मतपत्रों अथवा दोषपूर्ण मतपत्रों तथा उनके हिसाब-किताब की जाँच पड़ताल करने की सुविधा देने का है ?

बिधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) हर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए छापे जानेवाले मतपत्रों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार नियत की जाती है, अर्थात् :—

(i) हर मतदान केन्द्र के लिए इतनी संख्या, जितनी उस मतदान केन्द्र को आवंटित निर्वाचकों की उस संख्या के बराबर हो जो अगली दहाई तक पूर्णांकित की हुई हो ;

(ii) संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के हर सभा खण्ड के लिए मतपत्रों की कुल संख्या, उस खण्ड के सब मतदान केन्द्रों के लिए अपेक्षित मतपत्रों की वह कुल संख्या होगी जो अगले उच्चतर संकड़े तक पूर्णांकित की हुई हो ; और

(iii) संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए छापे जाने वाले मतपत्रों की कुल संख्या, उस संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सब सभा-खण्डों के लिए पूर्वोक्त रीति में नियत मत पत्रों की कुल संख्या होगी ।

दोष पूर्ण मतपत्रों और उन सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की बुहारनों के बारे में जहाँ मतपत्र छापे जाते हैं यह अपेक्षित है कि उन को फाड़ कर टुकड़े-टुकड़े किया जाए और जला कर नष्ट कर दिया जाए ।

सरकारी मुद्रणालयों को ठीक-ठीक उतने ही कागज का प्रदाय किया जाता है जितना मतपत्रों की छपाई के लिए अपेक्षित है और मतपत्रों की छपाई समाप्त हो जाने के बाद मुद्रणालयों का उस कागज का पूरा-पूरा हिसाब देना पड़ता है जो उन्होंने प्राप्त किया है ।

(ख) ऊपर बताए गए विस्तृत और विशद उपबन्धों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी और सुविधा की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है ।

Completion of Pambaroo Hydro-Electric Project of Tripura and complaint against N.P.C.C.

255. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) when the Pambaroo Hydro-electric Project of Tripura is expected to be completed ;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by his Mantralaya regarding wastage of money by the National Project Construction Corporation there ; and

(c) if so, the nature of complaint ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL). (a) The Gumti (Pambaroo/Dumbro) Hydro Electric Project is expected to be completed in 1972-73.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheme for drainage of Hower river (Tripura)

256. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been proposed by the Tripura Administration for drainage of Hower River which creates flood around the Agartala Town ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration have a proposal of construction of small reservoirs on the tributaries of

the Haora river viz., Bangaswar, Chinchima Dhubatila and Dhanai, which will moderate the floods near Agartala town. Such moderation of the floods by the reservoirs when constructed will reduce the flooding in areas on the bank of the river near Agartala town and also help in speedy drainage of storm water from inside the town. The feasibility of the proposal is yet to be established after further studies and field investigations.

A proposal for carrying out Hydraulic model studies of the river Haora for investigating measures such as straightening of the bends, river training works etc. for effecting better flow conditions and control in the vicinity of Agartala Town has also been made by the Tripura Administration and is under study in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.

Hurdles in immediate execution of Western Kosi Canal Scheme, North Bihar

257. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) what are the hurdles in the way of immediate execution of the Western Kosi Canal Scheme in North Bihar ;

(b) whether Government have decided to take up Dagamare Barrage Scheme for the present in lieu of Western Kosi Canal Scheme to ameliorate the lot of the Kosi sufferers ; and

(c) if so, the time limit for the completion of aforesaid Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) Non-receipt of clearance from His Majesty's Government of Nepal for construction of Canal in the first 22 Miles length falling in Nepal territory ;

(b) No decision has been taken on Daomara Barrage.

(c) Does not arise.

**Demand for extension of Railway Line
from Jhanjharpur to Khubauna in
Sakri-Nirmali Section (North
Eastern Railway)**

258. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA.
Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL
MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conceded the demand for extension of the Railway line from Jhanjharpur to Khubauna in Sakri-Nirmali section of North Eastern Railway, giving the status of a fullfledged railway station to Chikna Halt in Sakri-Nirmali section of North Eastern Railway and stoppage by a few minutes of all UP and Down trains at Uzna Halt in Sakri-Jaynagar section of North Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, when this decision will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). it is proposed to carry out an Engineering feasibility study and a traffic appreciation for new metre gauge rail link from Jhanjharpur to Khatauna on the North Eastern Railway. Necessary estimates have been called for from that Railway.

The proposal for conversion of Chikna Halt into a flag station was examined in the past and found not financially justified. The proposal is however, again being examined. 2 out of the 5 pairs of trains running on the section are already booked to stop at Uzna Halt so as to provide a train both in the morning and evening for each direction. The traffic at the Halt is low and station is working at a loss ; hence it is not considered justified to stop any more trains there. In response to public demand No. 328 Dn. Passenger will stop at this station from 1-6-1971 at about 17.30 hrs. instead of 326 Dn. at 11.15 hrs.

**Goods wagons immobilised daily owing to
theft of brake components in
Eastern Railway**

259. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL

MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of goods wagons immobilised daily in the first 5 months of this year (1971) because of theft of brake-beams, brake components and bearing brasses and other fittings from running and stalled wagons in the Eastern Railway and other Indian railways separately ;

(b) a monthly break-up of these figures for each Zonal Railway and how they compare with the figures of corresponding months in 1970 and 1969 ;

(c) the present built-in capacity for wagon repairing per day in the different Zonal Railways ;

(d) the extent of loss suffered by the Indian Railways on account of theft of (i) wagon fitting (ii) the cost of replacements and spares and (iii) impeded goods traffic ; and

(e) the measures taken to prevent these thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (e). the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Comparative figures of theft of Accessories
in Eastern Railway and South Eastern
Railway**

260. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL
MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly figures relating to theft of Electric fans overheads electrical traction wires (length or weight wise), communication cables and battery cell in the Howrah, Sealdah, Asansol and Danapur Divisions of Eastern Railway and Kharagpur and Adra Divisions of South Eastern Railway in the first five months of 1971 and the corresponding figures for the previous year ; and

(b) the annual loss on these counts for Eastern and South Eastern Railways and how they compare with the same kind of losses in other Zonal Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMAN-
THAIYA) : (a) and (b). The information is
being collected and will be laid on the
Table of the Sabha.

जोधपुर (उत्तर रेलवे) की रेलवे वर्कशॉप
का कार्यकरण

262. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर (उत्तर रेलवे) का रेलवे
वर्कशॉप कब से कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या 1958 में उस वर्कशॉप के
कर्मचारियों की संख्या 3300 थी जो अब घटा
कर 2200 कर दी गई है, यदि हां, तो इसके
क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस वर्कशॉप के कार्यकरण में ह्रास
के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यद्यपि वहां के कर्मचारी लगातार
14 वर्षों से वहां कार्य कर रहे हैं तो भी उन्हें
उपयुक्त कार्य के अवसर न देने और उनकी
पदोन्नति न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जोधपुर
का रेलवे कारखाना वर्ष 1882 से कार्य कर
रहा है ।

(ख) 1958 में इस कारखाने में कर्मचा-
रियों की संख्या 3057 थी और अब, 31-3-19-
71 को इनकी संख्या 2972 है । कर्मचारियों की
संख्या में कमी करने का कारण यह है कि इस
कारखाने में प्रोत्साहन योजना लागू किये जाने
के फलस्वरूप उत्पादन बढ़ गया है ।

(ग) कारखाने के सामान्य-कार्य में कोई
गिरावट नहीं आयी है ।

(घ) कार्यभार के अनुरूप समय-समय पर
पदोन्नतियां दी गयी हैं । 1958 से जितनी
पदोन्नतियां दी गयी, उनकी संख्या नीचे दी
गयी है :

(i) खलासी से अर्धकुशल कर्मचारी 182

(ii) अर्धकुशल से कुशल कर्मचारी 732

(iii) कुशल से अति कुशल कर्मचारी 267

राजस्थान के ग्रामों का औद्योगीकरण

263. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्यो-
गिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जितने ग्रामों को 'ग्राम
औद्योगीकरण योजना' के अन्तर्गत लाया गया
है और उन्हें अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि
दी गई है ; और

(ख) निकट भविष्य में इस योजना के
अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के कितने ग्राम लाये जायेंगे
और उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) राजस्थान
के नागौर तथा बुरु मेदो उद्योग परियोजनाएं
हैं । इन दो परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जिले
का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र आ जाता है । दो परियोज-
नाओं के क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों
की संख्या नागौर जिले में 911 तथा बुरु जिले
में 1199 में है । वर्ष 1962-63 से 1970-
71 की अवधि में दोनों परियोजनाओं क्षेत्रों
में विकसित की जाने वाली योजनाओं के लिए
राज्य सरकार को 23.26 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय
अनुदान के रूप में दिया गया है ।

(ख) राजस्थान के दो जिलों के दो नए
परियोजना क्षेत्र आवंटित किये गये हैं । जी

पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से शुरू किए जाने हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना क्षेत्रों के चयन के लिये दो जिलों के नाम अभी भेजे जाने हैं।

**सरकारी संरक्षण प्राप्त अथवा सकार
द्वारा प्रतिबन्धित धार्मिक संस्थाएं**

264 श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या बिधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में उन धार्मिक संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सरकार का संरक्षण प्राप्त है और उन्हें यह संरक्षण कब से प्राप्त है, और

(ख) दरगाह स्वाजा साहिब की तरह ऐसे अन्य धार्मिक स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है और यह कब से किया जा रहा है ?

बिधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) (क) किसी भी धार्मिक संस्था को केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रभय प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ख) किसी भी धार्मिक पुण्यस्थली का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है। दरगाह स्वाजा साहिब अजमेर संसद अधिनियम से शामिल है जो दरगाह स्वाजा साहिब अधिनियम 1955 के नाम से ज्ञात है। दरगाह का प्रबन्ध एक कानूनी समिति में निहित है, जो एक निगमित निकाय है और दरगाह समिति के नाम से ज्ञात है।

**Railway line from Dharmanagar to
Agartala (North East Frontier Railway)**

265 SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MAN-
TRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the examination of the survey report of Railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala has been completed, and

(b) if so, the probable date when Government proposed to start the work of construction on this line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) The Engineering and Traffic survey reports of the Dharmanagar-Agartala new line are at present under the examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after the examination is completed

**Electrification of Panskura-Haldia
Section (South Eastern Railway)**

266 SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report including survey estimate for electrification of Panskura-Haldia Section has been prepared by the South Eastern Railway,

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total amount involved in this project ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes

(b) Panskura-Haldia section is contiguous to the existing electrified Howrah-Kharagpur section of the South Eastern Railway. Electrification of this 69 Km. section will enable running of through tram services on electric traction to and from Haldia without having to resort to change of traction at Panskura and would enable Railways to meet the anticipated growth of traffic consequent on construction of Haldia Port.

(c) As per sanctioned estimate the project will cost Rs. 24 crores.

Export of Railway Bogie, Locomotives

267. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Railways are exporting Railway equipments such as Coaching bogies, locomotives ;

(b) if so, to which countries and the details of equipments exported ;

(c) whether the country is self-sufficient in the matter of export of the above equipments ; and

(d) the further steps being taken to increase the export of the above equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). Indian Railway Production Units have exported coaching bogies to Burma, Thailand and Taiwan ; boilers to Burma and locomotive components to Syria, Nigeria and Canada. An order for the supply of 113 coaches to Taiwan is under execution. No locomotive has so far been exported.

(c) Export is regulated within the existing capacity keeping in view the requirement of Indian Railways.

(d) Foreign enquiries are studied and quotations sent wherever feasible.

Achievements of 11-Point Programme for Improvement of Railways

268. SHRI A.P. SHARMA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the position of the 11-point Programme initiated by the former Railway Minister for the improvement in the working of the Railways ; and

(b) the pace of implementation of this programme and the savings Railways have made due to the implementation of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). The implementation of the Eleven Point Programme continues to receive sustained attention of the Railway Administrations.

While savings have been effected as a result of various drives initiated under the Eleven Point Programme, it is not possible to precisely evaluate them in terms of money.

Demand from States for getting Powers of Licensing

269. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand from States that they should be given certain powers of Licensing ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MATRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The view has been expressed by one State Government that the grant of industrial licences should be decentralised. Considering all the aspects involved, such as the need for accelerated growth, reduction of regional imbalances, prevention of concentration of economic power, the proper channelisation of scarce resources, including capital and foreign exchange into directions most beneficial for the economy of the country as a whole, the problems of industrial development and licensing have necessarily to be considered and tackled from a national perspective by the Central Government. The views of State Governments are, however, given due consideration in the formulation of policies and in the process of industrial licensing.

Demand from Judiciary for Power of Judicial Review

270. SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a demand from Judiciary that they should have the power of Judicial Review ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA MFN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b) Shri J C Shah, former Chief Justice of India, while delivering the third Dorab Tata Memorial Lecture in New Delhi on 15th April, 1971, is reported to have made certain observations regarding Judicial review while explaining the role of Judiciary under the Constitution. The Constitutional position being quite clear there is no question of any demand from the Judiciary in this regard

काम के घंटों के दौरान लखनऊ नई दिल्ली मेल के कडकटरो की अनुपस्थिति

271. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लखनऊ नई दिल्ली मेल के तीसरी श्रेणी के शयनयानों (दो या तीन व्यक्तियों वाले) में ड्यूटी पर तैनात कडकटर यात्रा के लगभग सारा समय अनुपस्थित रहने हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप सारी यात्रा के दौरान इन शयनयानों में अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों का प्रवेश होता रहता है जिससे इन यानों में यात्रा के लिए अधिकृत यात्रियों की सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, और

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

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, सिवाय ऐसे कुछ भोको

के, जबकि कर्मचारी ने ऐन मौके पर बीमार होने की सूचना दी हो। ऐसे मामले में इतने यानों की देखभाल करने के लिए चाल टिकट परीक्षक/गार्ड को प्रतिनियुक्त किया जाता है।

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि कोई भी शयनयान बिना चाल टिकट परीक्षक/परिचर के न चलाया जाय, उत्तर रेल प्रशासन को हिदायत जारी कर दी गयी है। रेल प्रशासन से बारम्बार अवानक जाच कराने के लिए भी कहा गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो जाय कि इन अनुदेशों का कड़ाई से पालन हो रहा है और ड्यूटी पर तैनात कर्मचारी अपने कर्तव्यों का मन्तोषजन्म रूप से पालन कर रहे हैं।

दिल्ली तथा लखनऊ के बीच दिन में एक गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

272 श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच एक रेलगाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव है जो दिल्ली में प्रातःकाल चल कर लखनऊ दिन में ही पहुँच जाय,

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसी ट्रेन किस तिथि से चलाये जाने की संभावना है, और

(ग) यदि भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, लखनऊ और फजलाबाद के रास्ते दिल्ली और वाराणसी के बीच इस मार्ग की कुछ वर्तमान गाड़ियों को मिलाकर दिन के समय, एक तेज गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इसके लिए अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं का विकास किया जा रहा है और उनके लगभग एक वर्ष के अन्दर पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Take over of Howrah-Amta Light Railway

273. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Howrah-Amta Section of the Light Railway (South-Eastern Railway) was serving a useful purpose by catering to the needs of thousands of passengers ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the closure of this railway has led to the aggravation of the transport problem in this region ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that Government was already running more than 4500 KMs. of narrow gauge railways ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why it is not possible for the Government to take over Howrah-Amta Section, the length of which is not more than 450 KMs., and run the same in the public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMAN-THAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the closure of the Railway has led to an existing mode of transport being no longer available, the West Bengal State Government have provided additional road transport facilities, after the closure.

(c) Nearly 4500 KMs. of narrow gauge Railways are being run by the Government.

(d) The Company owning and operating the Howrah-Amta Railway have stated that they were obliged to close the Light Railway due to increasing losses on its operation for many a year. There is no likelihood of such losses on its operation going down after nationalisation or assumption of the management. On the other hand, the expenditure and hence the losses would further increase due to the obligations placed on Government as a model employer and manager. It was for the reason that economic running of these lines by Government could not be foreseen that nationalisation was considered as not being in public interest.

Shortage of Power in Eastern Region of the Country

274. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Eastern region of the country is now faced with an acute power shortage ;

(b) whether further aggravation of the problem in the near future is being apprehended ;

(c) if so, the nature and causes of the power crisis ; and

(d) the steps, if any, being taken to meet this crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Demand, Production and price of Cement

275. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) on how many occasions, during the last three years, Government allowed the Cement industry to increase prices and the amount of increase allowed on each occasion ;

(b) the selling prices of cement in 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71 ;

(c) internal demand, total capacity and actual production of cement during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 and anticipated demand in 1973-74 ;

(d) targets in respect of capacity as well as production for the year 1973-74 ; and

(e) whether the targets have been recently revised and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) On three occasions, viz Rs 3 60 per tonne on 16-4-69, Rs 2 00 on 4 4 70 and Rs, 3 20 on 24 10 70

(b) to (d) A statement is attached

(e) No, Sir

Statement

Free on Rail destination price of cement was as under -

1960-61	Rs 94 00 per tonne
1965-66	Rs 108 10 „ „
1970 71	Rs 134 33 „ „

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	(in million tonnes)		
Capacity	15 36	15 96	17 36
Production	12 23	13 80	14 36
Internal demand	12 00	13 65	14 20
Anticipated demand in 1973-74	20 million tonnes		
Capacity target for 1973-74	21 50 million tonnes		
Production target for 1973-74	18 00 million tonnes		

Increase in Price of Motor Cars

276 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

SHRI R S PANDEY

Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Automobile Companies have been recently allowed to increase the ex-factory prices of cars ,

(b) whether the consumers will have to bear an additional burden of Rs 1800 - 2000 as a result of this enhancement, if so, the reasons thereafter , and

(c) the details of the price structure of cars before and after this enhancement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MIN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) The Supreme Court passed an interim order on the 16th April, 1971 permitting the car manufacturers to sell their cars at ex-factory prices not exceeding those recommended by the Car Prices Inquiry Commission which was set up by Government on the recommendation of the Court and which submitted its Report on 29 3 1971. The ex factory retail selling prices of the three makes of cars running prior to 16 4 1971 and those authorised by the Supreme Court with effect from the 16th April, 1971 are indicated below -

Make of cars	Price ruling prior to 16 4 1971	Price authorised by the Supreme Court on the 16 the April, 1971	Increase
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Ambassador	15,316	16 819	1503
Fiat Standard	14,325	15,687	1362
Herald 4 Door Model	14,003	16 080	2077

The increase in the ex-show room price payable by the consumers will be about Rs, 2000/- in the case of Ambassador, about Rs, 1800/- in the case of Fiat and about Rs 2500 in the case of Standard Herald 4-Door Model

Appointment of persons by Northeast Frontier Railway in Assam

277 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons employed in Assam in different classes of posts, namely

class I, II, III and IV by the Northeast Frontier Railway during the years 1969 and 1970 ,

(b) out of the aforesaid posts, how many were filled up by people either of whose parents was a permanent resident in the State of Assam including Meghalaya , and

(c) out of the aforesaid posts how many were filled up by persons who prosecuted or completed their studies in any educational institution in the State of Assam including Meghalaya ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Information about number of persons employed is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. Information regarding Northeast Frontier Railway is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c) Such State-wise statistics are not maintained

Floods in Tripura Towns and protection measures

278 SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all the towns of Tripura are visited by floods almost every year , and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide adequate funds to the Tripura Government for undertaking adequate flood protection measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The towns affected are the headquarters town of Agartala and Sub-divisional towns of

Howai, Kailashahar, Sonamura, Belonia, Dharmanagar, Amarpur and Kamalpur. Flood protection measure in all the above towns, except Kamalpur, have already been undertaken and improved wherever necessary. Works in Kamalpur could not, however, be taken by so far as land required for construction of embankment has not been made available .

A sum of Rs 14.51 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1971-72 of the Government of Tripura for town protection works. The total provision for town protection works in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 86 lakhs

Flood protection Bund around Agartala Town, Tripura

279 SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the flood-protection bund around Agartala Town, Tripura requires immediate improvement on the lines of the similar measures taken earlier in the border areas of East Bengal , and

(b) if so, whether adequate funds have been made available to the Tripura Government for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) (a) The Tripura Administration are carrying out improvements to the flood protection embankments around Agartala town. These include raising, widening, construction of spurs and pitching.

(b) The requisite funds for the improvement works have been provided by the Tripura Administration. For the year 1971-72, the amount provided is Rs 8.64 lakhs.

Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies in Tripura

280 SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for setting up a Delimitation Commission for delimiting the Assembly Constituencies of Tripura afresh for increasing the number of seats ;

(b) whether Government of Tripura has moved for such a fresh delimitation ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Judicial Commissioners Court for Tripura

281. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Government have moved for setting up of a separate Judicial Commissioners Court for Tripura ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (VIDHI AUR NYAYA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) A proposal was received from Tripura Administration in July 1969 for the appointment of a separate Judicial Commissioner for Tripura.

(b) The volume of work arising in Tripura did not justify the appointment of a separate Judicial Commissioner for Tripura. However, for the disposal of arrears in Tripura, an Additional Judicial Commissioner has been appointed with effect from 25th September, 1970.

Setting of Paper Mill in Orissa

282. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa will have a paper Mill in the private sector to be located near Jeypore in Koraput District ;

(b) if so, whether a letter of intent for its establishment with Rs. 30 crores has been issued by the Central Government ; and

(c) its manufacturing capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A letter of intent has been granted to a private firm for the establishment of a new undertaking in Koraput District of Orissa for the manufacture of 60,000 tonnes per annum each of pulp and paper. In their application, the party have indicated that their investment in fixed assets will be of the order of Rs. 25.8 crores.

Setting of Paper Mills during Fourth Plan

283. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any paper mills are going to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Details thereof being :

(i) Nagaland Paper/Pulp Mill	In the Public Sector.
(ii) Kerala Newsprint Mill	
(iii) Assam Pulp and Paper Mill	

Besides these capacities have also been approved in the Private Sector to set up mills for manufacturing pulp, paper and newsprint

(ग) परमाणु विद्युत् केंद्र के चालू करने में कुछ देरी हुई और भाखड़ा में उत्पादन की कम हुआ है।

(घ) जी, हा। केंद्रीय सेक्टर में राज-स्थान परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना के पूर्ण हो जाने से चालू योजना के अन्दर ही राजस्थान को अधिक बिजली उपलब्ध होने लगेगी।

वर्ष 1970 के अन्त तक राजस्थान को बिजली की सप्लाई

284 श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान को वर्ष 1970 के अन्त तक बिजली पंदा करने और सप्लाई करने के संबंध में विभिन्न योजनाओं में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे और उपयुक्त अवधि में राजस्थान को वास्तव में कुल कितनी बिजली उपलब्ध कराई गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान को प्रस्तावित मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के पिछड़े पन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसे अधिक बिजली सप्लाई करने का है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). 1970-71 में राजस्थान में 11700 लाख यूनिट विद्युत् का उत्पादन हुआ है जबकि लक्ष्य 12850 लाख यूनिट का था।

बिड़ना बन्धुओं को लाइसेंस देना

285 श्री शिवनाथ सिंह क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी स्थापना के लिये वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 में मेसर्स बिड़ला बन्धुओं को नया लाइसेंस जारी किये गए हैं और उनमें से उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जो वस्तुतः अब तक स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम ओझा) : 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 31 मार्च, 1971 की अवधि में बिड़ला ब्रदर्स को एक भी औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया था, बिड़ला समूह से संबंधित अथवा नियंत्रित उद्योगों को उपयुक्त अवधि में 17 लाइसेंस और 6 प्राप्ति पत्र जारी किये गये थे। उद्योगों के नामों के बारे में जानकारी, जिसे उन्होंने वस्तुतः स्थापित किया है, तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

सिंहना को डबला (खेतरी तांबा परियोजना) के साथ मिलाने वाली रेलवे लाइन

286 श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने सिंहना को डबला (खेतरी तांबा परियोजना) के साथ मिलाने वाली रेलवे लाइन को पूरा करने की क्या तिथि निर्धारित की है और वर्ष 1971-

72 में उपयुक्त रेलवे लाइन का कितना कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया): इस लाइन के निर्माण के लिए शीघ्र ही मंजूरी मिल जाने की आशा है और उसके बाद यह लाइन लगभग दो वर्षों में पूरी हो जायेगी। 1971-72 में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

राजस्थान के झुनझुन जिले में नहर द्वारा सिंचाई

287 श्री शिवनाथ सिंह क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झुनझुन जिले में नहर द्वारा सिंचाई की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) किसाऊ बाध के पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् झुनझुन जिले में कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने लगेगी, और

(ग) किसाऊ बाध का निर्माण कार्य अब तक आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है।

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरोल) (क) से (ग) यमुना नदी पर किसाऊ बाध पर इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है। राजस्थान सरकार ने बताया है कि उनका यह प्रस्ताव है कि स्कीम को अंतिम रूप मिलने और लाभान्वित होने वाले राज्यों के बीच लाभों की लागतों में हिस्सा बंटाने का फैसला होने के पश्चात् इस बात की जांच की जाए कि किसाऊ बाध के जल से झुनझुन जिले में सिंचाई की सम्भाव्यता क्या है।

Collision of a Goods Train and Wardha-Kazipet Passenger Train near Asifabad Road (South Central Railway)

288 SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether a collision occurred between a Goods train and 395 Dn Wardha-Kazipet passenger train at 5 p.m. on 25th April, 1971 near Asifabad Road Station in Adilabad District (South Central Railway) in which one girl died and several passengers sustained injuries,

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry instituted by the Assistant Commissioner, Railway Safety;

(c) the action taken against the persons at fault, and

(d) what was the amount of ex-gratia payment made to the parents of the deceased and to other injured persons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL-MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes

(b) The report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, who has held his statutory inquiry into this accident, is awaited

(c) Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the inquiry report.

(d) Ex gratia payment of Rs 5,700/- has been made to the parents of the deceased and to other injured persons.

Release of I. D.A. Loan for Electric Power Transmission Facilities in States

289 SHRI GANGA REDDY: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) when the loan of 75 million dollars, advanced by International Development Association, for expansion of electric power transmission facilities in nine States of India is proposed to be released ;

(b) the amount required for Andhra Pradesh transmission lines ;

(c) the amount required to complete the natural transmission network by inter-connecting various State grids which is likely to promote more efficient and effective utilisation of the generating capacity ; and

(d) how Government propose to get this grid completed and in how much time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The agreement for the Loan of \$ 75 million was signed on 3rd May, 1971 and the amount is likely to become available shortly after completion of the prescribed formalities. Out of this an amount of \$ 9.85 million has been provided for transmission schemes in Andhra Pradesh

(c) and (d). Evolution of a National inter-connected transmission net work is a continuous process and the inter-connections are required to be strengthened from time to time as new loads and sources of generation materialise. The total estimated cost inter-State/inter-regional transmission lines required by the end of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 42 crores. In order to accelerate work on these lines, Government of India is providing 100% loan assistance to the State Governments treating such schemes as Centrally sponsored Schemes, outside the State Plan ceiling. An amount of Rs. 22 crores has already been provided for the purpose in the IV Plan and efforts are being made to increase this allocation so that the necessary transmission facilities between the various regions become available by about the middle of the Fifth Plan.

New Railway Lines for Villivakkam to Trivellore and Vyasarpady to Basin Bridge near Madras

290. SHRI S. RADHAKRISNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for laying a third Railway line from Villivakkam to Trivellore and a quadruple line from Vyasarpady to Basin Bridge near Madras ; and

(b) whether the necessary survey work in this regard has been taken and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The survey work for these additional lines has been included in the Budget for 1971-72, and will be taken in hand shortly.

Progress of Barak Dam Project

291. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) be pleased to state .

(a) the progress made to construct the Barak Dam Project in the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if progress is slow, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A project for construction of dam at Naraindhar on the Barak river had been prepared. As the construction of the dam at this site would submerged valuable agricultural land and also necessitated large scale displacement of people, the Government of Manipur suggested that the dam should be shifted further upstream. An alternative site for the dam at Bhubandhar, which would submerge comparatively smaller area in Manipur territory has, therefore, been selected. Investigations at this site are now in progress.

12.03 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****DAMAGE TO CROPS AND GRANARIES
BY RAINS IN NORTHERN INDIA****MR. SPEAKER** Calling attention
Shri R. V. Bude**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO**
(Karimnagar) Sir, I have given notice of a calling attention with regard to the NGOs strike in Andhra Pradesh. That is most urgent.

जी आर० बी० बडे (खरगोन) मैं अधिल-
म्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय
की ओर कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना हूँ और
प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक
वक्तव्य दें

“उत्तरी भारत के अनेक भागों में हाल में
हुई भारी वर्षा से फसलों और खलिहानों
को पहुँची क्षति”

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (KRISHI)
MANTRALAYA M. N. RAJYA MANTRI
(SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDI)** Due to increase in the area under the High-Yielding Varieties, production of wheat during crop year 1970-71 for the country as a whole is expected to be better than that during the last year. This is despite relatively unfavourable seasonal conditions during the greater part of the winter.

2 During April and May this year, there have been reports from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana of hail-storms and thunder-storms with equally winds of high intensity. These rains coming as they did at the time of harvesting and threshing of the wheat crop are reported to have affected the grains as well as *bhusa*. They have also affected other crops like Mangoes, Melons, vegetables etc. Preliminary reports about the damage caused have been received from the States concerned and it will take some time before an accurate assessment is made.

3 The earliest report of rain damage to wheat was from the State of Bihar in the month of April, 1971. It was reported that some standing crops were damaged but the damage was mostly to the harvested wheat lying on the threshing floor to the extent of 20 to 25 percent. Bihar Government have asked for help for giving relief to the people in the affected areas. A Central Study Team is to visit this State soon and necessary action will be taken on the receipt of the Team's report.

4 Damage to wheat in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab took place in the month of May, 1971 when the crops had been harvested and were lying on the threshing floor. Reports indicate that of the grain lying on the threshing floor, the damage may be of the order of 10 to 15 percent in the case of Punjab and Haryana and about 20 to 25 percent in the case of Uttar Pradesh. No report of any serious damage has been received from Rajasthan.

5 Though rains have damaged the wheat the damage is more in terms of quality than quantity. In order to give relief to the producers, Government have relaxed the specifications for procurement for wheat in order to facilitate purchases of the rain-damaged wheat. It is expected that it would be possible to procure a very substantial quantity of the rain-damaged grain under the relaxed specifications. Where the grain had been harvested and put in granaries there has been no damage due to rains. Procured grain particularly in Haryana lying in the *mandis* or in the open awaiting despatch has been also been affected to some extent despite the precautions taken of covering it with tarpaulins etc. The affected grain is being reconditioned and salvaged.

6 The unseasonal rains emphasize the need for improving the post harvest handling and storage particularly at the producers level. Government are aware of this problem and have been considering steps that are to be taken in this regard. It is not expected that availability of seed for the next *Rabi* sowing will be affected to any significant extent by the recent rains. However, Government will examine this and

take suitable steps to make good seed available to producers in case it became necessary to do so.

7. Though the wheat in a number of states has been affected in varying degrees, this will not make any impact on the general foods position in the country. Government have built up substantial stocks of food grains and procurement of wheat this year is more than double than that of last year for the corresponding period.

श्री आर बी बड़े : मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेट-मेंट दिया है उस में केवल गोल माल उत्तर दिया है। बारिश और प्रकृति के क्रोध के साथ ही यह भी पता चला है कि प्रशासन, विशेषकर खाद्य निगम इस आकस्मिक वर्षा से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने में सफल नहीं हुआ है। अनाज के संग्रह और परिवहन की समुचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण फसल को काफी क्षति उठानी पड़ी। न्यूज पेपर्स में आया है कि बैंगन न मिलने के कारण अनाज बंसे का बंसा पड़ा हुआ है। शासन ने हरिषाणा में दो ढाई लाख टन अनाज का प्रोक्योरमेंट किया है, लेकिन वह भी बाहर पड़ा हुआ है। मैं हरिषाणा पत्रिका पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

“जिला रोहतक के खाद्य एवं पूर्ति अधिकारी सूरज प्रकाश ने बतलाया कि उनका विभाग जिला रोहतक की विभिन्न मण्डियों में ढाई लाख बोरी खरीद चुका है। परन्तु बैंगन न मिलने के कारण यह गूँ खुले में पड़ी हुई है। करनाल से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार वहाँ पर भी एक लाख टन गेहूँ खुले में पड़ी है। खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी ने बताया कि रेलवे बैंगन न मिलने के कारण गत कुछ दिनों में वर्षा के कारण सैकड़ों बोरी गेहूँ भीग गई गई हैं और सड़ गई हैं।”

उस के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्षों से पीने दो अरब रुपये की फसल नष्ट हो चुकी है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात ठीक है या नहीं। केन्द्र से आर्थिक सहायता की अपील की गई है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं भेजी है। बिहार में 75 प्रतिशत सफल की क्षति हो चुकी है और वहाँ अकाल पड़ गया है उसी वर्षा के कारण। मध्य प्रदेश में भी वर्षा और ओले के कारण गेहूँ की फसल नष्ट हो गई है। मंत्री महोदय, ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि कुछ राज्यों में यह भी हुआ है, लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया है कि किन राज्यों में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बैंगन न मिलने के कारण और जो खाद्य निगम है उस के द्वारा प्रक्योर की हुई फसल को ठीक तरह से गोदाम में रखने की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण हानि पहुँची है, जो प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ है ढाई तीन लाख टन का वह नष्ट हो गया है क्या यह बात ठीक है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member, Shri Bade, has come to this house after sometime. Naturally, he seems to be out of touch with some of the facts of the case. In Haryana, the food corporation of India is not operating. It is the civil supplies Department of the state Government that is procuring. The news-item which the hon. Member has read is not correct. In fact, we have been requesting the state Government that side by side with the civil supplies Department, the food corporation of India should be allowed to operate. But the state Government for their own reasons do not allow the food corporation to operate there.

I am not saying that there has not been damage of foodgrains, etc. It has not been due to the failure of the food corporation as such. Moreover, the hon. Member should appreciate that this was a natural calamity. Normally, the rainfall in the months of April and May is very scanty in north India.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

If we examine the record of 40-50 years, that is so with an exceptional year or so. This has been an exceptional year. It is a sort of a natural calamity. There has been some damage as I mentioned in the statement state-wise, in Haryana, U. P., Bihar and Punjab also. But the extensive damage occurred first in Bihar, then in U. P. and in Haryana.

As far as the Government of India is concerned and the food corporation of India is concerned, we are trying to procure the maximum possible quantity in the market. As I have already stated in the statement as a result of the rains, some of the wheat is bound to be affected and discoloured. We have now instructed the F. C. I. to purchase...

श्री आर. बी. बड़ै : बैंगन न मिलने से गेहूं पड़ा हुआ है, ऐसी बात कही गई है।

SHRI ANNASAHCB P. SHINDE : SO. we have instructed them to purchase rain-damage wheat to some extent so that the farmers can get the benefit. As far as movement is concerned there were some problems and although there is effective coordination between the Railways and my Ministry, due to operational difficulties and the difficulties in the eastern region, there have been difficulties felt in this regard and my Ministry are trying to see that the movement is expedited.

श्री कूल चन्व बर्मा (उज्जैन) : मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर ऐसा लगता है कि उपयुक्त नहीं है। जहां तक गेहूं संग्रह करने का सवाल है और खाद्य निगम के कर्तव्यों का सवाल है, मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से ऐसा लगता है कि खाद्य निगम ने और प्रशासन ने अपने कर्तव्यों का ठीक प्रकार से निर्वाह नहीं किया है। यदि ठीक से परिवहन की व्यवस्था होती, खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी सक्षम होते, तो लाखों टन गेहूं बाजार खराब नहीं होता। माननीय सदस्य बड़े जी ने अभी बताया है कि रोहतक जिले में लगभग डेढ़ लाख टन गेहूं खुली जमीन पर

आसमान के नीचे पड़ा हुआ है। वह वर्षा में भोग रहा है। वह वर्षों के कारण काला हो गया है। उस में से अंकुर भी फूट पड़े हैं। देख रेख करने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह किस की जवाबदारी है, राज्य सरकार की है या केन्द्रीय सरकार की है या खाद्य निगम की है? खाद्य समस्या हमारे देश में विकट रूप धारण किए हुए है। ऐसी अवस्था में गेहूं को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रबन्ध तो पर्याप्त होना ही चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस के ऊपर इसकी जवाबदेही होनी चाहिये?

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि 20 से ले कर 25 प्रतिशत का नुकसान हुआ है पंजाब हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में। लेकिन अखबारों में जो रिपोर्ट निकली है वे अलग ही कहानी कहती हैं। "नव भारत टाइम्स" में लिखा है कि 20 से ले कर 75 प्रतिशत तक की हानि हुई है। यदि मंत्री महोदय मेरे कथन से असहमत है तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार बिहार में योजना आयोग के अधिकारियों के एक दल को सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए भेजा जा रहा है, क्या उसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश में भी इस प्रकार के दल भेजे जाएंगे ताकि वस्तुस्थिति का पता लगाया जा सके और जो हानि हुई है उसका सही मूल्यांकन किया जा सके?

आपने कहा है कि 76 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं आप खरीदेंगे। लेकिन आज किसान को मजबूर किया जा रहा है कि वह 70 और 72 के भाव पर गेहूं बेचे। इसकी रोकथाम की आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

जो गेहूं खरीदा जाता है वह केवल शहरों की मंडियों में खरीदा जाता है। गांवों में

खरीदने के लिए कोई नहीं जाता है। क्या यह सही है? यदि यह सही है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय गांवों में भी गेहूं खरीदा जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has made a suggestion that we should send teams to the various states. If there is a request from the state Government we can consider that. Yesterday only I was visiting some of the *mandis* in western UP. I am visiting some *mandis* in Haryana tomorrow. We are constantly in touch with the state Government. Everything will be done to see that maximum quantities which have been rain-damaged due to rain havoc will be salvaged. I could see that very large quantities can possibly be salvaged. There was bright sun yesterday and day-before-yesterday. If this continues, I think, quite a good quantity of foodgrains can be salvaged.

The hon. Member referred to the price less than the procurement price in certain *mandis* in the country. That happened because certain rumours were floated that the Government is not going to effect purchases after the 18th May. That rumour was spread by some interested parties. There was rush of foodgrains in the market and in UP alone it was 4 or 5 times more than the normal. This created some problems. May I assure this on the floor of this house to the farmers and wheat-growers of this country that we will procure every single in this country which is available, which is brought to the market, which is of the specifications as prescribed by the food corporation and the Government of India,-- at the procurement price or at the price which has been specified and that no food-grain will be rejected? The farmers need not be afraid thinking that Government would stop purchases or that farmers interest will be adversely affected.

श्री कूल चन्द बर्मा : जिन क्षेत्रों में खड़ी फसलों को हानि पहुंची है, क्या वहां तत्कावी और लगान भाफ करने का सरकार बिचार कर रही है? भावों के सम्बन्ध में भी मंत्री महोदय ने स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। आप ने पूछ लिया है।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : I would like to inform the Government of what is happening in Haryana. Most of the damage is in Haryana.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम नहीं है। आप सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री बी. पी. मोर्य (हायुड़) : जिन क्षेत्रों में नुकसान हुआ है, उन क्षेत्रों का कल शिन्दे साहब ने और मैंने साथ साथ दौरा किया है। दौरा करने का जो उन्होंने कष्ट किया, उसके लिए मैं उनका आभार मानता हूं। उन्होंने बहुत ही लगन से सारी स्थिति की जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की है। यह गेहूं की बाली मैं अपने साथ लाया हूं। इसको अगर वह विशेषज्ञों को भेजेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि नुकसान पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हुआ है। मैंने अपने एक मित्र से जो विशेषज्ञ हैं पूछा है इसके बारे में और उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि इस में काफी नुकसान हुआ है और 30 और 25 प्रतिशत का जो नुकसान उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ बताया जाता है, यह सत्य नहीं है। हो सकता है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में बीस पच्चीस सैकड़ा हुआ हो। मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ज्ञान रहना चाहिए कि बहुत से किसान ऐसे हैं जिन का खाद्यान्न बिल्कुल साफ हो गया है। बहुत से किसानों का तो सौ फीसदी साफ हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नुकसान कितना हुआ है, इसकी सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने आपको दी है? जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, दो सौ करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर का नुकसान उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बताया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस किस प्रकार की सहायता किसान को केन्द्र की ओर से दी जाएगी या प्रदेश की

[श्री बी पी. मौर्य]

सरकार को किस तरह के आदेश दिये गए हैं इस सम्बन्ध में ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्षा तथा प्रकृति के प्रकोप से किसान को बचाने के लिए मंत्रालय भविष्य में क्या करेगा ?

आपने स्वयं सुना था अपने कानों से कि बीच के जो कच्चे या पक्के आढ़ती होते हैं या जो एफ सी आई के एजेंट होते हैं वे किसान से 73, 72 और 70 तक में गेहूँ खरीदते हैं और आपका 76 के भाव देते हैं। किसान को भी पर्ची 76 के भाव की है। इस बीच के भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं जिस में एफ सी आई के अप्रमर भी जिम्मेदार होते हैं और वे भी उतने ही जिम्मेदार होते हैं जितने कि बीच के व्यापारी। उससे सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE I am glad the hon. Member has drawn attention to some of the malpractices

MR SPEAKER Including the damage

SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE I quite agree including the damage. We are seized of the matter and we shall look into specific complaints

श्री बी पी मौर्य कही भी गलत कहा हो तो बताइये। आपके सामने किसानों ने कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE I quite see the point that there may be cases of extreme hardship. In fact when the hon. Member was with me, we came across some cases of extreme hardship. I went to the threshing floor of a farmer who had only two or three acres of land that is, leasehold land, and all his wheat crop was practically lost so, there may be cases of extreme hardship. The state Government are expected to attend to such cases.

As far as the total quantum of damage is concerned it is too premature at this state to give precise figures. I have requested the state Government to assess the damage and give us their assessment. Though the chief Minister has mentioned some figures, they include the damage to mangoes also. He did not refer specifically to wheat alone. We are keeping in touch with the state Governments and we shall have some assessment them and on the basis of the assessment, if any steps are needed or desired at our end, we shall take those steps.

One point which has been raised by my hon. friend from time to time is what Government propose to do after taking into consideration that such damage occurs on a large scale. As I have already mentioned in my statement it raises a fundamental issue, namely that in the background of massive production, the post harvest technology has to be changed. Threshing harvesting methods etc. have to be changed. We have requested the Agricultural Commission to go into this matter and submit an interim report to us. An expert of ours is also looking into this matter and we shall do whatever needful is required. But it is an important thing which needs to be attended to in the context of this massive production in our country.

The greatest relief being provided is by way of relaxation of specifications, by permitting FCI to purchase rain-damaged wheat.

SHRI B P MAURYA What about corruption? That is the main thing.

इस तरह बानों को टालने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। कल मंत्री महोदय को किसानों ने बताया कि 70, 71, 72 और 73 रुपये देते हैं और 76 रुपये की पर्ची काटी जाती है, सरकार और व्यापारी मिले हुए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की रोक-थाम के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह कार्लिंग एटेशन नोटिस क्राफ्ट को डेमेज के बारे में है, भाव के बारे में नहीं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस का जवाब दे दिया है।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : This corruption must come to an end. You have failed to establish a society without corruption, though all the while we are talking of a socialist society.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond harbour) : That is their class character.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : It is true, as has been mentioned by Shri Maurya, some farmers did complaint to us that they were paid less than the procurement price. I have got similar reports from other quarters also. There have been some cases of malpractice. But the general problem in UP appears to be the poor marketing conditions. There are *Pucca adhadhias* and *Kachha adhadhias*. A lot can be done by the state Government in order to improve marketing conditions and marketing laws so that the grip of the middlemen and exploiters is loosened if not eliminated. . .

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : *Rose*

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : Even when his party was in power there, we had written to the state Government to take necessary steps. I am again drawing their attention to take necessary steps to improve market conditions.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur) : The FCI should recognise the farmer as the seller. Now they only recognise the *adhadhias*. That is the basic trouble. This policy has to be changed. Government should give a directive to the FCI to purchase from the farmers direct through their agencies.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. member should remember that he cannot speak without my permission, and if he does so, it will not be recorded.

श्री कबल निबन्ध मन्त्र (केसरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है, वह बिल्कुल मिसलीडिंग है, क्योंकि देश में प्रसामयिक वर्षा के कारण खड़ी फसल को जो क्षति हुई है, सरकार ने उस का सही

सही अनुमान नहीं लगाया है। बिहार में 60 फीसदी से 70 फीसदी तक खड़ी फसल बर्बाद हुई है। वहाँ न केवल गेहूँ बल्कि दूसरे तमाम अन्नो की हालत इतनी खराब हो गई है कि उन सब में अंकुर पैदा हो गये हैं। यह संकट केवल बिहार में ही नहीं है, बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और आन्ध्र आदि देश के अधिकांश भागों में यह संकट पैदा हुआ है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय विपत्ति है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान न दिया है, उस से ऐसा लगता है कि उन्हें इस बात का एहसास नहीं है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय विपत्ति है। उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार में सोड का संकट नहीं है, लेकिन बिहार में यह संकट है।

इस सम्बन्ध में दो समस्याएँ हैं : अस्थायी और स्थायी। जहाँ तक अस्थायी समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि गेहूँ के ऐसे बीज बोये जायें, जिस से वर्षा आने से पहले ही गेहूँ के काटने और ब्रेशिंग आदि का काम समाप्त हो जाये ? क्या सरकार ने खलिहानों को ऐसी प्रोटेक्शन देने की कोई व्यवस्था की है, जिस से खलिहानों में पड़े हुए गेहूँ की बर्बादी न हो ? जिन इलाकों में गेहूँ की पैदावार हो रही है, क्या वहाँ पर किसानों को नयी बरायटी की मक्की की पैदावार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जायेगा, ताकि भविष्य में उन की इस तरह क्षति न हो ?

क्या यह सत्य है कि बिहार सरकार ने किसानों को सहायता देने के लिए दो करोड़ रुपये की माँग की है; यदि हाँ, तो उस के बारे में सरकार का क्या रुख़या है ? हालाँकि बिहार सरकार का अन्दाज सही नहीं है, लेकिन उस ने जो दो करोड़ रुपये की माँग की है, क्या केंद्रीय सरकार वह देने जा रही है या नहीं ? बिहार सरकार ने कितना बीज मांगा है और क्या

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

सरकार बहू देने जा रही है या नहीं ? सरकार इस समस्या के स्थायी हल के लिए क्या करने जा रही है, ताकि हर साल वर्षा से किसानों की जो क्षति होती है, उस से उन को बचाया जा सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : As far as relief asked for by the Bihar Government is concerned, some ways and means advance has already been given to the Bihar Government, but as I mentioned earlier a central team at the request of the Bihar Government is visiting the state and on the basis of the report of the team, the Government would take necessary steps to provide relief to the Bihar Government.

In regard to providing seeds to the farmers for next year, may I assure the hon. Member that we shall take adequate care and whatever quantities of good seed are required by the Bihar Government would be supplied to Bihar farmers.

In regard to short duration crop etc., so as to protect the farmers from such calamities, I think the hon. Member is aware of the fact that the present strains of wheat which we have popularised in the country are of much shorter duration as compared to the traditional varieties, but our research scientists are attending to this problem, and the suggestion of the hon. Member can be borne in mind.

RE : PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be Laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There are two things which are occupying our minds. One is the murder of a worker of Ishapur rifle Factory. Then, a deputation under the leadership of the acting General Manager of the Gun and shell Factory went to the police station, where the whole crowd was bayoneted and lathicharged, and two of them were murdered. What sort of Government are they running in Bengal today?

MR. SPEAKER : This is without previous notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have given a calling attention notice. It has not been admitted so far as we know. It is a very serious matter. We would like you to ask the Government to make a statement.

Secondly, in Andhra 4½ lakhs of Government employees are on strike for 1½ months.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I have not allowed anything. It will not go on record. It is not with my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : **

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On item No. 3, point of order under rule 376.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing under consideration yet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has already laid the paper on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : When the papers are laid on the Table, no question can be asked, except why there is any delay in laying the paper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Now, on item 3, I want to make a submission. If you will kindly refer to page 76 of the *Handbook for Members*, at page 76 of that book, you will find—

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will read from Page 76 ; it says :

“Members who want to seek any information from Ministers regarding papers mentioned in the List of Business to be laid on the Table of the House, should give advance intimation to the Speaker stating the specific points on which information is required.”

**Not recorded.

ed so that the Minister concerned could come prepared with the information.'

I have given three notices covering three items on the List of Business-items 3, 4 and 5. I want the Minister to reply to the points asked for in my notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Only if the Speaker permits; not otherwise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It does not say that, Mr. Vajpayee.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry, I am not allowing this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like you to give your ruling in favour of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, so that we can also take up such questions and items !

MR. SPEAKER : It will be setting up a very, very cumbersome procedure if I allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the use of this book then ? I have sought your ruling, because the rule specifies my right to ask for information. You will direct the Minister. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot quote this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can only quote the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : *** (Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. We have accepted that when a paper is laid on the Table, it is just laid on the Table. If any Member later on gives notice to discuss it, that is considered on merits and allowed or disallowed. (*Interruption.*) The handbook is intended to serve as a guide on

various parliamentary matters. If you have read the preface you will find this :

"The information contained in this publication is not exhaustive. It cannot be quoted as the authority if it is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution," etc.

Here, my ruling is - and we have followed it for years and years—that when the papers are laid on the Table of the House, they are just laid. Normally, questions have been asked why it is being delayed or why this comes up after such a delay. Those are the only questions allowed so far. You are now getting up and saying that you want to ask certain questions regarding contents of the statement. You give notice; they will be considered on merits.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not questioned your ruling...

MR. SPEAKER : What is it you are doing then ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It gives clear guidance that I can give notice of 10 or 15 days...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Notice has already been given regarding the murder...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He is raising something else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to ask...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I am not allowing it; no; not at all. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Speaker, may I remind you that I function on my own rights ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are defying the Chair; I am not prepared to tolerate it. You are defying the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not defying the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : You are persistently defying the Chair. I am seeing it since the last session. I am not going to allow it in future. Kindly sit down.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of of 'Economic Survey, 1970-71'. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-161/71]

REPORT RE. COMMISSION OF RAILWAY SAFETY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARAYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : On behalf of Dr. Karan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-164/71]

STATEMENT RE. POWER-POSITION IN BHAKRA SERVICE AREA

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRI) (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the the Table a statement regarding power position in Bhakra Service Area. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-165/71.]

MR. SPEAKER : Secretary. *Interruptions*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : ** (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Don't try to misbehave. Please sit down. He is trying to misbehave.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to make a submission before the House ... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : You do not believe in parliamentary democracy. You are here to create trouble.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to submit to the House that this is a curtailment of the rights of a member, which are written in the books. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I invite the attention of the House ? He is persistently defying the Chair.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : He has said many things about the Chair. He should be named.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : **

MR. SPEAKER : He is trying to insult the Chair. He is persistently defying the Chair. If he repeats it again, I will have to ask him to withdraw from the House. I am not going to tolerate it,

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, may I suggest that all that he said with respect to you should be expunged ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; it will be done. If he repeats it again, I will have no alternative but to ask him to withdraw from the House.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair vide Col. No.192

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What have I said which is unparliamentary ? We are here to protect democracy. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. member of the Marxist Party is defying the Chair.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : If he has said anything unparliamentary, you can expunge it. If he has said something within his right how can you expunge it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not within his right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : If in this handbook which is circulated to members, this particular section is permitted to remain as it is, a very anomalous position will be created. Better have it deleted. I do not know whether Mr. Bosu was asking a question or seeking some information. But the fact remains that what is written here in the Handbook of members is very categorical.

MR. SPEAKER : If allowed by me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It does not say that. Either amend it or have it deleted, because a large number of new members have come and no confusion should be created in their minds.

MR. SPEAKER : The Handbook cannot be quoted here. You can quote the Rules, but not this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then throw it into the Jumna.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why not amend it ? Why create confusion ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Secretary.

12.40 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table the Finance Bill, 1971 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd April, 1971.

2. I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd April, 1971 :—

- (1) The State of Himachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
- (2) The Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

12.41 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER (*Shri Lalji Bhai*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following two communications :—

- (i) Letter, dated the 24th May, 1971, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Parliament Street, New Delhi :

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Lalji Bhai, Member, Lok Sabha, has been arrested today by the police, Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi, under Section 188, Indian Penal Code, for violation of prohibitory orders promulgated by the Additional District Magistrate (South) Delhi, near Parliament House. The arrest was effected at 1-45 p.m. on Raj Path beyond the crossing of Raj Path and Rafi Marg.

He is being presented before the Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, New Delhi."

[Mr Speaker]

- (ii) Telegram, dated the 24th May, 1971, from the Superintendent, Tihar Jail, New Delhi :
"Shri Lalji Bhai, Member Lok Sabha was admitted in Tihar Jail today under Section 188, Indian Penal Code "

He is now lodged in the Tihar Jail

SHRI R V BADE (Kargone) He was coming to Parliament At that time

MR SPEAKER I am only giving an information He cannot raise any question without giving notice

12 43 hrs

STATEMENT RE SUGAR POLICY

MR SPEAKER Now Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed will make a statement If it is too long it may be laid on the Table

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (KRISHI MANTRI) (SHRI F A AHMED) I beg to lay on the Table

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) Sir, this is an important policy statement Merely laying it on the Table would not do

MR SPEAKER If hon Members so desire, it may be read

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इन के बक्तव्य के बाद हमें सबाल पूछने की इजाजत दें, तब तो बक्तव्य पढ़ने का कोई लाभ है। अगर केवल सुनना ही है तब तो वह बाद में भी पढ़ा जा सकता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir, on a point of order There is a news item in today's *Statesman* which says that the Union Cabinet has decided to de-control sugar This information has been given to the press even before it is given to Parliament This is a clear breach of privilege of the House

MR SPEAKER : He cannot raise anything he wants without giving a proper notice

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . I am raising it under rule 376

MR SPEAKER Please give it in writing

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . It is a point of order under rule 376

MR SPEAKER You are objecting to a certain statement

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am not objecting to his statement I am only saying that there is a front page news item in today's *Statesman* which says

'The Union Cabinet today decided to de-control the price of sugar "

I want you, Sir, to obtain an explanation from the government how they have released the news to the press before giving it to Parliament You can make up your mind

MR SPEAKER I have already made up my mind

SHRI F A AHMED Government have not released it to the press

MR SPEAKER Let him make his statement

SHRI F A AHMED As the House is aware, complete control on sugar was imposed on April 1963 on account of the low production of sugar that year and increase in its prices The control continued in this form upto the 1966-67 season when sugar production was one of the lowest in recent years because of the drought conditions which had affected the sugarcane crop, the production during the year being under 22 lakh tonnes In order to encourage the production of sugarcane as well as of sugar through the incentive of higher cane prices, the policy of partial decontrol of sugar was introduced from 1967-68 season Under this modification, a major part of the production of sugar was procured by Government at fixed prices, mainly for controlled distribution to the domestic consumers and

a portion released to the factories for sale in the free market. This ensured that while the domestic consumer obtained his requirements at reasonable prices fixed by Government, the factories could realise higher prices for the free-sale sugar and, therefore, pay higher prices for sugarcane to the growers. During the years, 1967-68 and 1968-69, the growers received for their cane prices which were substantially higher than the statutory minimum prices. The objectives of this policy have thus been achieved inasmuch as the production of sugar went up to 35.6 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 and to 42.6 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 and sugar has been available to domestic consumers in adequate quantities through controlled distribution channels at prices fixed by Government.

2. With the substantial increase in production and accumulation of stocks of sugar with the factories which were about 21 lakh tonnes at the close of the last season, the situation has materially changed. Although internal consumption has gone up from 26 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 32.5 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 and may be about 37 lakh tonnes during the current year, the stocks with the factories at the end of the sugar year in September will still be of the order of 19 lakh tonnes. The prices of sugar in the open market have also been going down substantially since 1969-70 sugar season and the prices realised by the factories (exclusive of excise duty) have been more or less at the level of the levy prices. Factories in high cost zones have not been able to sell the released levy sugar on account of easy availability of free sale sugar and the reluctance of deficit States to lift high priced levy sugar for distribution. This has resulted in accumulation of disproportionate stocks with factories in several zones and consequent financial difficulties. There have been persistent demands from sugar industry for a revision of prices on the ground that there has been increase in the cost of production and holding of stocks. Many factories have had recourse to litigation in recent months and have secured interim orders involving substantial increases in prices, which vary from factory to factory in the same zone, with the result that at present in several parts of the country the system of price control and distribution is under great strain.

3. Government have therefore reviewed the entire sugar policy in the light of the changed circumstances. It is considered that, in view of the easy supply and stock position of sugar, control over prices of sugar, distribution of sugar to consumers at fixed quotas on the strength of cards and other procedural handicaps have little place in the present situation. Government have therefore decided to remove all controls on prices, distribution and movement of sugar with immediate effect. Releases of sugar from factories for sale to wholesalers will, however, continue to be regulated in order to maintain reasonable and stable prices in the market and to ensure availability of adequate supplies throughout the year. By a process of judicious releases it will also be ensured that there are always adequate reserve stocks of sugar in the country to meet future contingencies. Government hope that these steps will help in removing the present strain in the distribution system and enable the consumer to get his requirements at competitive prices throughout the country. Further, in order to protect the interests of the sugar cane growers, control over minimum prices of sugar cane to be paid to the growers will continue and minimum prices will be fixed for each crop season, as in the past.

12.47 hrs

RE. DISCUSSION ON INFLUX OF REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume discussion on item No. 8, the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है, बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में आज जो चर्चा रही गई है, वह जिस नियम के अन्तर्गत है, उस में समय कम मिलेगा। आप जानते हैं कि यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। सबन के सभी वर्गों के प्रतिनिधि, प्रबन्धता इस पर बोलना चाहेंगे, इस लिये यह चर्चा दो-तीन घंटे में समाप्त नहीं हो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सकनी। मेरा निवेदन है कि आज इस को प्रारम्भ करें और कल दिन भर इस को चलाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय काफी वक्त मिल जायगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह बंगला देश का मामला है, सभी सदस्य इस से सम्बन्धित हैं, सब को थोड़ा थोड़ा बोलने के लिये समय चाहिये। अगर आप एडजर्नमेन्ट मोशन ले लेते तो उस में ज्यादा टाइम मिल जाता। आप ने एडजर्नमेन्ट मोशन नहीं मानी, अब चर्चा करने का ज्यादा टाइम दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय उम के मुकाबले इस में ज्यादा टाइम मिल जायगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कल पूरा दिन इस के लिये रखिये। जब तक इस पर चर्चा का पूरा अवसर नहीं दिया जायगा, मैं नहीं समझता कि सब सदस्य इस पर बोल सकेंगे।

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon)
Sir, I agree with Shri Vajpayee more time has to be allotted because this is a very important matter

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) Some of us did not support the adjournment motion because we wanted a full discussion. But this is a matter which leaves no alternative except war and some of us want to put that point of view.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)
Within this limited time it will not be possible to accommodate all the representatives of the principal groups and of the ruling party. The time has to be increased.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) A mole hill has been made out of a mountain. Now this has been put down as a short duration discussion which cannot extend beyond two hours. What is this mockery that everybody is intending to do, we do not understand

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We also support the demand that time should be extended. It is unreasonable to give only two hours for discussion on Bangla Desh issue. It must be for the whole day tomorrow. (Interruption)

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बाद में टाइम बढ़ाना पड़ेगा इसलिए आज सात बजे तक नहीं बल्कि कल का दिन आप इसके लिए रखिए। ऐसे मौके पर टाइम बढ़ाना पड़ता है और आपको टाइम बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरी दरह्वास्त है कि आज सात बजे तक इसको न रखा जाय।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हम आज तीन बजे से बंगला देश प्रारम्भ कर दें और कल समाप्त कर दें।... (व्यवधान) फिर जब चर्चा आरम्भ हो जायेगी और आप बोलने नहीं देंगे तो कठिनाई पैदा होगी।

MR SPEAKER One whole day means four hours. If you want four hours, we will start at 2 O'Clock and finish at 6 O'Clock, or, we start at 3 O'Clock and finish at 7 O'Clock today.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) आज सात बजे तक इसको न रखा जाये।

SHRI A K SEN (Calcutta—North West) Let it be from 2 to 6 today

MR SPEAKER I think, it is a very good suggestion. Let it be from 2 to 6 today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The reply may be held over for tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusaral) : Give the whole day tomorrow for Members and let the reply be day after tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is an important matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो से तीन घंटे, तीन से चार घंटे और अब चार घंटे से भी ज्यादा हो रहे हैं ।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berham-pur) : The Prime Minister has described this refugee problem as the biggest crisis that this nation has faced after independence and you want us to be satisfied only with four hours ! We have never dealt with such serious problems in this fashion in this House. After all, this House has a responsibility to the country and to the world. This is an international problem and we are trying to deal with it in a perfunctory manner. This is impossible.

MR. SPEAKER : One whole day's debate is enough. We will take up the discussion on the UGC Report tomorrow and will start the discussion on item No. 9, that is, Bangla Desh, at 2 O'Clock today, take the whole of today and finish at 6 O'Clock. We will take up the discussion immediately after the Lunch Hour and finish it at 6 O'Clock.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : I do not mind the UGC discussion taking place after the discussion on Bangla Desh.

MR. SPEAKER : Not today.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : No, after the discussion on Bangla Desh is over tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Should be adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2 O'Clock ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Four hours are not enough.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके लिए चार घंटे पर्याप्त नहीं होंगे ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : When hundreds are being killed, you cannot allot more time for this !

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : It is not the problem of India alone.

श्री जे. बी. बोते (नागपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समस्या बहुत ज्यादा गम्भीर है । यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या है । इस पर बहस के लिए जो समय है वह बहुत कम है ।

MR. SPEAKER : We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2 O'Clock when we shall take up the discussion on Bangla Desh.....(Interruptions)

12.55 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DISCUSSION RE : INFLUX OF REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri A. K. Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North West) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are called upon to discuss one of the greatest tragedies in human history. It is not merely enough to say that we stand at the cross-roads of history. That will not be saying

[Shri A K Sen]

enough. It will also not be enough to say how millions of people have been throttled. Because that is a truism. The whole world knows about it. It is also not enough to say that many more millions are fleeing from the blood and fury let loose by Pakistan. Because that is again a truism. And the Prime Minister has referred to it only yesterday how this country has been pressed down with the problem of millions thrown across the border, who have left everything behind them and who are now looking forward to the future to return to a very happy land.

Truly, the hawks of politics of Pakistan are stalking around and the blood fire and fury have become the order of the day. What are we to do? Is it enough to extend again the words of sympathy which this House so unanimously expressed before the last session ended?

Is it enough to say that we shall not tolerate this outrage committed across our borders and that we refuse to accept the position where our neighbour will be at liberty to drive away its unfortunate citizens just because it wants to thrust a bloody colonial rule upon them? Is it enough to say that we are prepared to extend all our sympathy, support and succour to these millions of unfortunate refugees? I do not think either the country, or the people, or this House will accept such a position. Such a passive role would not be consistent with our history and our past tradition. It has been the glory of this nation that whenever human freedom and dignity have been at stake we have not only raised our voice in opposition but we have gone with active help to see that forces of freedom and democracy succeeded. I think a more grim test has now come before us and we must overcome all the difficulties and obstacles that lie in our way and pass this grim test with glory and with success.

It is very difficult to say in what particular manner and with what particular strength this country must act, but I think it will be the unanimous feeling of this House, and of the people outside, that this country must act with valour and strength. We do not expect the Prime Minister of the government to tell

us actually what are the steps which are to be taken or which ought to be taken, but we shall be satisfied if we are told that this country is going to act with strength, for we have seen that not merely Pakistan but the world outside only understands strength. If that is not so, the anguished voice of these millions of slaughtered corpses whose past tales have not yet been told their tragedy would have moved all the capitals of the world. But in its place we are finding a pathetic indifference being expressed all over.

If we judge the history of the past two centuries and how these powers acted in the past, it may be worthwhile to recount a few instances when far less tragedies have moved into action the so-called great powers. Let us take the recent past, before the world war. In the 19th century when Greece was invaded and oppressed by the Turks, three great powers rushed therein in 1827, and those powers were England, France and Russia. Why? It was said openly that they could not be silent spectators of thousands of innocent Greeks being butchered by the Turks. Not only were the armies rushed but the whole of the Greek Coast was blockaded and that resulted in the battle of Navarino where the Turkish fleet was entirely destroyed. History is replete with instances of so many interventions in the cause of freedom, as it was said, and England was one of the countries which proclaimed in its loudest voice in those days that where freedom was in peril the English army would be active, so much so that when a British citizen, John Rosion was injured and his property was seized by the Greeks the British fleet blockaded the Greek Coast and they declared an embargo, claiming the right of reprisal, stating that no country in the world had the right in the exercise of its domestic jurisdiction to hurt the lives and property of the citizens of another state. The right of reprisal is recognised in international law as inherent in any sovereign State.

What is happening today is this. Not merely the Pakistani citizens, the minorities and the majority community who have been slaughtered, but thousands of villages on our side have been attacked and hundreds of Indian citizens have been shot. Their bodies have been seen by our Ministers,

Mr. Khadilkar is here. Ask him, Sir. Other Ministers have gone ; other Members of Parliament have gone I have seen myself Indian citizens with bullet wounds, leave alone, thousands and thousands who have come along from the fury of the Pakistani demons with injuries on their bodies, men, women and children, leave alone those tales of atrocities of international crimes in opposition to which every nation has a right to act.

I am only confining myself at the moment to the injuries inflicted on Indian citizens and their properties. When wanton shooting is resorted to by the Pakistan army are we to sit quiet ? Have we not got the right in international law to act and hit back ? Must we not then cross the border to neutralise the areas from which these attacks have been inflicted on our citizens and on our properties ? Have we not then the right to calm those very guns which are aimed at us ? I think, we shall be well within our rights to go to the other side of attack and finish them so that those guns can no longer be aimed at us and we are not inflicted any injury on our persons and properties.

Sir, that is our right of self-defence. No State-however powerful it may be-has a right to unleash forces of destruction on another State. That is not merely inter-national law, but that is also domestic law too. If I have a right to live peacefully in my house, I could not let out flood-waters into my neighbour's land and flood my neighbour's property, nor can I use my gun, injuring the properties or the persons of my neighbours. That is domestic law as well. And International law is much more important, because there, armed sovereign States confront each other and there the armies have to be restrained to the limits so that the army of one State cannot be allowed to carry on rape and plunder on the persons and property of any neighbouring State.

Therefore, this answer has to be given by us, by this House and by the Government whether we will allow any longer this audacious attempt on the part of Pakistan to flout our sovereignty and to inflict injury on our own citizens and on the property belonging to them. They must be taught a

lesson. The only lesson they understand in this world is the lesson of force and that has to be shown to them so that they may know that this country, however wedded we are to peace and to the principles of non-violence—which have been our cardinal ways of life—nevertheless knows how to act in our self-defence, as we did in 1965, which we shall do again whenever we are threatened. I can assure the Prime Minister that this House and the world outside, to the last man, stand behind her in her effort to uphold the dignity and the sovereignty and the integrity of this country and the rights of its citizens.

Take the cases occurring outside our borders. Has Pakistan the right to send away thousands and thousands of citizens belonging to the minority community and the majority community across the borders? This House debated the grim tragedy on the last occasion. All of us said we shall never let down our neighbours ; we cannot forget that we were one until 1947, that we belong to the same ethnic group, sharing the same traditions, culture and civilisation. And, for many of us, we speak the same language ; we have the same cravings, the same history, all through the ages and in our struggle for independence all of us fought together. How can we, therefore, forget these unfortunate people and neglect them and relegate them to the barbarities of an alien race which has come with mighty arms, armed with the borrowed weapons given to them by others and now being used on innocent victims ?

I do not think that history affords a parallel to this. The atrocities of Atilla, the massacres of Timurlane, the pillages of Chenghiz Khan and the barbarity of Hitler have all been surpassed by these latest exploits of Pakistan and its rulers. Those who have seen these innocent victims feeling in terror and have heard their tale of we have learnt to their grief and anguish how brutal their own countrymen could be and how badly the weapons have been used which have been given to them by their friends for the alleged purpose of self-defence of Pakistan. Those who have armed Pakistan now see very well in what manner and for what purpose these weapons given

[Shri A.K. Sen]

to them for self-defence are now being used. We have been told solemnly by the British Government that after all, this is an internal problem. Well, we have nothing against Mr. Heath personally, nor have we anything personal against the British Government. But we can only say that at least there are still a few men left in England who speak the voice of freedom and try to carry on the tradition which had made England great in the past and they are not following the wretched example of their rulers who cruelly look upon the slaughter of millions and say that they shall turn their faces away and will do nothing to the matter.

As I said, I shall give the history of the English race itself, when the English Army went to Greece and the British fleet blockaded the coasts of Greece to protect Greece against the Turkish invaders ; I remember the words of Gladstone who was the Prime Minister then ; he said that he could not look with calmness at the murder of innocent Greeks, because, after all, Europe owed so much to Greece. That very English race is now telling its people and the world with such indifference that this human tragedy is to be looked upon as a mere internal incident of Pakistan. The disgrace of Chamberlain is being repeated again in front of us.

When Abyssinia was conquered and invaded by Italy, *de facto* recognition was given to Mussolini long before Abyssinia was fully conquered. Similarly, when Spain was ravaged by Franco's hordes with the aid of the Fascist troops, England rushed to give *de facto* recognition to Franco's awaiting *de jure* recognition, and before *de jure* recognition came. Franco said 'Yes, these people are rushing to accord recognition to me, because they know that I am going to succeed'. If they knew that Mujib's forces were going to succeed, as they will in the future and as we know that they must, then they would all rush to recognise the Bengla Desh Government. They think still that these armies of Pakistan would be able to hold on and perpetuate their oppression on Bangla Desh. They little know the lessons of history, because when a whole

people have risen to the last man, it is impossible to keep them. Could the Britain keep us ? Could the British keep the 13 American colonies which revolted ? Could the Kuomintang Government keep the Chinese revolutionaries in check ? Could anybody ever perpetuate the bonds of slavery over a people who had risen ? History has said that slavery is not the badge for all times, and the lesson of history is that whoever tries to perpetuate bondage becomes the victim ultimately. Hitler had over run the whole Europe and made half of Europe the slaves of Germany.

But the end of Hitler is well known fact of history and the end of Yahya Khan and the hordes of Pakistan is also written on the wall ; only those who can read them will know what fate awaits these barbarous people of Pakistan.

Now, therefore, the problem is : what are we going to do when we are standing at the crossroads of history when four million these people have crossed the borders and seeking to swamp the whole economy and stability of the eastern part of India. There is Assam. There is Tripura, a small State, which has received more refugees than its own population. How can it sustain such a pressure ? West Bengal, which has been receiving floods of refugees caused by perpetual oppression of the minorities in East Pakistan is now swamped not merely with refugees of the minority community, but Muslims who have now been driven out for the first time. Every Awami League leader has been marked : his family has been destroyed ; intellectuals have been liquidated, and the name of the Awami League is sought to be completely erased from the face of East Pakistan with bullets, guns and bombs.

I have heard these tales not from people who have heard them from outside but from people who have seen such murders unknown in history being committed in front of them. I remember the story related to me by the editor of *People*, one of the most progressive dailies of Dacca, which was the champion of the Awami League and carried on a campaign for it for days. He told me that at dead of night suddenly the tanks had come, rushed across his press,

destroyed it completely without any provocation. They were searching for him. Fortunately or accidentally for him, his name plate which was in English was taken away by the Awami League volunteers, because they were taking away everything which was not written in Bengali. Therefore the Pakistani army people could not spot his house and he succeeded in fleeing from that terror. He is not safely lodged in West Bengal, receiving succour and help from us, as it is our duty to extent to him.

This is the story of every man who has fled; this is the story of hundreds of thousands of villages which have been burnt and ravaged. Whenever a train is derailed, a whole radius of five miles is surrounded, entire villages are burnt down and hundreds of men, women and children are put to fire. This is the story of East Bengal today. Let England know, let Russia know, let the whole world know all the big capitals be filled with stifled voice of anguis of millions of slaughtered men, women and children, and then I hope the conscience of the world may be awakened.

The Prime Minister has been trying, our Government has been trying, to kindle that sense of duty and conscience which we so much expect from these big capitals. Unfortunately, it seems human conscience has become very, very slow to act. We have become immune to tales of tragedy. Nothing seems to move human compassion and sympathy. The age of chivalry and the age of rushing for people's freedom seems to have completely disappeared and we seem to take every act of oppression for granted. When millions are sacrificed, we never seem to move. This has become a sad episode in this world, in this latter part of the 20th century.

I hope in this crisis of history, India will give a lead and will show to the world that the forces of freedom and democracy can never be crushed, that this country stands solidly behind every campaign, every struggle, for freedom, and that wherever human tragedies are perpetrated, wherever the voice of oppressed rises to the skies for succour and help, this country will rush, with whatever power in its command, to help the suppressed and oppressed humanity.

May I, therefore, before I conclude, appeal to Government to act, act will vigour and valour. We must extent recognition to Bangla Dosh. This is our prerogative.

I want to read this dispatch which was sent very quickly long before the Red Chinese Army had conquered the whole of China. They appealed for recognition to the Soviet Union, and this is what was written on 2nd October, 1949 by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, quoted by this publication of the Academy of Science of the Soviet Union, at page 119 :

"Having considered the request of the Chinese People's the Soviet Government, prompted by the unswerving determination to maintain friendly relation with the Chinese people and confident that the Central People's Government of China is the expression of the will of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people, informs you that it has decided to establish diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic and to exchange Ambassadors."

Is there any doubt that the overwhelming wishes of the people of Bangla Dosh were expressed clearly and unequivocally in the last elections when 98 per cent of the people of East Bengal voted for Mujeeb's party, that the majority of the National Assembly Members were people belonging to the Awami League and the National Awami party and that the microscopic minority of this military junta were completely separated and were exposed to the whole world as people who had no following, who had no grass roots at all? Yet, with that clear verdict of the people, the conscience of the world is still completely benumbed. It refuses to recognise a fact of history. Nobody has recognised these poor people who are fighting with their arms and fists and a few rifles and small arms which they have been able to procure. The time has come when we must take note of the overwhelming wishes expressed by the people of Bangla Dosh and the people of Pakistan, and we must accord recognition as others have done in the past and others will do in the

[Shri A.K. Sen]

future. Therefore, this is the first thing that can be done and that should be done.

The second thing that should be done is to prevent the sources from which these attacks on India are aimed, attacks in all forms, in the form of sending millions of refugees, in the form of shooting across the border and in the form of undermining the economic, social and political stability of India. We should act, and then alone we shall have the respect of the rest of the world.

In this welter of confusion and indifference and coldness of the world and the democratic opinion of the people all over Europe and Asia, we see a glimmer of hope when the voice of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of America expresses itself so strongly, when Senator Fulbright and Senator Edward Kennedy oppose the cold indifference of the Government of the United States, when the democratic Members of Parliament of England, Lord Finner Brockway and others, so solemnly declare their support for Bangla Desh, when the Peace Council meeting in Budapest declares before the whole world its support for the struggle in Bangla Desh. When democratic Members everywhere have come forward to express their solidarity with the great struggle for freedom now raging in Bangla Desh, we feel that all is not lost yet, and hope still survives that the conscience of the world will still be awakened and that with solid support given to these people, their struggle is bound to succeed. Long live Bangla Desh. This House must give the lead.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। एक ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया हमारे सामने है। तेईस वर्ष पूर्व मजहब को आधार बना कर भारत का विभाजन हुआ था। आज ऐसा लगता है कि घड़ी की सुई पूरी घूम गई है और मजहब के आधार पर राष्ट्र नहीं बन सकता, यह बात स्पष्ट होती जा रही है।

बंगला देश की समस्या के कई पहलू हैं और एक दूसरे से जुड़े होते हुए भी उन्हें अलग कर के देखना ठीक होगा। एक पहलू यह है कि बंगला देश हमारा पड़ोसी है। कल तक वह हमारा भाग था। उस के निवासी हमारे रक्त के रक्त और हमारे मांस के मांस हैं। राजनीति ने हमें बांट दिया, किन्तु फिर भी हम समान इतिहास और संस्कृति के अद्वैत बचन में बंधे हैं। आज उस बंगला देश में नरसंहार हो रहा है। एक समूची जाति की समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। सयुक्त राष्ट्र संधि का घोषणापत्र नरसंहार के विरुद्ध, एक जाति के वध को समूह नष्ट करने के विरुद्ध, आवाज उठाता है। लेकिन बंगला देश में चलने वाले नरसंहार के विरुद्ध अभी तक सयुक्त राष्ट्र संधि सक्रिय नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन एक पड़ोसी के नाते हमें इस सम्बन्ध में अपन कर्तव्य का पालन करना होगा।

बंगला देश में लाखों लोग मौत के घाट उतार दिये गये हैं। सामूहिक रूप से महिलाओं का अपमान हुआ है। बुद्धिजीवी समाप्त किये गये हैं। पाकिस्तान की सेना बंगला देश से उसी तरह का आचरण कर रही है, जैसा साम्राज्यवादी सेनायें अपने उपनिवेशों में किया करती थीं। वस्तुतः आज तक मानवता के विरुद्ध किये गये सारे आत्याचार बंगला देश में फीके पड़ गये हैं। आवश्यक है कि यह नरसंहार रोका जाये। यदि सयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और विश्व की बड़ी ताकतें हस्तक्षेप करने से इन्कार करती हैं—क्योंकि वे तो हर दम सत्ता की राजनीति पर अपने मोहरे बिठाने में लगी रहती हैं—तो भारत को अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना होगा।

बंगला देश की समस्या का दूसरा पहलू यह है कि बड़ा लोकतंत्र की हत्या की गई।

पाकिस्तान बना 1947 में। हम आशा करते थे कि पाकिस्तान एक लोकातांत्रिक राज्य होगा, जिस के साथ मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध विकसित करने में हमें सुविधा होगी। लेकिन पाकिस्तान में न तो आज तक संविधान बना और न स्वतंत्र चुनाव हुए। वेना ने सत्ता हथिया ली। जब यह फैसला हुआ कि वहाँ स्वतंत्र चुनाव होंगे, तो हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। चुनाव हुए। अवामी पार्टी को बहुमत मिला। शेख मुजीबुल रहमान को, जो शायद आज कारावास में है, सुरक्षित हैं या नहीं, हम नहीं जानते, समूचे पाकिस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री होना चाहिए था। लेकिन उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। आज उनका जीवन भी संकट में है। चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों की सत्ता सौतेले के बजाय सेना ने लोकतंत्र के आधार पर अपना भाग्य-निर्णय करने के बगला देश के अधिभार को फौजी बूट तले रौंद डाला। एक लोकतन्त्रात्मक देश के नाते, लोकतन्त्रीय आदर्शों में अटूट निष्ठा होने के नाते, अपने पड़ोस में लोकतंत्र पर इस तरह के अत्याचार, लोकतंत्र की समाप्ति का प्रयत्न, हमारे लिये एक चुनौती है—और हमें इस चुनौती का सामना करना होगा।

मुझे याद है—जो मुझ से उम्र में बड़े हैं, उन्हें तो अच्छी तरह से याद होगा—कि जब स्पेन में लोकतंत्र को समाप्त कर के फ्रैंको के हाथ में सत्ता सौंपने का प्रयत्न हुआ था, तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में इस देश के नीजवानों ने वहाँ सहाय करने के लिए एक दस्ता भेजने का फैसला किया था। तब हम पराधीन थे, एक स्वाधीन देश के नाते हम निर्णय नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन हमारी सहायुभूति स्पेन में लोकतंत्र के लिए लड़ने वालों के साथ थी। आज हम स्वाधीन हैं। आज स्वाधीन देश की सेना हमारे पास है। बंगला देश के सवाल पर सारे देश का समर्थन सरकार को प्राप्त है। बंगला देश का प्रश्न

पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है। आज अगर सरकार कोई साहसपूर्ण कदम उठाये और बंगला देश में लोकतंत्र की—पुनर्स्थापना के लिए प्रयत्न करे, तो सारा देश उसका साथ देगा। लेकिन आज स्वयं सेपक भेजने का वक्त नहीं है। आज अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो सैनिक दस्ते भेजे जा सकते हैं।

बंगला देश की परिस्थिति का एक तीसरा पहलू भी है, तो हम से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध रखता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने ठीक ही कहा है कि जो पाकिस्तान की समस्या थी, वह हमारी समस्या बन गई है। 35 लाख से अधिक लोग निर्वासित कर दिये गये हैं। वे आश्रय की खोज में हमारी भूमि में आये हैं। मर्द, औरतें और बच्चे बेघरबार हो कर, दाने दाने के लिए मोहताज हो कर, जीवन, धन और सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए भारत माता के आचल में आश्रय लेने के लिए आये हैं। यह संख्या एक करोड़ तक जा सकती है। पाकिस्तानी सेना किसी भी हिन्दू को वहाँ रहने नहीं देगी। सुसलमान भी बड़ी संख्या में निकाले जा रहे हैं। वल प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि बौद्ध मतावलम्बी आ रहे हैं, ईसाई बन्धु आ रहे हैं। एक करोड़ लोगों को बसाना, एक करोड़ लोगों को जम्मेदारी सम्भालना भारत के लिए एक बड़ी सम्भीर समस्या है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इन लोगों का निकाला जाना एक नियोजित ढंग से हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान ने एक तरह से हमारे खिलाफ लड़ाई का ऐलान कर दिया है। एक करोड़ लोगों को भारत में भेज कर वह हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था की विश्रु खलिना करना चाहता है सारे पूर्वांचल को खतरे में डालना चाहता है, देश में साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों को उत्तेजन देना चाहता है।

मुझे याद है—मैं फिर पंडित नेहरू का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ—कि 1950 में, जब

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बंगला देश की स्वाधीनता का प्रश्न नहीं था, जब लोकतंत्र की हत्या का भी सवाल नहीं था, जब वहाँ से केवल शरणार्थी निकाले जा रहे थे, जब नेहरू जी ने इसी सदन में खड़े हो कर कहा था कि अगर इस तरह से लोगों को भारत में धकेलना बन्द नहीं किया गया, तो और तरीके अपनाये जायेंगे—अदर मैथड्ज विल बि एडाप्टिड। और उस घमकी का परिणाम यह हुआ था कि पाकिस्तान के उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री, स्वर्गीय लियाकत अली, भागते हुए नई दिल्ली आये थे। आज तो उग से भी बड़ी तादाद में लोग निकाले जा रहे हैं। बिना एक बोली चलाये पाकिस्तान हमारे खिलाफ इस लड़ाई को जीत लेना चाहता है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि उन की इच्छा है कि जो लोग यहाँ आ रहे हैं, वे वापिस चले जायें। क्या वे वापिस चले जायेंगे? अगर बंगला देश की स्थिति यही रही, अगर वहाँ जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं रहा, अगर औरतों की हज्जत पर डाका डाला जाता रहा, अगर मजहब के आधार पर भेदभाव होता रहा, अगर सेना इसी तरह पाषाणिक और राक्षसी व्यवहार करती रही, तो हम लाख इच्छा करें, कोई वापिस जाने वाला नहीं है। अगर हम सबकुछ चाहते हैं कि ये लोग वापिस चले जायें, तो एक ही रास्ता बचता है और वह है स्वाधीन बंगला देश को मान्यता देना और अगर वह चाहता है, तो उस की सक्रिय सहायता करना।

हम नहीं चाहते कि यह प्रश्न भारत और पाकिस्तान का प्रश्न बने, लेकिन क्या बिना सम्प्रति दिये हम बंगला देश की पूरी तरह से

सहायता कर सकते हैं? दुनिया के देश इस मामले में पाकिस्तान का साथ दे रहे हैं, यह ताजुब की नहीं है। बड़े देशों की यह राजनीति रही है। जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान बनाया, जो पाकिस्तान का पोषण कर रहे हैं, जो हर संघर्ष में पाकिस्तान का साथ देते हैं, वह इस मानवता के संघर्ष में भी बेनकाब हो कर सामने आ गए। वह हरदम भारत को कमजोर करने के लिए पाकिस्तान की पीठ थपथपाते रहेगे। वक्त का तकाजा यह है कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े रहे।

हमें दुख है कि हमारे मित्र भी इस मामले में जितनी स्पष्टवादिता से काम लेना चाहिए, नहीं ले रहे हैं। सोवियत रूस के राष्ट्रपति ने प्रारम्भ में कुछ कहा था। अब वह क्यों चुप है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। पश्चिमी एशिया के देश भी जिन का इसरायल के विरुद्ध हम ने अपने रास्ते से जा कर समर्थन किया आज मौन है। भारत में छोटा सा साम्प्रदायिक दूंगा हो जाय तो जिन की जवान शब्दों के अम्बार लगाती थी आज पूर्वी बंगाल में मानवता का नरसंहार, कत्ले-आम देव कर भी वह मुह पर ताला डाल कर बैठे हैं। इस से हमें कुछ शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए।

लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुनिया के देश यह कह सकते हैं कि भारत क्या कर रहा है बंगला देश के बारे में? हम मानवता की आत्मा को जाग्रत करने का प्रयत्न करें, हम विश्व के जनमत को बंगला देश के पक्ष में लाने की अपनी कोशिश चालू रखें। उस में सरकार को थोड़ी सी सफलता मिली है। लेकिन उस के भरोसे बंगला देश के भविष्य को नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। हमें अपना कर्तव्य करना होगा और कर्तव्य एक ही है कि हम साहसपूर्ण फैसला

करें। निर्णय की बड़ी आ गई है। प्रधान मंत्री की परीक्षा हो रही हैं। भारत सरकार कसौटी पर कसी जा रही है। सारे देश के पुरुषार्थ को ललकारा जा रहा है।

मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर बंगला देश को मान्यता नहीं दी और पाकिस्तान ने सीमा पर हमले कर के युद्ध की परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी तब क्या होगा? चीन के मैदान में आने का खतरा जरूर है, लेकिन इस देश को खतरों का सामना करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि सरकार कोई साहसपूर्ण पग उठाएगी तो देश की जनता जैसे प्रधान मंत्री ने कल अपोल की, किसी तरह के त्याग और बलिदान में पीछे नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन अगर सरकार निष्क्रिय रही, जनता में निराशा फैली तो कुछ तब इस परिस्थिति का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। अर्थव्यवस्था को संभालना मुश्किल हो सकता है। शांति के लिए संकट पैदा हो सकते हैं। इसलिए बंगला देश आज हमारे सामने एक चुनौती है। इस चुनौती का इस सदन को साहस के साथ सामना करना होगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस चर्चा के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जब उत्तर देंगे तो वह ऐसा उत्तर होगा जो इस सदन को संतोष दे सके और देश में यह विश्वास जगा सके कि सरकार केवल शब्दों में काम नहीं लेती, जब आचरण की पुकार होती है तो साहसपूर्ण आचरण भी कर सकती है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this House is meeting after its historic resolution on Bangladesh in the last session. In that historic resolution this House expressed its solidarity with the struggle of people of Bangladesh. After that certain incidents have taken place which again have a roused the conscience of the people of this country and international

opinion in favour of the people of Bangladesh. Now the question arises as to whether this country should have done more in respect of Bangladesh than what it has done so far.

There are several aspect to this question of giving recognition to Bangladesh. Now there is a demand that we should give immediate recognition to Bangladesh and that would solve our problem. I do not think that by giving recognition alone we can solve this problem.

A more important factor is that the struggle of the people of Bangla Desh should succeed and conditions created in which the 3.5 million refugees, who have come over our country could go back to Bangla Desh and live in safety. To create those conditions we must carry international opinion with us. We should not act alone in this respect, because it is not our responsibility of the entire world to see that conditions are so created in Bangla Desh that these refugees return there and the political and economic rights, which are inherent in the people of Bangla Desh, are enjoyed by them.

To carry international opinion with us have a very clear case, firstly, because of the influx of 3.5 million people of Bangla Desh into India. That is no longer the domestic jurisdiction of Pakistan. Pakistan cannot take shelter under the plea of domestic jurisdiction, because the problem of maintaining these refugees is a severe problem which has affected our country's economy.

Secondly, there is the unwarranted act of genocide perpetrated on the people of Bangla Desh. We know that about a million people, including intellectuals, professors of universities, student leaders, technicians and even military officials, that is, those who belonged to East Bengal Rifles, and Bengalis in general, have been killed. This act of carnage, arson and genocide is going on even now.

The international law is clear on this act of genocide. We have the precedent of the findings of the Nuremburg trial which clearly condemns this act and holds persons

[Shri J.B. Patnaik]

responsible for this liable to prosecution. Whether Yahya Khan and his group of people would be brought before the international bar of justice is a different thing. The day may dawn when this would happen, when military rule would end in Pakistan and those people who are responsible for this act of genocide, for this killing, hunger and suffering, perpetrated on the millions of innocent people of Bangla Desh, would be brought to trial. But there is a clear case for international intervention on this act of genocide on the part of Pakistan.

Then, there is racialism. I feel that it is a case of the worst type of racialism that is being practised by Pakistan in Bangla Desh. If we consider the strength of the people of Bangla Desh, they are in a majority. They are 75 million as against 55 million people in West Pakistan. So, it is not the question of the majority seceding from the minority. It is a majority which was elected to power but was not given the opportunity of moulding its own destiny, the destiny of Pakistan. They were denied the political right that was inherent in them though they were elected to the National Assembly as the representatives of the majority of the people of Pakistan.

Then, East Bengal has been treated as a colonial territory. In the last 23 years, although it has contributed 50 per cent of foreign exchange to the coffers of Pakistan and has given the raw materials necessary for running its industry and for the development of Pakistan at large, it has been treated as a colony. In this respect I would like to quote from the famous book "Asian Drama" of Professor Myrdal who has said that in all respects East Bengal has been treated as a colony by Pakistan.

Besides this treatment of the Bengali people as colonial people, Pakistan has also denied them all the rights that are inherent in a sovereign people.

So, this oppression, these barbaric acts perpetrated on innocent people are no longer an internal issue of Pakistan. This is racialism of the worst type. And racialism is something which has been condemned

again and again before the bar of the public opinion in the world.

In 1948, South Africa raised this issue of domestic jurisdiction when this question came up before the United Nations and pleaded that this question should not be taken up. But the United Nations rejected it. And it became since then the concern of the United Nations and of the entire world. So, I say, there is clear case now for international concern and may be intervention. When this has become the concern of the entire world, it will be wrong to say that India should take unilateral action in this respect without persuading sufficient world opinion to come along with it. India has succeeded to a large extent though it is disappointing that the world opinion is not sufficiently aroused to take necessary action in this respect. I should not feel that India has not succeeded in this respect at all. In fact, it is not only the Soviet Union which has shown its sympathy for the people of Bangla Desh in the famous letter of Mr. Podgorny to Mr. Yahya Khan. I had an opportunity of visiting the Soviet Union a few days back and I have found that there is an immense sympathy in the Soviet Union for the people of Bangla Desh. I met some of the Minister and some of the important leaders and they have expressed the opinion that a political settlement in the manner Sheikh Mujibur Rahman wanted it should be arrived at and that the problem of Bangla Desh should be settled politically. So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, she is doing her best to see that a political settlement of the problem is arrived at.

Again, we know the public opinion in the U.S.A. We also find that Senator Fulbright and Senator Kennedy have expressed their opinion against the acts of carnage going on East Bengal. So, we have been able to arouse public opinion of two super-powers and in many countries of the world and we have succeeded to a great extent in that.

So, as regards the recognition of Bangla Desh is concerned, whatever is possible, the Government is doing and I fully hope that whatever will be necessary in future, the Government will not hesitate in doing it.

The Government should be the best judge of the situation and it should be left to the Prime Minister and to the Government to do whatever is necessary in this respect.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is going on in Bangla Desh is known to the entire world. We are now discussing this problem here. The first thing is, how to help Bangla Desh freedom fighters is to be decided here and now.

We are watching, the entire people of the country are watching, as to what the Government of India is doing. During the last session of Parliament also there was a unanimous resolution adopted expressing the support to these freedom fighters in Bangla Desh. But the Government is still hesitating to recognise Bangla Desh, their Government and to establish diplomatic relations with them. This delay is doing a great harm to the cause of Bangla Desh freedom fighters. Even the Government sometimes make a statement that the situation should be created in Bangla Desh so that these evacuees can go back to their mother-land as early as possible.

Our Prime Minister has appealed to other countries also to put some pressure on Yahya Government to create such conditions whereby the evacuees can go back to their country. But, Sir, how can this condition be created? How will this condition be created? Such a condition can be created only if the Pakistan army is ousted out from Bangla Desh, but how are you to oust these people? Merely passing a Resolution or expressing our sympathy to those people of Bangla Desh and also condemning the butchery perpetrated by Yahya Khan is not going to solve the issue. It can only be done by ousting the Pakistani army from Bangla Desh. If we really want to oust the Pakistani army from Bangla Desh, then, certainly, something must be done here and now.

It is my plea that material aid must be given by us to these freedom fighters to strengthen their striking power so that they can fight back these Pakistani armies effectively. If that material aid is not given, then, I am sorry to say, merely passing Resolutions or condemning this or

that, or expressing our sympathy with these people will not solve the problem. This is my feeling.

Now, we are talking of solving the evacuee problem. Yesterday the Prime Minister made a statement stating that 35 lakhs of people have already come to India. Mine is a small state, a small territory, Tripura. We have got 9 lakhs of evacuees with us now, whereas our original population is only 15 lakhs. Now we have got 9 lakhs of evacuees and many more are coming. That is the position. They are coming from various parts of Bangla Desh and this is creating a serious problem for our State.

These people cannot go back unless Bangla Desh is completely liberated from Pakistan army. Only if Bangla Desh is liberated from Pakistan army can these people go back to their own country.

The more you delay in recognising the Bangla Desh Government, the more you delay in establishing diplomatic relations, with the newly-formed Bangla Desh revolutionary Government, the more you delay giving material aid, the more will be the influx of refugees and you will not be able to solve the problem and this problem will continue to be lingering. Therefore my suggestion is that the Government must immediately recognise Bangla Desh and it should be done here and now and there should not be any delay in this regard.

By not recognising the Government have done great damage to the cause of the freedom-fighters. We have done great blunder in allowing the new Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan Government to land in India. We should not have done so. Why cannot our Prime Minister say, we cannot give security to this man who represents a Government killing lakhs and lakhs of people in Bangla Desh and that man cannot be protected from the anger of millions of Indian people? She should have said this thing, but it is very unfortunate that she has not said this. The representative of a murderer is allowed to enter India and is allowed to stay here. This is completely not in tune with the feelings of the masses. The whole country is now demanding the recognition of the Bangla

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

Desh Government and is demanding that these people should go. But our Government, though they advocate themselves to be democrats, are not, however respecting and responding to the demands made by the entire people of India. Is this because our Government allowed the Pakistan troops to overfly Indian territory in 1969 to suppress the students' movement in Bangla Desh? We cannot forget that

15 00 hrs

I would like to submit that my State Tripura is the worst affected State. The four States involved are Tripura, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Assam. Out of all these the worst affected is Tripura. I have visited so many refugee camps in our parts and I find that their condition is deplorable. Lakhs of people are still in the open. In the Subrum division itself according to the latest census, the original population is only 53,000. But now, about 2 lakhs evacuees have entered there. Our people were telling us that even if the 53,000 people evacuated their homes and allowed these new evacuees to take shelter, still they could not give shelter to them. So, proper steps have to be taken in this respect. Epidemic has already started in some parts and there is insufficiency of medical facilities also. Medical arrangements must be there.

Further, it must be remembered that Tripura is a very small State. After the addition of this new population, the prices of essential commodities has gone up and they are not available and practically our economy has completely collapsed. The Government of India should take full responsibility to provide for all these evacuees. Otherwise, our State will be in a terrible mess very soon.

The other day, the Rehabilitation Minister had made a statement that the evacuees who came to India should not be shifted to other States, but should be kept in the border area. From four districts evacuees are coming into our small State and how can our small State provide shelter to all of them? Already, we have about 9 lakhs people, I do not know how many more would be coming. If the decision not

to shift them to other States is adhered to, I do not know what will happen to such a small State like Tripura. Therefore, I would submit that these evacuees should be shifted to some other States also. Otherwise, the Tripura State cannot bear this new burden.

Further, the operation of the Yahya Khan military junta in Pakistan which is indulging in this butchery in Bangla Desh is endangering our security also. From Akhaura in Pakistan which is very near our Agartala town the Pakistan Army had been shelling at our town continuously day and night. These bullets came to our town, and four were seriously injured and one was killed. But we find that no step has been taken to meet this danger, instead, we find that our Army keeps quiet and does not do anything, instead, they go to the border and raise the white flag of peace. What peace? We all know what sense of insecurity prevails in Agartala town. I do not know about military secrets. I do not know what the Border Security Force has done. But it seems they are lagging behind, as is shown by the incident in Agartala town itself.

With these words, I again say that our Government should not delay recognising the Bangla Desh Government. They should immediately establish diplomatic relations with that Government and give all material help so that the freedom fighters can strengthen their striking power so that they can fight back the Pak army and Bangla Land and Bangla Desh is fully liberated.

DR H P SHARMA (Alwar) Mr. Deputy-Speaker during the 23 years of our history as a free country I do not think there has been a single event which has so agonised our conscience as the tragic developments in Bangla Desh. The tragedy is even more agonising because it is not only an attack on the fundamental values which the international community holds dear to it, it is also a tragedy which has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people and caused the migration of millions of people as refugees, with the remaining millions who are there afraid of their life from hour to hour that this country has felt it so intensely does not need much explaining as, except for the duration of these 23

years, this part of Pakistan or East Bengal used to be an integral part of our country and whatever happens there is bound to affect us emotionally because of the bonds of culture, language and other factors that tie us closely with them.

One of the solutions being put forth—and in this perhaps the whole nation is united—is that if we accord recognition to Bangla Desh, most of the problems would be solved. I do not for a moment wish to be understood as saying that I am against such recognition being accorded, but I would still like to put forth some of the views which may not be so palatable to us but which nevertheless have to be examined in the context of international law. From the point of view of international law, simplified there are four definite requirements: first, that the government must exercise effective control over a definite territory; second that there should be a semblance of permanency about it—it should not be a transitory affair; third, that the emerging government should be willing to entertain and discharge its international obligations; and fourth, that it should have received the mandate of the majority of its people.

Starting from the last criterion, as far as the mandate is concerned, I suppose nowhere in the history of the world has there been such an astonishingly overwhelming declaration of support for the movement. The elections were held by the opposite party, the Pakistan military people, and so the veracity or the truthfulness of the elections cannot be challenged. The Awami party won 149 out of 151 seats. I think there is no other example that we can cite where there has been such an astonishing affirmation of public will. But, as for recognition, which is being cited as a solution to all our difficulties, I would like to point out that most of the international authorities on the subject do not agree that in the present circumstances recognition should be granted. Perhaps this side of the picture is not very palatable to us, but we must be willing to face what international law authorities say.

About the recognition of a new State, Prof. Lauterpact mentions this condition:

"effectiveness of power, accompanied by a sufficient degree of stability and a reasonable prospect of permanence."

This is the most frequently followed standard of recognition.

Another authority, Prof. Hackworth, says that recognition can be granted,

"once a new authority has definitely established itself after utterly defeating the former Government beyond any reasonable prospect of reestablishment, and once, according to the widely adopted qualification of the test of effectiveness, the revolutionary change has been approved by a substantial expression of national will."

Till then recognition should not be granted. Most of the international authorities agree on this that the State must be able to exercise effective authority and it should have a semblance of permanency before recognition can be granted.

I do not want to be misunderstood as being against the cause of Bangla Desh, but I would like the House to face facts as they are, what we will have to hear in the other capitals of the world.

This does not tie down our hands or close the option of recognition for Bangla Desh for ever. This is only in the present context. These are other considerations, political considerations, considerations of national security etc., because of which nations accord recognition. For instance, in the Spanish Civil War, two and a half years before the war ended, Germany and Italy granted recognition to the Franco Government. At that time there was no clear idea which side was going to win. Peking is still recognising only Prince Sihanouk as the head of the Government of Cambodia. But here again we must have a clear idea as to where our self-interest lies. What is going to happen if recognition is granted? If recognition is granted, then from tomorrow onwards we will consider the Government of Bangla Desh as the only

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

legitimate Government in that part of the world.

If they are the only legitimate Government, of course, if we grant recognition, we do want to help their cause with which the entire nation is in sympathy. If they ask for military help, or they ask for economic or food help—leave alone the military help—and suppose if we send aeroplanes with urgent medical supplies or trucks with food supplies as soon as you cross the border, the Pakistan military forces which are there will stop them and then there would be an immediate armed clash, what is going to be the responsibility of this country?

So, I think before we think about recognition, we should face squarely that facts, we developments are going to follow immediately after we grant recognition. What I wish to put before this House is that we must not be pushed into war. If this House and this Government and this country, after a mature, responsible thinking over the problem, if we do think that we want to go as far as that and even to face a war, then we should be prepared to work on that line of thinking but we should not be pushed indirectly just because there is no way out and that there is such a kind of political frustration that we feel that somehow recognition is going to do all the other things which we have not been able to do.

There is no other aspect which I should like to point out before I close. There are other problems. I do not say that the Government should sit silently about it, we should also have consideration for the security of that part of our country, which is a most sensitive border. Of course there are our misguided friends amongst the Nagas and the Mizos and there is the looming figure of Chairman Mao on the other side of northern Burma, all that is a sensitive area. So, I do say that we must do all that we can to advance the cause of Bangla Desh. We must do everything as far as we can, for the establishment of a friendly Government in Bangla Desh. But we must not try to find an easy solution

to difficult problems. We must face the problems squarely. We must analyse them and fully realise what is involved and then, if it is our decision, the decision of the nation and this House, that we want to go that far, then perhaps we will be better advised to go that way.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East). Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, for two months now, the Macabre tragedy which this House unanimously deplored is going on in Bangla Desh. Except for the atom bomb, every other hitherto-used weapon of annihilation has been used ruthlessly against a virtually unarmed people under orders of a ghastly bunch of crazy power-seekers in Islamabad.

I know that sentiment and gush is insipid in the last analysis and does not lead to results. But is there is no denying that our emotions have been deeply touched in regard to what has happened, and we are only waiting now to see what tangible steps our country takes in order to meet this menace to Bangla Desh.

So many My Lai's have taken place—atrocities of an order which is almost unimaginable. But the people have resisted heroically. Except for embattled Viet Nam I do not think there has been any other instance of an unequal and harrowing contest in history like the one that is going on in Bangla Desh.

I think this House is certain that the inevitable corollary and the natural complement of our resolution has been the recognition of Bangla Desh, not merely as an emotional gesture but as a mechanism for the implementation of whatever assistance and support materially we want to convey to them. Why then this delay in recognition?

Why this pathetic persistence in copy book diplomacy of the Anglo-mandarins of South Block? Why the silence—prerogative of silence, shall I say,—of this owl-wise Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, who has not yet opened his lips to say a word in regard to Bangla Desh?

The Prime Minister told us yesterday I am quoting her words— "We have to sought to awaken the conscience of the world." She said some very good thing for which I compliment her. But I do wish that our Foreign Office had sought properly to awaken the conscience of the world. I know world conscience is a very hard nut to crack, but even so, we have not done our duty. On a proper occasion, I think this House will have to evaluate what our Foreign Service has done or has done in this regard. For instance, our Ambassador at the United Nations has tried to do a job of work, but our Embassy in Washington has been guilty of default of a sort which has got to be looked into by the Government of the day.

Several million refugees have already streamed into India and more are coming. Famine, epidemics and other concomitant evils are too likely to break out and filter into our country. We can neither tolerate this genocide nor can we permit Bangla Desh to be besieged and starved and beaten into submission. If in the middle thirties, Jawaharlal Nehru could rush up to Spain to help the Republicans fight for their Government, when Britain and France were screeching about non-intervention, if an international brigade could be formed to go and assist the fighters in Spain, are we today supinely to watch the annihilation of Bangla Desh by infinitely superior brute force? Is not recognition the first essential step for enabling the Bangla Desh Government to buy arms abroad and strengthen itself through propaganda and other means? But we have not done so.

If international assistance is to be sent for relief of the evacuees, and it must be, India will be the main theatre of operation. Islamabad tries to seal off even purely humanitarian assistance to Bangla Desh. But with the world organisations and even the contemplative Secretary General of the United Nations at last awaking out of his coma, this will not be very easy. However, the doling out of charity and compassionate assistance to refugees is not the main thing. It has to be done and will be done to the extent of our capacity. Even if we have to stretch our capacity to breaking point, we will have to do it. But the main thing

is, as the Prime Minister said yesterday, to create conditions for their return to Bangla Desh and not to remain in unmanageable conditions, a great deal worse off than the Palestinian refugees, who are there as a permanent factor. Are we going to have these refugees and evacuees as a permanent feature of the Indian scene? We cannot do so and a political solution is imperative. The die having been cast as far as Bangla Desh is concerned, recognition of Bangla Desh is an absolute pre-condition of activity for such settlement. I know Government may justify its approach-cold feet-by harping on the requirements of protocol and the legal continuity of international relations, as they say in juridic terms. All countries are normally expected to respect the legal continuity of international relations, but have we not unanimously declared in Parliament that in Bangla Desh, it is not a *bona fide* contest between the parent state and belligerent insurgents? By utterly *mala fide* action against a whole people, a nearly unanimous democratic demand for autonomy has been metamorphosed into a call for a sovereign Bangla Desh. The new Republic has the right to recognition from us first of all, who are their blood brethren. From all other civilised countries they have the right to recognition and to a variety of civilised human assistance which they require in order to be free in their own country.

International law did not prevent France, monarchical France, pre-revolutionary France, recognising the United States in 1778, when Britain, which was fighting its American colonies, did not recognise them till 1783. The United States in 1837 did not hesitate to recognise Texas, which was a part of Mexico. Mexico jumped about it but nothing happened. The United States did not hesitate to recognise Panama straightaway when Columbia used to be there on the scene and was very angry about it. The United States and so many other governments did not hesitate to recognise in 1943. De Gaulle's Liberation committee, even though they had no footing in France and they were operating from north Africa. So many instances could be given.

I would be told, and I know it is a fact, that India is not in the same position like the United States or the other big powers. But in

[Shri H N. Mukherjee]

the days when our foreign policy had some lustre and spirit about it, we did not hesitate to champion Indonesia's independence and sovereign status right from the time of our independence or even before 1947. Though Holland was the legal owner of the empire in the East, and Indonesia was part of it, when Holland breaking an agreement conducted a war against Indonesia till November 1949 India championed Indonesia's independent status which raised our status also. In the Bandung conference of 1955 Jawaharlal Nehru was the leading figure. But later we climbed down in the Indo China matter and our behaviour was not so striking. Again, in 1958 when the FLN, the Liberation Movement of Algeria, started their Provisional Government with headquarters in Cairo, and many countries recognised that government, India offered them facilities for opening an office in Connaught Circus but India did not give full recognition, which was why in the heart of Algeria a sore was planted which possibly has not healed yet. It was not till after France got defeated in 1962 that we recognised Algeria.

So, this is the kind of behaviour which we have shown, though in regard to Indonesia to our conduct was so much better. We delay offering our hand of friendship and fellowship. About Bangla Desh, which has won her right today first by democratic elections and secondly by a popular mass revolutionary action. Delay will hurt hurt both our countries and help the neo Fascist regime that keeps west Pakistan in its grip.

We do not wish ill to Pakistan, whatever the maniac propaganda of Islamabad may say. It is not India's responsibility that Bangla Desh has broken away from Pakistan. India's interest and desire has always been to have a friendly Pakistan. A massive national revolution has taken place, however, in East Bengal to which I doubt not that two of the grand features of Islamic thought, the quality of man and the sense of social discipline, have made a contribution. We have to make

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE Sir, you have to give us a little more time. This point was raised even today morning. Otherwise, the very purpose of this debate would be defeated.

I was saying that the concept of equality of man and the concept of social discipline which are characteristic of Islam have made their contribution to the development of a movement which has succeeded in implementing to the point that is possible the maximum aspect of democracy. This is a fact which has to be conveyed to the Islamic countries which are today keeping mum not knowing what has happened in East Bengal. This is a matter where India, with her knowledge of things, can help and this is a matter where, if we have diplomatic relations with Bangla Desh, they would be enabled to conduct their propaganda in other countries, as well as they could do a great many things in regard to collecting their arms, weapons and other assistance from other countries.

Are we to be in fear and trembling before Pakistan all the time merely because we do not want to do something when other countries are not recognising Bangla Desh? This is something which has led us to behaviour which has got to be condemned without any equivocation.

We gave super VIP treatment to a minion of Yehya Khan who came to Calcutta as the so-called Deputy High Commissioner at a point of time—in a series of answers to questions yesterday Government acknowledged it—when our Deputy High Commission in Dacca was interned altogether, when the wife of our High Commissioner in Karachi or Islamabad had been ill treated. We sent a protest note on the 10th April and nothing more has been heard about it. On the basis of reciprocity—reciprocity, my foot!—this kind of super-VIP treatment was given to this person in Calcutta.

My hon friend, Dr. Ranen Sen, tells me that when the Pak Army entered our territory, absolutely without justification, on the border of the 24-Parganas District, no effort was made to chase them out of the picture. Our border security officers

shook hands with the officers of the Pak Army in the Akhaura-Agartala sector. They had no business to be there. We found our Army behaving with them in that fashion. As my hon. friend has told us a little while ago, our people show cowardice. When they send shells into our territory, we show the white flag. There are so many instances of the Pak Army entering our territory and this kind of thing and they are not even being pursued.

All this is happening because we are allowing ourselves to be blackmailed by Pakistan. They hijack a plane; they do all sorts of dirty things to it; they go to the ICAC, make all sorts of allegations against India and they try to put us in the wrong. What India does or what India's wonderful External Affairs Ministry does is to behave in a fashion which makes our face look absolutely silly before the world.

Therefore, are we to truckle down to Pakistan merely because of her powerful friends abroad and the appearance of atrophy at least for the time being of the world's conscience? If we do, we shall not only be letting down the martyred masses of Bangla Desh but will appear before the world as a country which, while holding a sixth of the population of mankind, as someone recently said, has neither the guts nor the credibility which should go with that position.

Our interest is to have a friendly neighbour. We want to have a friendly country on the east. Can we spurn the hand of friendship? If Bangla Desh wins without further adequate help from us, Bangla Desh will be alienated. If Bangla Desh loses on account of our not having given adequate assistance to her, Bangla Desh will remain terribly embittered. Are we going to face this alternative? We have to have a friendly territory on our side. Here in Pakistan democratically a wonderful movement of Indo-Pak friendship was growing. We have to do all we can in order to help them.

I know that the Prime Minister has a difficult job. I do not contest that. She has said some good things. Let us see her

acting accordingly. She had said only yesterday referring to the big powers :—

"if they fail.....then the suppression of human rights, the uprooting of people, and the continued homelessness of vast numbers of human beings will threaten peace."

She has also said :—

"If the world does not take heed, we shall be constrained to take all measures as may be necessary to ensure our own security and the preservation and development of the structure of our social and economic life."

We do not propose to take on Pakistan. We do not throw challenges here and there, but a job of work is before us. The task is imposed upon us. We have got to face this job and, therefore, when Bangla Desh is there, it requires to be recognised as the first essential and basic step towards the implementation of those activities of sympathy and friendship for them that we have professed so very eloquently. That is why I say, as a first step, let us go ahead and recognise Bangla Desh.

There are risks, but there are risks all the time with Pakistan. If we leave the ball in the court of Pakistan all the time they go abroad and put us in the wrong. If the world conscience is as atrophied as it is now, of course, we have to go even alone if that becomes necessary. But I find the world conscience is gradually awakening. I find, even the United Nations Secretary-General is beginning to wake up from his stupor and from his coma.

Let the Government of India show some spirit, some courage, some initiative, some regard for the practical needs of the day. And let the Foreign Office tone itself up. I am not going to be fobbed off by what Mr. Khadikar says in regard to relief operations and all that. The Foreign Office is the guilty piece as far as this particular question is concerned, the recognition of Bangla Desh which has been distorted, by many people among the minions of the

[Shri H.N. Mukherjee]

Prime Minister in the Foreign Office The recognition of Bangla Desh is a must and it is the primary responsibility of the Government of India to do that.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगला देश में जो वाक्यात हो रहे हैं, अगर उसी किस्म के वाक्यात किसी दूसरे मुल्क से होते, तो हिन्दुस्तान इसी तरह वहाँ के लोगों की मदद करता। इस लिए यह नही समझना चाहिए कि बंगला देश चूँकि पाकिस्तान का एक हिस्सा था, इस लिए हम उस की मदद कर रहे हैं। अगर दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से में इस किस्म के अत्याचार होते, तो हम वहाँ के लोगों की मदद करते।

हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने आज तक जो स्टेट्स लिये हैं, दुनिया के लीडरों ने उनको ऐप्रि-हिएण्ड से देखा है और ऊँचाट जैसी ऊँची पदवी रखने वाली हस्तों ने यह अपील जारी की है कि बंगला देश के रेफ्यूजीयों की मदद की जाये। इस्लामाबाद के हुक्मरान दो काम करना चाहते हैं। एक तो वे यह चाहते हैं कि सबभग एक करोड़ लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान भेज दिया जाये और दूसर, वे यह चाहते हैं कि बंगला देश में जितने भी पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, जैसे इंजीनियर्स, डाक्टर, टीचर्स, यहाँ तक कि बर्से और कम्पोजर भी, उन सब को मोत के चाट उतार दिया जाये, ताकि वहाँ पर सिर्फ़ अनपढ़ लोग रहें। जैसे तेरह सौ साल पहले अरबिस्तान में पैगम्बर मुहम्मद के पैदा होते से पहले जकनी लोग रहते थे, वे उस किस्म के लोगों को बंगला देश में रखना चाहते हैं, ताकि वे हथेला वहाँ पर झुकृत कर सकें।

हमारे में हिन्दुस्तान की नीति क्या है? क्या सिर्फ़ यह कि जो एक करोड़ लोग वहाँ

जा जायें, उन को बसाने और उन के खाने-पीने का बन्दोबस्त करना है या कुछ और करना है, यह हमें सोचना है। अभी तक जो रेफ्यूजीज हमारे यहाँ आये हैं, उन को खिलाने-पिलाने पर 300 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का अन्दाजा लगाया जा रहा है। इस का मतलब यह है कि हमारे बजट का दम परसेंट सिर्फ़ रेफ्यूजीज पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा।

बंगला देश से जो रेफ्यूजीज त्रिपुरा, आसाम और बंस्ट बंगाल में आये हैं, वे सब वहाँ पर छोटे-मोटे घड़े करते थे। यहाँ आ कर उन्होंने वही काम करना शुरू कर दिया है, जिस से लोकल लोगों को काम मिलना बन्द हो गया है। इस तरह बंगला देश से आने वाले रेफ्यूजीज और लोकल लोगों के बीच भगडा होने का इमकान है और यह एक पोटेंशल डेंजर है। इस लिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को फोर्न कोई वदम उठाना चाहिए।

तेईस साल से हम देख रहे हैं कि वक्ता-फवक्ता पाकिस्तान में जो रेफ्यूजीज हिन्दुस्तान में आत रहे हैं, उन की सख्या करोड़ों में है। अब एक करोड़ लोग और आ रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान से यह मुतालिबा करना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान से जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान आये हैं, उन को बसाने के लिए हमें जमीन की दरकार है। इस से पहले पडित नेहरू के जमाने में भी यह धमकी हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से दी गई थी कि अगर पाकिस्तान से रेफ्यूजीज का आना बन्द न किया गया, तो उन रेफ्यूजीज को बसाने के लिए जितनी जमीन की जरूरत है, उतनी जमीन पर हम बग्जा कर लेंगे। अगर हम चाइना और दूसरी ताकतों से डरते रहेंगे, तो हमारे देश का बड़ा नुक्सान होगा।

अगर हम बंगला देश की सहायता नहीं करते, तो हमको एक करोड़ लोगों को अपने यहाँ बसाना पड़ेगा। बंगला देश से जो भी रेफ्यूजी हिन्दुस्तान में आये हैं, वे वापिस जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, क्योंकि यहाँ का वातावरण उन लोगों के लिए बहुत अच्छा है। हम यहाँ पर हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को एकसाथ देखते हैं और उन के खाने-पीने का अच्छा बन्दोबस्त करते हैं। इस लिए कोई भी रेफ्यूजी वापिस पाकिस्तान जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। इस लिए हम को एक ही काम करना होगा और वह है बंगला देश को रेकग्नाइज करना। जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि हम में दूसरे मुमालिक हमारा साथ देते हैं या नहीं, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि चाइना 1949 में एक कम्युनिस्ट मुल्क बन गया, लेकिन उस को आज तक अमरीका से रकग्नीशन नहीं मिली है। इस तरह केवल दूसरे मुल्को पर निगाह रख कर बैठे रहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। हमें उसे रेकग्नाइज करना चाहिए। ईजीप्ट को हम मुसलसल मदद देते आए हैं। लेकिन 1965 में जब पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी जग हुई तो ईजीप्ट ने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया और इस वक्त भी वह खामोश है। तो ऐसे वक्त में ईजीप्ट से साफ साफ हमें पूछ लेना चाहिए कि अगर उन का यही रवैया है कि उन की मुसीबत के वक्त में हिन्दुस्तान उनका साथ देता रहे और जब हिन्दुस्तान पर मुसीबत आए उस वक्त वह साथ न दें, आप देखें पूर्वी बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस के मुताल्लिक एक लब्ज भी उन की तरफ से नहीं आया है, तो अगर उन का यही रवैया है तो ऐसे दोस्तों से खुदा हाफिज रखे। हमें उन से यह कहना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि जब तक हम फर्मी स्टैप नहीं लेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। इस

तरह चीन से डरना हम ने कुछ कर दिया तो हम हिन्दुस्तान पर हकूमत नहीं कर सकते और न हम जिन्दा रह सकते हैं। अगर वह खतरा आये चल कर आना है तो वह खतरा हमें अभी मोल ले लेना चाहिए। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को फौरन बंगला देश को रेकग्नाइज करना चाहिए और जरूरत पड़े तो अपनी फौज को बंगला देश में भेजकर उन की सहायता करनी चाहिए। इस वक्त में अगर हम ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आगे चल कर कुछ भी करना और भी मुश्किल हो जायगा क्योंकि बंगला देश से अगर एक करोड़ या दो करोड़ रिफ्यूजीज हमारे यहाँ आ गए तो हमारी अपनी प्राबलम्स इतनी बढ़ जायगी कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इन को खाना खिलाना और इन का इंतजाम करना ही कठिन हो जायगा। इसलिए हम को फौरन एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

श्री पी० के० देव (कालाहांडी) : क्या ऐक्शन ले, यह भी बता दीजिए।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : पहले हम को बंगला देश को रेकग्नाइज करना चाहिए और इस के बाद वहाँ मारकाट और लूट-खसोट नहीं सकती है तो हमारी मिलिटरी को बंगला देश में दाखिल हो कर के उन को रोकना चाहिए। क्योंकि यह जो इस्लामाबाद का तरीका है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नाजी स्ट्राइक का ड्रामा वहाँ खेला जा रहा है। लोगों को माफूम है कि नाजी जर्मनी में जितने ज्यूज थे उन को जर्मनी से निकाल दिया गया था। वैसे ही आज सारे हिन्दुओं को और मुसलमानों को वहाँ से निकाला जा रहा है। यह कहना कि पाकिस्तान इस्लामी मुल्क है मैं इस को मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। जो वहाँ के रहने वाले हैं उन की मजहब के नाम पर वह बेवकूफ बनाते हैं, उस के

[श्री एम. गोपाल रेड्डी]

लिए, मजहब का इस्तेमाल करने हैं, वरना अगर वह मजहब के पाबन्द हैं तो अपने मजहब के लोगों को मार नहीं डालते। इस तरह के नमूने हमें इतिहास में और कई मिलते हैं। तैमूर लंग भी इसी किस्म का आदमी था। नादिरशाह भी ऐसे ही नमूने का था, चंगेज खां भी इसी नमूने का था और आज माहया खां भी इसी नमूने का है। तो इस वास्ते हिन्दुस्तान ज्यादा आगा-पीछा न कर के फौरन बंगला देश को रेक्वनाइज करे और जरूरत पड़े तो अपनी फौज को बंगला देश में भेजना चाहिए वरना एक या दो करोड़ आदमियों के खिलाने पिलाने का पूरा भार हिन्दुस्तान पर आ जाता है।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question that is being asked by every thinking Indian today is : Can India avoid war ? With this calculated genocide and the influx of mounting millions, as mentioned by the Prime Minister, this is perhaps the most critical challenge the country has faced since independence.

It is a challenge to our whole polity,—challenge not only to the form, but the content of our political way of life, to our secular motive, to which we are passionately committed and, indeed, to the whole concept of the integration of the people in a pluralist society.

What we are seeing today is a continuing paralysis in the international community and especially among the great powers. It was so abundantly clear that what was happening in Bangla Desh was a deliberate exercise in medieval military barbarism, a crime against humanity. Apparently the international community will find out too late that events have overtaken everybody.

My own real fear is this that events have overtaken India, and that whether we like it or not, we are going to be forced

into a war with Pakistan. I do not know : events may overtake the international community because a conflagration forced on us by Pakistan may precipitate an international conflagration.

It is elementary arithmetic that the Indian economy is not going to be able to carry this burden of mounting millions of refugees. The militarists of Islamabad in Nazi style may think that they will be able to solve this in Nazi style. I do not want to canvass the legal position, nor do I have the time for it. This is not a rebellion; this is not a secession, but it is a revolution by a majority of the people of Pakistan. This military minority perhaps thinks that it can crush this revolution in the Nazi style. Perhaps, another blank to their plan is that they will solve in their own militarist Nazi way, as the Nazis solved or they thought they had solved the Jewish problem, and drive out those Hindus who have not been massacred.

We are seeing today what is in fact an unprecedented refugee problem. India has faced many unprecedented refugee problems, but this is perhaps the most unprecedented of all unprecedented refugee problems. And I say this advisedly. During the Partition holocaust, it was a two-way traffic. After Partition, there was a traffic largely from East Pakistan. But it was spread over a period of several years. Today we see this sudden one-way traffic. For India, it is a convulsive and indeed traumatic experience.

Despite what the Government may want to do—and I have no doubt that it wants to try control the situation—I do not believe that with the best will in the world it is going to be able to control the situation.

In my respectful view, the position has already got completely out of control. The Pakistani militarists might be thinking gleefully that they are going to solve their problem of 10 million Hindus. We do not realise that we have equally frantic counterparts in this country, and if they ever had their way, Pakistan would not have a deluge of 5 million refugees but Pakistan would be drowned by 50 million refugees. But I have no doubt that the Government, as I see it, with this passionate commitment to the

secular motive—and I am the spokesman of a small minority and I know what is involved—should realise that the only alternative to prevent this deluge not only from Pakistan but a much greater deluge from India will be that we will be compelled, as I see it, to go to war. And the irony of it is this,—and I believe that every Indian Muslim must have realised it long ago—that here was a nation ironically founded in the name of religion; it is a political, geographical monstrosity. But in order to save that geographic and political monstrosity, Pakistani militants are butchering their own co-religionists and what is more, they are putting in peril 60 to 70 million Indian Muslims.

We have not got any inside knowledge of what is taking place; I suppose Government has, but I do not think that any government could in the circumstances share that knowledge with us, even if they have it. But if war is forced on us, there will be the danger of what China may do. But that is another risk that we will have to take. But my own respectful view is that China today is following a calculated game of measured duplicity. There is an avowed support for the militarists of Islamabad. It has encouraged them to practise and to continue to practise genocide. But there are increasing reports today that China is keeping its options open, that it is giving increasing help to those who are Peking-oriented. I have no doubt that ultimately China will not pull Pakistan's chestnuts out of the fire, because I believe China's basic objective is to weaken both countries in order to spread its Peking-oriented hegemony over the whole sub-continent, and it is keeping its options open for that purpose. It is helping as I said, certain of the extremists communist elements, helping some of the extremist elements in the Bhashani group, and the day it feels it will be able to instal a Peking-oriented, marionette government in East Pakistan, that day it will drop Islamabad.

I am not one of those who will say categorically : recognise immediately. Because I think Government is in the best position to assess when to recognise. I say this because immediate recognition would give a handle to Pakistan, to divert attention

from its own tottering regime from the death-rattle, as I say, of this political and geographic monstrosity, and be able to reinforce its canard that India is instigating them, as if a person of the calibre and character of Mujibur Bahman would accept instigation from a country like India. But the militarists of Islamabad are obviously in a desperate mood. If we recognise immediately, no effective difference may be made to the help. The only thing is that they may seize an immediate recognition as a handle for a further desperate adventure against India.

As I see it, the alternative to immediate recognition is to implement the Resolution that this House has already adopted, and that is to give support, as the Government thinks where, when and how it should be given. Because there is no doubt that the people of Bangla Desh predominantly will have to fight this war. Inevitably, it has assumed the character of a guerilla war. I have read books on what the Russian partisans, Yugoslav partisans did and how the terrorists in Cyprus forced the British to give up and all that. Let us remember that.

I have no doubt about the ultimate result. The people of Bangla Desh have priceless advantages. They have a flaming cause. They are fighting among their people. They have an ideal base. Yes, I say this openly, they have a 1350-mile border with a friendly country and they are fighting in a terrain that is ideal for such warfare.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) : Without giving recognition, inviting international complications ? Let him remember the implications of what he is saying.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I will say this of my Bengali friends, among whom is my hon. friend, the interruptor, that they have never lacked patriotism, they have never lacked courage.

As I said, they have a stern, disciplined organisation. Pakistan, on the other hand, has crucial disadvantages, and those disadvantages are going to multiply. Here you have a colonising minority, separated

[Shri Frank Anthony]

by 1,500 miles of territory and sea. The Punjabis and the Baluchis are mercenaries fighting on foreign soil. They have nothing in common with the people of Bangla Desh. Already the barriers had been built up over these many years, of language, race, culture ; and as one of the Bangla Desh leaders has said the whole concept of East Pakistan has been buried inevitably under the bodies of millions of Bengali martyrs.

I know the liberation struggle will be long and it will be costly. But the whole of the Pakistan Army would not be able to contain 20,000 to 30,000 Bangla Desh guerillas. That has been the experience of guerilla warfare in the last several years. The ratio is 20 to 30 regular soldiers to one guerilla.

Finally, I know that the Government is in a cruel dilemma. The Government may decide to recognise with all the necessary consequences, war sooner than later, but there may be an alternative. I leave it to the Government to decide where and when and how to support the liberation fighters. I am not as pessimistic as my hon. friend there because they have only one alternative freedom or slavery, and I have no doubt that they will consummate their freedom in blood and in valour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The freedom may pass into the hands of somebody else not too friendly to India.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The proclamation of Bangla Desh by its entire population is a unique event of revolutionary import. It is an open revolt against occupation, against the tyranny of a few and against the worst dictatorship of the modern era. The struggle in Bangla Desh is the collision between two worlds, one world which wants change and freedom, which wants progress and which wants liberation, and the other world which wants to maintain the *status*

quo and which resists all change and which wants to perpetuate the kind of thing that was continuing. Therefore, as India, as a nation which stands for the process of change, for democracy, for freedom, for liberty, for progress and secularism, we have expressed our national solidarity with the heroic people of Bangla Desh.

Today millions of people in Bangla Desh are being butchered and massacred. Chengis Khan, Hannibal and Hitler have paled into insignificance before Yahya Khan, but as individuals have their souls, so also a nation has its soul, and the soul of Bangla Desh which was kept in bondage for the last 23 years has broken all its fetters and seeks emancipation and liberation. In their thirst for freedom, they have faced bullets, they have been machine-gunned and they are dying in millions. And yet the conscience of the world has not been aroused to its full height. However, in the message that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has given to the people of Bangla Desh, one finds solace and inspiration. He has said :

"They have money, they have influence. they have the capacity to use force against the people. History, however, testifies that a determined people can successfully resist and overcome such forces of oppressions."

Wherever he may be, his words of appeal have gone to the hearts of the people of Bangla Desh and they can never be defeated, they can never be crushed.

It is unfortunate that the Big Powers who swear by the name of revolution, by the name of socialism and democracy are completely silent when millions have been butchered and it is most unfortunate that even the International Trade Union Movement, which stands for international working class solidarity, has not today come out in the open to protest and see that from the port military ammunition and materials are shipped to Pakistan. They have not taken that action yet. Therefore, it is India which has taken the entire brunt, which is facing all the burdens today and has taken one of the biggest risks since independence.

And as such, we had to face the biggest of the tasks before us now. In history of some rare moments come for a nation when it can rise to its height of glory and can play its historical role and fulfil the necessity of history. Such a moment has come for India today. I wish she seizes this moment, this opportunity, rises to the occasion and take the right initiative at the right moment, or we shall go down.

16 00 hrs.

When we are discussing this situation today, we find the Pakistani army crushing the liberation struggle; not only that, but it has gone to the extent of besieging our own border posts. Could this be possible for the Pakistan troops in the first weeks of April? Therefore, our Government should take into consideration these developments.

Recently, our good neighbour, Ceylon, faced the insurgents, and rightly we went to the rescue of the Ceylonese Government. These insurgents might as well say that it was the internal affair of Ceylon. We had to go and rightly so to the aid of Ceylon because Ceylon stands and the people of Ceylon stand for a way of life, for democracy, and for liberty for which we also stand and the values for which we also stand. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in it. In the recent years we have seen how powerful nations bad, for their own national security, taken initial risks, and the world has never condemned them, and when they had taken initial risks and prevented any further catastrophes which could come to their countries. Now, when more to three million people have migrated from Bangla Desh to our country—so far as my information goes, perhaps in another few months this figure may go up to 10 million—we think of Rs. 180 crores for providing for their maintenance for a period of six months only. But as far as I know, and I have calculated, that perhaps in the coming months or years, India should be prepared to spend at least Rs. 2,000 crores if this is the way that things go on.

Therefore, two alternatives lie before India. It is very clear that we should prepare our mind to receive these 10 million refugees and see that they should settle in our country, and we shall try to do whatever

we can by spending Rs 2,000 crores. Perhaps our internal economy would be shattered, and that is what Pakistan and other colonial powers are aiming at. At then we will find a constantly hostile border. Or we shall have to see that all these 10 million people go back to Bangla Desh and we have a friendly Government there. If not then we have three hostile borders already and we will have another hostile border in the east. Therefore, strategically we shall have to take into consideration all these factors.

One can ask, how can Pakistan move three divisions of its troops in such a short time to Bangla Desh. I was thinking whether it was not possible in the first week of April to have a troop movement in the western sector. A troop movement is not equal to war. Warlike postures are not wars. Sometimes big powers, by their warlike postures, also achieve the desired results. Some have done it. I do not know what are the difficulties in our way. But when there is still times, perhaps the Government should think of it.

Secondly, the West Pakistan military rulers also in the initial stages provided some cause for limited action on our part so far as Bangla Desh is concerned. They intruded into our territory, violated our air space, caused damage to our property and killed our citizens. I do not know whether by sending 19 protest notes, we have done the work. Of course, as civilised nations, we have to send protest notes. But there are instances in history where a nation had sent 344 warnings to another nation for violating its air space, but at least on the 345th occasion, it took some positive action. I do not know whether we could have sent 18 protest notes and reserved one protest note for some positive action.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (BETUL) : In the 20th note it can be done.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I agree with Mr. Salve, because his intelligence is more than mine and I respect him.

The facts are before us. I have no doubt that Bangla Desh is a fact. It was born out

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

of a blood bath. It is just like the new dawn. You cannot say that the dawn has not dawned. Bangla Desh is there and it is a fact. when the entire world wants to know what is happening in Bangla Desh, what is the harm if our Government allows the Bangla Desh, Government to open information centres in Delhi and in the world capitals, so that the world may know what is happening in Bangla Desh ? I hope we will go a great length in that direction,

When this House passed unanimously the resolution expressing solidarity with the people of Bangla Desh, we took a great risk. As the situation develops, it must be left to the Government to do what is necessary. Some friends have quoted international laws and authorities about recognition, Facts are recognised not on basis of outmoded international laws or authorities. Facts are recognised as they are. We shall have to consider the emerging fact in Bangla Desh so far as our own national security is concerned. In the past, West Pakistani military rulers had tried to seek solutions of their problems at the cost of India. The Prime Minister said rightly yesterday that Pakistan should not try to seek solution of its problems at the cost of India and in Indian territory, I hope we stand by this declaration of the Prime Minister and Pakistan should not be allowed to commit this mistake once again, and we shall not allow Pakistan again to get some advantage out of the present situation.

It is too much to hope from a handful of top bureaucrats in the Foreign Office that they will be able to interpret the significance of the revolution in Bangla Desh to the outside world. It is just like Fidel Castro drafting some top civilian officers to America to interpret the importance of the Cuban revolution to the American public. The significance of the Bangla Desh revolution cannot be understood by anyone sitting in the secretariat. They cannot go to the people outside which that kind of knowledge and sympathy to focus world attention on this. If the world has not reacted very much against the Pakistani aggression, who is responsible for it ? Is not the suffering of millions in Bangla Desh sufficient to attract the attention of the world ? Therefore, let us

not side-track the issue. We should know our own shortcomings. I am confident that so far as Bangla Desh is concerned, India, USA and the Soviet Union have a common ground to work together to find a political solution. I know that China cannot agree. China is the geo-political enemy of India, So far as we are concerned, we are the geo-political enemy of China. If China has taken a different stand, it is understandable. But I cannot understand why India, Soviet Union, America, West Asian and South East Asian countries cannot come together and why a conference cannot be called to thrash out the differences and find out a political solution for Bangla Desh. India should take the lead in this matter. I am happy that the Prime Minister has thrown up sufficient hints yesterday that India has got the options open to take any action it likes.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, at the outset let me congratulate the people of Bangladesh who are fighting for their freedom. They are fighting against a power which is possessing all sort of sophisticated arms procured from all countries, procured from China, Russia and America. But the people of Bangladesh have no arms. Only courage and confidence are their arms and ammunition. For the last two months thousands and thousands of people of Bangladesh are sacrificing their lives for their freedom, culture and language. This freedom struggle has been going on for a long time. But when their culture was threatened, when their language was suppressed and even Tagore songs were prohibited it reached a breaking point.

Now imperialism, in whatever form it may be, from wherever it has come, it cannot survive in the 20th century. 20th century is a century of freedom. People cannot be suppressed by arms, however sophisticated the arms they possess may be. An army can suppress a nation for a month or two but not for ever.

Ultimately, Bangladesh has to and will become a reality. We have to do everything possible to see that the people of Bangladesh with their freedom struggle. The super-powers, Soviet Union and the United States, are not doing what they are

expected to do. Let me quote the *Hindustan Standard* :

"Peking has made its choice and it is firmly aligned with the Yahya gang. That does not mean that Moscow and Washington should restrict themselves to exerting diplomatic pressure. Something stronger is patently indicated."

What are these powers doing ? They are more interested in balance of power than the freedom struggle. They are more interested in aligning with this country or that country than in a freedom struggle or the humanitarian problem.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, accusation and provocation seems to be the order of the day. They are accusing India of taking the initiative for the freedom struggle in Bangladesh. As the Prime Minister has said yesterday, India has nothing to do with the war that is going in Bangladesh and yet we are paying for it. A number of border security men have been kidnapped, a number of villagers have been killed by the Pakistan army and yet we are keeping quiet. It looks the problem of Pakistan has become the problem of India. Thousands and thousands of people are coming daily into our refugee camps and I do not know when they are going to return to their country. Unless Bangladesh becomes a free nation I do not think the refugees will return to East Bengal. According to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact those Hindus who have crossed the borders and come here and chose to remain here, we cannot drive them out. Even the Muslims, if they choose to remain here, we cannot ask them to go back on the point of the gun.

So, this is going to be a permanent problem for the border States of Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal and Tripura. Already the hon. Member from Tripura has stated that it is a small State and it cannot absorb the thousands and thousands of refugees who are coming in daily. Hence it has become the problem of our country.

What is our duty now ? Some of the previous speakers pointed out the legal niceties that international law will not

permit the recognition of the country. I do not think international law will stand in the way if we want to recognise Bangla Desh. We have heard of a number of countries in exile, existing in hotel rooms in the city of London, which were recognised at the time of the Second World War. Naturally, when there is a territory, people and government, it can be recognised. After all, it is the discretion of the country to do so.

It has been our history that India, after its freedom, has never taken the initiative in matters relating to foreign policy. We have never been a leader ; we have always been a follower. I do not think India will set the same example in this case also. I think, this would be the first time when India would also take the initiative and recognise Bangla Desh.

This is the first time when State Assemblies also have passed unanimous resolutions that recognition should be given to Bangla Desh. Parliament, which must be reflecting truly the sentiments of the people of this country, must take immediate action to recognise Bangla Desh. I think, if we recognise, a number of countries now sitting on the fence like a cat on the wall may also turn round and recognise Bangla Desh. Then, Bangla Desh may become a reality and the refugees also can return. Unless and until Bangla Desh comes into existence, refugees will be coming to India only ; they will not return.

The Prime Minister has pointed out only for six months it will cost us Rs. 180 crores. We will be requiring another Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores and we will have to spend for a long time. It may even mean thousands of crores of rupees. When we are going to spend this much, India has a duty to see how far it can help the forces of Bangla Desh to win the war and gain freedom. There may be difficulties, as has been pointed out already, but we have to take it. We do not want to go to war but when war is thrust on us, we have no other alternative.

Finally, the Government says that they are constantly reviewing the policy of recognition. I do not know when they are

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

going to take a decision. I think, already we are too late, but better late than never. When they are going to do it, it is the time now to recognise Bangla Desh.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad) : Mr. Chairman, I will be only repeating if I say that the situation in Bangla Desh has posed the greatest threat to our security and, if I may say so, to our existence. But before we analyse the situation, let us not simplify events and seek a straight or an easy solution because this is an event unprecedented in history and because of the present day cruel world, it has assumed a very intricate completion.

The attitude of the world powers, their apathy, indifference and even hostility to the aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh, show that in the present day world events are not judged on their merits but from the point of view of national interest as each one of them sees it.

It is also curious to notice that some of the societies are divided in their attitude to this situation. Take, for example, the American society. The White House is hostile ; even more so is the State Department and the Pentagon, but the Congress is sympathetic and so is the national press where sentiments in favour of the people of Bangla Desh have been expressed. So, this has even divided a society like the American society. Similarly, in other countries the national press has expressed sentiments in favour of a political solution and against the unprecedented atrocities that are being committed by the militarist regime of West Pakistan against the people of Bangla Desh. But the Governments of the world are silent about it. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee blamed our Foreign Office and, particularly, he chided the Foreign Minister for not taking this matter with the world capitals more vigorously. If he analyses the present-day world and the constitution of the Governments and their reactions to situations, I think, he will be the first person to agree that it is not only the question of our taking up this matter more vigorously, the case of the people of

Bangla Desh which is so just and which does not need any explanation. Almost every item of human rights has been violated in Bangla Desh. But still in the present-day cruel world not a word is said by the Governments of the world. This is a situation and we have to function in a situation like this.

Similarly, there are various forces working. The people who are aware of the events in Asian scene know that whenever any new event takes place in a small country, it becomes the cat's paw of the world powers. They begin to see how the balance of forces affects them and it is their interest which judges the balance in that situation. That will provide a clue to the attitude of the world powers. It happened in Korea ; it happened in Vietnam ; it happened in many other places. The attitude of the world powers is determined by the balance of force and how it will effect them as they see it in this particular case as well.

Then, there are other aspects of it. There is the ideological attitude to such issues. Many people will like to see that the national democratic progressive movement which is trying to assert its will against the undemocratic regime, the militarist regime, must succeed. But there are powers as our neighbours who will like this movement to be crushed because out of its ashes, they think will emerge the revolutionary extremist forces. That determines their attitude, particularly, the attitude of the Government of People's Republic of China.

Pakistan thinks that China is supporting West Pakistan, the militarist regime. Well, it is not to further the interests of Pakistan or to strengthen or to safeguard the integrity of West Pakistan. They want that the democratic progressive forces, the freedom movement, led by Mujibur Rahman is crushed so that the extremist forces in Bangla Desh take shape and they may be more amenable to the policies of the People's Republic of China.

These are the complexities involved in this. When we look to the situation and discuss it, we should try to understand all

aspects of it. I have the greatest sympathy for the sentiments expressed here in favour of an early action, in favour of recognition of Bangla Desh, in favour of taking prompt action and even trying to find fault with the Government as to why not immediately in the very first week the Government could have marched over Bangla Desh and taken over the problem so that this situation could not have arisen.

Sir, I have had the occasion to go to the border areas and spend quite a few days there. I have seen the vast numbers of unfortunate people who are crossing over to our borders and who have suffered enormously at the hands of the West Pakistani forces. It is but natural that India should give them shelter, welcome them and to help them in whatever way we can. But this is an enormous burden, as the Prime Minister has said in her statement. If you take the burden for feeding and for giving shelter to a million of people, it head costs almost Rs. 100 crores. If you take per expenditure of a minimum of Rs. 2/- or a little over Rs. 2/- which is a very small sum just to keep them alive and give them a very modest shelter, it comes to Rs. 100 crores for one year. If 5 millions come, the figure will go up to Rs. 500 crores and if 10 millions come, it will come to Rs. 1000 crores. The burden is not only staggering. But it has become such a serious problem to us that it has created an alarming situation for a country like ours. By one stroke Pakistan is trying to frustrate, to neutralise, all the good work that we are doing to build up our economy and to build up a progressive socialist society in our country.

Therefore what has happened as the greatest tragedy in Bangla Desh, as the greatest atrocities on the peace-loving people of Bangla Desh, has become to the greatest tragedy for us. Various sentiments have been expressed that Government must do something and they are all right; the Prime Minister in her statement said about that, that Government is determined to protect the national interest, and that there will be no slackness in taking positive action when the situation demands. But what action is to be taken can be determined only if we know what are the objectives. We have the greatest sympathy for

the people of Bangla Desh. We want that all the human rights should be restored. We belong to the same geographical area. We belong to the same ethnic group. Their aspirations and our aspirations are the same.

It has been the greatest tragedy that even after 23 years of independence, the elementary democratic right of the people are not given to them. The people of Bangla Desh showed their solidarity and unity against the militarist regime by their democratic election with 98% of the votes in favour of Awami League. Such a thing has never been done in any other democratic country. For one reason or another, the military regime is trying to crush their freedom movement. Freedom movements and revolutionary movements can never be suppressed like this by any amount of force or any amount of atrocities that can be perpetrated. It is only a matter of time.

16, 28 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

This only shows the contradictions in the creation of Pakistan. This has now come out so eloquently. In modern times, Nation States are not founded on the basis of religion. Here what we find is this, that the same people who belong to the same religion are fighting for certain political principles. They are fighting for certain identification, national identification. They have shown the expression of the national will in the sharpest focus and this cannot be suppressed and there cannot be two opinions about it.

It has been stated earlier in the statement of the Prime Minister that our objective is to see that the atrocities by the West Pakistani forces in Bangla Desh must be stopped. A political solution to this problem must be found. That means, the establishment of the democratic rights of the people as demanded by the Awami League and Mujibur Rahman should be ensured and we should work for achieving this end.

Secondly, the international conscience which has been so very much lacking in its favour, must be roused.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

It is said that Government have been lukewarm in coming forward to recognise the Bangla Desh Government. There have been many reasons for this. Some people say that if the people of Bangla Desh themselves had established a territory and they had reasonable chance of success, then all the Governments would have come forward to recognise them. I think that that day will come and will come soon. This is what I can say from whatever personal knowledge that I have. It has to be recognised that this war has to be fought by the people of Bangla Desh. It is no use saying that we should rush forward. We must recognise that we are faced with a situation when Pakistan is trying to involve us. It is sending so many millions of refugees and trying to paralyse our economy. But, essentially, this war has to be fought by the people of Bangla Desh, and they are fighting. They have excellent morale despite all the early reverses that they had. I have no doubt that the people of Bangla Desh will win and they will redeem themselves and the day will come when the whole world will recognise them.

But I feel that it is our duty at this moment to arouse the international conscience in this matter.

I am glad that the Prime Minister has written to the heads of Governments, and our Ambassadors and Heads of Missions in various countries are in touch with the Governments of those countries. I would like this to be pursued even more actively because there cannot be a case in which Pakistan can be more guilty of all the crimes against human rights and civilisation. I would submit that we have to press this more and more so that Pakistan becomes isolated completely.

These being our objectives, how do we solve it? It has been said that we must recognise Bangla Desh. The hon. Prime Minister has said that this is under active consideration. We should leave it to the Government to choose the time or to take whatever steps are necessary. But if some people feel that by recognising Bangla Desh we shall immediately rush to their help and we shall march our Army and give all the

help to them, then I would submit that that is not the way to solve the problem.

As has been pointed out by Shri Frank Anthony, Pakistan is trying to show that it is not a war that the people of Bangla Desh are fighting, it is not a war for the democratic rights of the people, rights which were suppressed by the ruthless, undemocratic and militarist regime there, but it is India which is trying to foment trouble on others. So, I would submit that we should not walk into that trap. But that does not mean that the situation that is emerging does not warrant an action. I grant that the situation that is emerging is this. In order to escape the inherent contradictions in the situation, namely that they have to accept the verdict of the people and that they have to bow down to the sufferings and sacrifices of the people of Bangla Desh and give them their freedom and democratic rights, Pakistan is trying to convert it into an Indo-Pak war, and Pakistan is trying to raise a hue and cry in the courts of the world that it is India which has invaded Pakistan and it is India that has sent troops into Pakistan. Thus Pakistan is wanting to give a different colour to it. Therefore, I would caution that we should not walk into that trap. Once Indo-Pak war starts with a big conflict, in the present-day world, the international community would also be involved, the World Powers may also be involved, and the voice of the people of Bangla Desh and the liberation movement that is going on in Bangla Desh will be forgotten. What the outcome of it would be later on is something which I do not want to discuss at this moment. Pakistan wants that India should get involved in this and it becomes an Indo-Pak war, that they can have a different case to plead in the world courts. Today, they have no case at all. Even President Yahya Khan has been forced to accept that they would welcome their citizens coming back to their country across the border. Their representative in the UN had earlier said that about 40000 have crossed when millions have actually crossed over, and now President Yahya Khan says that those who have gone over are welcome back. They are slowly forced to accept the fact, because their guilt is becoming more and more evident in the world. But once it is converted into an Indo-Pak war—and this is what I am

pleading with my hon. friends to realise—all the issues that are involved, the issue of human rights, the issue of the unprecedented atrocities committed by the militarist regime in west Pakistan over their own citizens would all be forgotten. Therefore, we must be careful. I know that there is solidarity among Members in this Parliament and the people in this country on this issue.

I see there is a consensus in the country that the democratic rights of the people of Bangla Desh, the main objective for which they are suffering today, must be redeemed. But let us not take a wrong or hasty step. In international affairs, in dealing with matters of war, we should not act in haste or without preparation. This matter must be left to the cool, calm calculations of Government, what steps have to be taken, when they have to be taken and what preparations have to be made. If we take an emotional step, we will be landing ourselves in trouble.

Having said that there is unanimity, consensus and solidarity, that it is to our national interest that that the people of Bangla Desh must triumph, that all elements of human civilised existence demand that the people of Bangla Desh must triumph, we have to make the solidarity and unity among ourselves complete without any divergent or discordant voice. There should be complete unity in the country; peace in the country has to be maintained. The strength of the country lies in the unity of the people. Unity and complete peace will give strength to Government. The rest should be left to Government to decide what steps take. Once the task is known, once the objectives are known, and once the country is behinded Government in solidarity and unity, it will be easier for Government to deal with Pakistan and all its nefarious activities and solve the problem in our best national interest and to the ultimate satisfaction of the people.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Chairman, I find myself now as a residuary legatee since this subject has been almost sucked dry. It does seem to me that the appeal made by the Prime Minister yesterday in her statement ought to be warmly supported. On that I have

no manner of doubt in my mind. The appeal was for complete unity and solidarity in the country at this juncture. My party would like to say in no uncertain terms that that is indeed the need of the hour and the Prime Minister will have all the support she would require at this moment. I would also like to add our small voice to her call for hard work and sacrifice all round, in all spheres of our activities to face this grim situation.

But I am also reminded of the fact that the Prime Minister is an expert in creating illusions, illusions of action which may not be taken later. That is in fact the broad impression created in my mind after going through the statement made by the Prime Minister. This is also borne out by the fact that earlier it was at her prime initiative that this House and the other had unanimously passed a resolution, which is bound to go down in history as one of the historic documents of our times.

But that was also another *maya*, illusion that was created on that occasion. I do not concede that this illusion-making is mostly the prerogative of womanhood, more particularly of the present Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : No illusion; it is all practical. She how they are very chivalrous on the other side. Women are a nightmare to them.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar) : Do not dream of us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That has in fact been the experience of this country during the last general elections to the Lok Sabha too. And very soon, I have no doubt, again, in my mind, the people who come out of this *maya Jal* that has been created by her. However, I do not want to run down in any manner the import and the seriousness of the appeal made by the Prime Minister and I would again like to be a willing victim of her *maya* on this occasion because if she gives any impression of doing something to pursue with determination the national interests and protect them with all her might, then it becomes our bounden duty to support her,

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Let us hope that yesterday the Prime Minister expressed the determination and the will of the nation that it will do everything in its power to pursue and protect the national interest. But what exactly do we find after have passed the great resolution which I said a moment ago is bound to go down in history as a great document? It has been a very sad and disappointing experience.

The Government, to my mind, has brought us, and, in fact, this is the great massive gift that the country has been given after the massive mandate given to the Government, a massive calamity. What was apprehended to be a massive calamity for Pakistan has been transformed into a massive calamity, I must say, for India, and let there be no burking the fact, let there be no mincing of words, that it is going to be a great calamity for this country, considering the way in which Pakistan is allowed to perpetrate aggression on us. What we are finding at the moment is nothing less than aggressiveness. Whether you drop bombs or you drop millions of people on a country, the result may be the same. Why do we find ourselves in this present plight? Let us analyse the situation. Although time would not permit me to do so in any detail or depth, I must say that from the very beginning the Government has been suffering from a confusion of mind, the parallel of which would not be found anywhere. The Government has been falling between two stools. So, we are confronted with the present situation.

Did the Government, in the emerging situation in Pakistan, try to identify its national interest? That is the basic question. The Government did not identify it, and if the Government did have any conception of it, it did not try to implement it. This can be the only conclusion that we can derive from the policies pursued by the Government during the last two months or so after this great Parliament passed the resolution.

After failure on both the fronts, in clearly conceiving the nation interest in the

first instance and secondly in pursuing it relentlessly and with adequate will and determination, what is to be done now? It is not so much a question of thinking in altruistic terms about Bangla Desh, although that is important. Bangla Desh is not a country in the north pole or the South Pole. From the very beginning we have recognised the facts that there is a unique relationship between Bangla Desh and India and there are unbreakable ties of history, culture and all the rest of it between the two countries. So if that is the view, then how are we going to face this situation? Are we going to have this unbearable burden of 3.5 million refugees, a number at the present moment which can easily mount to 10 million in no time? And if it goes up today, it must not be thought out only in financial and economic terms, although it is going to mean a serious derailment plans of our country. For this is going to mean a great dislocation of the political life of the country. And that is the reason why we think it should cause us the gravest concern?

It is going to bring about dislocation all along the line, from Assam to Bengal. There are going to be tensions of a kind which might prove to be explosive. What are we going to do about it?

I am really surprised at the simplistic calculation made by the Government of India about the expenditure that would be involved in looking after the refugees. Their calculation leads up to a figure of less than Rs. 200 crores. If 3.5 million people are going to be looked after, and at a rate of Rs. 5 a person a day, and if the number goes up to five million,.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Rs. 2 a day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He mentions Rs. 2. Well, look at the wonderful conception they have of looking after our brave brethren on the other side. This is the noble feeling they have for these people? If that is so, it is going to consume resources of no smaller order than the entire defence budget of the Government of India during the course of a year. It would not be less than that there is no question of being less. It is also bound to be two and

a half times the cost involved in the Indo-Pakistan war in 1965. Again, the Government of India is creating an illusion and that would be to the detriment of our economy and also without adequate information to the world outside. If this is the kind of conception they have got of the magnitude of problem, what is to be done.....
(Interruptions)

Now, the situation has changed so radically that we are forced to think more of ourselves than about our great and brave brethren in Bangla Desh. Probably we are thinking more of ourselves because the situation confronting us now as serious as that. Therefore, it becomes our national duty today to think of this : how conditions are going to be created to meet this aggression by Pakistan, and how to get this aggression vacated. I put this in simple and clear terms that this is aggression. How is it to be vacated ? this is the basic question before us. (Interruptions)

I am giving an answer, whatever occurs to me. What we can do is that if we are able to persuade the international community to create sanctions for their return, well and good. If they do not heed us, as it seems to be the suggestion in the statement of the Prime Minister herself, then we cannot sit tight and quiet. There is again a hope here that the Prime Minister would do something.

There was a suggestion thrown out by an hon. Member of the ruling party—and that was a suggestion made earlier by sardar patel—that if these people go on sending torrents of refugees as part of a systematic plan, and as a part of systematic aggression, there is no other go for India but to demand adequate land for their rehabilitation. The international community will have to be persuaded to this. It is not with a desire to grab land, but it would be for rehabilitating them properly. Let it be quite clear in the minds of the hon. Members here that if the refugees are going to be of the order of five million, then even a small dribble is not going to be received by other states, and the situation in west Bengal would become truly explosive.

This is also in fact, the implication of the 14th May note of the Government of

India to Pakistan that they would demand compensation from them. Now if they are not able to do that, you will have to think of alternatives. I am trying to delineate the problem in all its aspects. The refugees are not going to be received in any other state. If they are going to be received in other states, the number is going to be meagre. That being so, is West Bangla going to bear all the load itself ? Therefore, sanctions will have to be created first by appeal to the international community.

We have had very sad experience of Indian diplomacy. We have failed systematically at the level of the United Nations in our diplomacy. We have also failed in the case of uncommitted nations, non-aligned nations. They have not spoken a word about it. May be, Marshal Tito had something to say about it. We have failed in our diplomacy with great powers also in this matter. So, all through there has been systematic failure and this has also been because of the fact that the Government of India has not been very careful in collecting information. The person who is presiding over the collection of intelligence is one who has done the greatest damage to both India and our brethren in Bangladesh. The kind of intelligence which has put across people in this country was not based on correct analysis and interpretation and the person who presides over this—I donot mean the Prime Minister who happens to be the Home Minister but the officer who is presiding over this—I must say that he has been a colossal failure and he has done a great disservice to us.

Finally, I would like to say that we stand by the government and by the Prime Minister at this grave hour when our country is facing a difficult time. We have absolutely no doubt that the entire Indian national community would behind the Prime Minister. Any suggestion that any section of the community does not have that feeling is a dangerous suggestion. I have found that the entire Indian community is imbued with the idea of helping this country and our patriotic brethren in Bangladesh. So, the meaning suggestion that certain section of the Indian community does not seem to be full-throated about

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

it ought to be repudiated by all responsible persons.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRAM AUR PUNARWAS MANTRI) (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Mr. Chairman, I share the sentiments and feelings expressed by the military regime in East Pakistan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, on a point of information. Is he replying to the debate ?

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR ; I am only intervening.

What happens in East Pakistan or Bangla Desh has to be viewed from the perspective of history. When the Britishers decided to withdraw from the Indian soil, they created Pakistan in two parts, an artificial creation of a nation.

Since then, though world powers have tried to keep it secure and safe by giving all sorts of help, the forces released after the second world war were operating openly or not so openly and ultimately we have seen what has happened. But this is not the first time. A few years after the creation of Pakistan, East Bengal fought a war of language and won that battle. West Pakistan had to surrender and accept Bengali language as a national language. That was the first victory. Then, under the military dictatorship for the last 12 years, there was seething discontent due to the economic exploitation and suppression of East Bengal. This accumulated bitterness, resentment and the sense of outrage that was harbouring in the minds of East Bengalis found an opportunity of expression when the military dictator thought that he could play with some sort of a democratic experiment. But when people expressed themselves and showed what strength the democratic feeling had gathered, he was taken aback. Then the real question started not only for us but also for those big powers. They might be friendly to us, but when we judge situations like this, we must remember that efforts will be made even now to see that Pakistan is not dis-

membered. With that end in view, all sorts of diplomatic manoeuvres are bound to take place.

Today the Bangla Desh people are fighting a battle that remained to be fought. As I said when the colonial power withdrew they thought, by creating an artificial nation they could stem the tide of democracy and nationalist upsurge in this part of the region as elsewhere. If you take a glance from Islamabad to Vietnam, what do you find ? A certain new order is emerging. The Colonial powers thought that after they left, a certain new artificial order could be created and sustained. They have now realised that this artificial creation of some sort of obstacle or break on the growing sense of nationalism, freedom and independence, cannot last long. In Vietnam, for more than two decades, a war is being waged. There the western powers supposed to be fighting for democracy against insurgency or subversion. But so far as East Bengal is concerned, none one in the world has accused that there was subversion or insurgency or outside instigation. It was a spontaneous thing and, as I said, it was an outburst of accumulated anger and resentment against the established order dominated by West Pakistan, always treating East Pakistan as something inferior. In an independent state of Pakistan, how many East Pakistani army officers were there and how many key positions were given to the East Pakistan people ?

17.00 hrs.

They are a proud people. They had a great share—everybody is proud of it—in our national struggle. Do we imagine for a minute that because they are separated, they will forget their past which could be obliterated ? Nothing of the sort. They have shown to the world that inside the fire is still alive. Now the question that they have posed to Pakistan military regime is : Either you have democracy or you grant freedom.

People are talking of a compromise and a political settlement takes place, I have no objection. Let there be a peaceful political settlement. But if we keep the reality in

our mind, as certain things were there, is a compromise possible? The USSR President, Podgorny, and Badshah Khan suggested, have a political settlement. I realise the predicament of the military dictator in Pakistan. A point of no return has been reached. The only possible solution, if Pakistan were to accept the past example of the Britishers in 1947 when they decided, with all the other things which were not so helpful to us, to quit, is that the West Pakistan military dictatorship must accept the verdict of the people and quit East Bengal; otherwise, I am sure, whatever may be the patchwork solution today or tomorrow, it is not going to last in the course of history.

The western powers are planning something else, as I said, from Islamabad to Vietnam. In Vietnam they have suffered a defeat. In this sensitive region they would like to persist and create a situation of a type of a guerilla warfare on our border. I do not want to go into details but what is the general feeling on the border on our side and on the Burmese side? There is uneasiness and a certain amount of dislocation in that region that is taking place. Keeping that in view, the bigger game, just possible, is of giving support and creating a situation on our border where we will be faced with a problem that will have to be faced for a number of years. If within the democratic framework a solution is found, well and good; but the people of Bangla Desh, who have sacrificed so much, who have suffered humiliation for so many years and who, now with a determination to liberate their and from exploitation by the west, will not keep quiet. This prospect of a continued liberation struggle in this sensitive area should not be lost sight of on this occasion.

People are saying that the problem has been created because of the experiment with democracy. Gen. Yahya Khan could not face it and has thrown the burden on India. That is correct. What attitude we adopt and in what way we respond to the situation, is the main question before this House on this occasion. Does a neighbouring country have the right to create a sense of insecurity and terror, practise genocide and push out millions of people, throwing them

outside its border with impunity? Is it not a type of a new aggression? There are a number of constitutional and international lawyers; it is not very difficult to define whether it is aggression or not. But certainly, if a neighbouring State were to foist on us a large number of their citizens—still they are their citizens; we have not accepted them as our citizens and they have come in a very difficult situation—are we to keep quiet and try simply a method by which we will arouse the world conscience?

As I said the other day, on international issues, the world conscience is an elastic commodity. It shrinks or expands according to the national interest. This is the experience all over the world. We must remember that there is a response. But it is a limited response. What we have received so far by way of help is almost insignificant. Therefore, we have to find out ways and means to face the situation. The situation is putting a great burden on us.

Sometimes, the people ask whether it is a genocide or not. I can tell the House and share the confidence with you that when the United Nations representatives were here, when we were discussing certain similar situations, one of the senior members of the United Nations who is there for the last 25 years—he is not an American—said that what happened in Biafra was known all over the world and, as compared to Bangla Desh, it was nothing. I asked him how it got such a wide publicity. He said that the international agencies in their own interest were concerned about giving publicity to it and they organised such a wide publicity and he said that the situation in Bangla Desh is in many respects worse than what happened in Biafra.

This is the situation.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why did our Government not organise proper publicity?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I will come to that.

So many questions have been raised. The hon. Member just now said that we are,

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

living in a world of illusion. We are not living in a world of illusion. I would like to quote some of the figures and facts. We are living in the world of reality. The people have given us a massive mandate. If you will dispassionately survey the world scene, no where there is a democratic leadership of this stature with such a massive mandate. We have the moral authority. In such a situation, if somebody were to say that we are living in a world of illusion, I do not want to argue with him. The people will judge where the illusion of reality lies. I am not concerned with that.

I would like to give some figures. Till 15th March, 1971, do you know how many refugees came from East Bengal in the wake of the partition? I would like to quote the figures on this occasion because that is very relevant. It is 52.30 lakhs—that is the total figure of old refugees. And today, the latest figure is 35,56,405.
(*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What is the date of the figure.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Everyday, it is changing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yesterday the Prime Minister told the House that everyday 1 lakh refugees are coming.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is the latest figure that I have got. It is 35,56,405. Everyday, it is changing. The expenditure on old East Bengal refugees alone was Rs 358 crores, and that is apart from other concessions and other things that were being given.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : The hon. Minister has quoted wrong, disputed figures. On several occasions in the past we disputed that figure.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am telling about the magnitude of the tragedy and the burden that we have to face now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I think you should have no different figure than the figure given to UNO, what figure is being quoted by UNO about Bangla Desh...

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : That figure was quoted in the UNO only recently.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : That was meant for a different sort of audience...

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I may say, this is the only figure so far as old East Bengal refugees are concerned.

Another point was raised. I was told, 'Your estimation of the expenditure is not correct.' I may inform the House about this. For one million refugees in camps, the total expenditure that we have to incur is Rs. 53 crores for 6 months. You can calculate how much it will come to. The daily figure is changing. For this one million refugees in camps we have to spend in 6 months, Rs 53 crores. Let me repeat. That is the figure I have. I have seen many Members have gone there and seen the situation and what the local administration and the central administration are doing. At that time the refugee influx was at the highest,—in one day more than 50,000 have entered. And, I must say this, I have seen from the record how this was done. They have dealt with the situation most efficiently and expeditiously and in such a situation certain deficiencies are bound to occur in the beginning. But at the moment the administration there has done a really wonderful job.

A point was made about the situation in Tripura. I recognise that Tripura has a population of hardly 15 lakhs. More than 6 lakhs refugees have come. It is a great burden on the administration. We are trying to relieve as much burden as possible. It has been made clear on several occasions that it is not our intention to remove them to other distant States, creating a sense of feeling in their minds that they are going to be settled there. If we want to really support the liberation struggle in East Bengal, we should do nothing that will create a sense of frustration, or demoralisation. But at the same time I can assure the hon. Member that we are taking steps to relieve that State of some of their burdens.

A point was made about transport. There were originally hardly 35 vehicles at our disposal.

AN HON. MEMBER : The administration has collapsed.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am giving them more vehicles. It is not correct to say that administration has collapsed.

So on all these points, I would like to share the information with the House. Some people always grumble that this was not done or that was not done and all that. I assure the House that all steps have been taken regarding sanitation and medical help, and I must say that voluntary organisations have come forward to help.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But all the foreign help has not been able to touch even one hundred per cent of this basic problem.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In regard to West Bengal, because of the former regime which was there, we found that the administration there was not adequate to meet the situation, and certain attitudes had developed. We have now strengthened it to meet the situation, by getting good officers at every district level.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : How much are they spending per head per day ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Since he is replying to the debate and not intervening, let him give this information.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The reply is on the main political issue, and the hon. Prime Minister had made a statement yesterday and she is going to reply to the debate. So, I am not going to deal with that. But I would like to share some more information with the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the last budget, it was 36 paise per adult. How much it is now ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The hon. Member is far behind. It was never 36 paise ; lately it was one rupee, and we have

taken a decision to have it revised to Rs. 1.25, including oil, pulses, vegetables, condiment etc.

I would like to share some information with the House in regard to the type of provocation that is going on on our borders.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : More than 50 per cent are living under the open sky.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Yesterday morning, Pakistani troops attacked one of our border posts near Karimganj and the attack was repulsed by our forces, and by the evening, the Pakistani troops withdrew. There were a few casualties to the border security force personnel manning the posts. The attack was effectively repulsed, and we inflicted some casualties on the Pakistani troops also.

This morning, Pakistan attacked our border post near Tura in Meghalaya, the details of which are.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Minister deal with this problem of refugees ; let him not deal with these extraneous matters which pertain to other Ministries.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have mentioned these two instances just to show the type of intrusion that is taking place on our border.....

SHRI A. K. SEN : We all feel that we want a Mahratta answer and not this type of answer.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That answer was echoed yesterday in the Prime Minister's statement. That Mahratta answer was evidently echoed by the Prime Minister when she made that statement.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : The Mahratta answer was not there.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In conclusion, I would like to say that the problem is of such magnitude that we have appealed to the United Nations, and our embassies

[Shri R.K. Khadilkar]

are very active, and they are doing their best to see that world conscience is aroused. In such situation, when we are faced with a problem of this magnitude, whatever shortcomings may be there, I would appeal to the House at this juncture.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They have been there for two months now.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :to those who want to support in whatever manner the struggle of the East Bengal people, the liberation struggle of Bangla Desh, that the only way now is that we must show unity and determination—which this house has expressed already—by expression and action.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Unity and determination to support the Government's inaction ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :that India is solidly behind this struggle.

17.20 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair]

SHRI P.K. DEO : At the outset, I pay my tributes to the gallant fighters of Bangla Desh and for their supreme sacrifice. I was stunned to hear from the lips of Shri Khadilkar the distortion of history. He wanted to pass the buck regarding the creation of Pakistan to the imperialists. He has forgotten that those who swear by secularism, these power-hungry Congressmen sitting on the Benches opposite, are responsible for the creation of Pakistan, for the vivisection of our motherland on the basis of religion.

— They may have acquiesced in that, but [we who have sacrificed all we had for the integration of this country can never reconcile ourselves to this state of affairs.

Coming to the affairs of the sub-continent, there is no denying the fact that history and geography have made India and

Pakistan one entity and on Indo-Pak amity depends the progress of the sub-continent. When I say this, I am reminded of the noble effort of the late great Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, who sacrificed his life for the cause of peace in the sub-continent. That time is past, the Tashkent spirit is gone.

High hopes were raised when General Yahya Khan ordered elections on the basis of adult franchise and when the Bangla Bandhu, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was returned to the Pakistan National Assembly with a thumping majority, with massive support from East Pakistan. But it was a very sad state of affairs when General Yahya became a prisoner of the military clique and had to reverse the wheel of democratic progress and instead of bowing down to the verdict of the people, take recourse to suppression, oppression and tyranny in East Pakistan. What Mujib wanted was an autonomous Bangla Desh in conformity with the 1940 Lahore Resolution of the then All India Muslim League. That resolution categorically stated :

'areas to be grouped to constitute an independent State in which the constituent units will be autonomous'.

That was why there was nothing wrong in Mujib asking for more autonomy for East Pakistan to fulfil the aspiration of Bangla Desh's people.

It was said that this was a movement for secession. It was never so. How can a majority secede from the minority ? It was struggle to be free from the tyranny of the minority, as we find in South Africa, Angola and Rhodesia.

On 31st March in this August House, we passed a unanimous Resolution expressing our anguish and concern at the happenings in Bangla Desh, at the same time, requesting all the governments of the world to play a constructive role for the restoration of the democratic rights, and transfer of power to the legally elected representatives of Bangla Desh. But we have been most inactive. This period of 55 days was a period of complacency. Except for a few

statements by which we did not cut any ice, we never moved in the matter. We slept for all the 55 days. Rather I find that Pakistan has stolen a march over us and has secured the support of China, Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia. Even our friend the UAR refused to grant an interview to Shri Jayprakash Narayan when he went there on a peace mission. All this happened in this period,

Then, till the other day U Thant, except for a humanitarian appeal, never actively intervened in this struggle though Pakistan has violated the UN Charter on as many as seven counts. He is unlike his predecessor Mr. Hammerkjold who had the courage to intervene in Congo despite the opposition of the Western Powers and Russia.

People talk glibly about recognition. This question of recognition is of secondary importance to me because *de facto* Bangla Desh has been emerging as a free nation through the pangs of birth. No force on earth is going to stop the independence of Bangla Desh. So, how far is *de jure* recognition going to fulfil their requirements? If our *de jure* recognition will improve matters, certainly go ahead, but at the same time do not forget that by this we are falling into the trap of Pakistan which is anxious to create a war phobia and hatred of India as the last resort to unite the two wings of Pakistan.

So far as recognition is concerned, if you study the international law, there is no hard and fast rule. It is the national interest that guides. It is more a question of policy than of law. The national interests of this country demand restoration of peaceful conditions in Bangla Desh where we can send back these 3.5 million refugees. For that if necessary all steps have to be taken. I underline the word 'all'. If it requires strong action on the part of the Government, then the entire country will stand behind the Government. And for their safety in Bangla Desh, an international guarantee has to be secured. We cannot afford to foot the bill for the refugees for long. As pointed out by Shri Khadihar, the figure is bound to go upto Rs. 1,000 crores. That means one third

of our entire Budget. This is not an internal question of Pakistan. It is an international question and has to be tackled at that level. If necessary, if the world powers are silent, we will have to take the initiative to create conditions of security in Bangla Desh, at least in some portions of Bangla Desh, where these refugees can go.

In this regard, I would like to point out the famous statement of Sardar Patel. When there was an influx of refugees from Pakistan, Sardar Patel stated :

"If Pakistan is going to push more and more people out of Pakistan, who are coming to India as refugees, we shall have to demand land to rehabilitate them."

Sir, I hope the Government will rise to the occasion and will act in a most befitting way and we will whole-heartedly support that action of the Government.

Lastly, I associate myself with the sufferings of the people in East Pakistan and in their fight for freedom and in their fight for liberation from the Pakistani military junta.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) : Sir, I only want to stress two points. One is the secularism which has been our policy and which is one of our principles and to which we are paying out utmost attention and importance. Pakistan was born in 1947 on the basis of their religion and it declared itself as an Islamic Republic, and from the very Pakistan, part of which is now Bangla Desh, comes the same policy of secularism. It was a nation which was born for its religion, and only separating itself from the rest of the majority community. And Mr. Jinnah was made a tool in the hands of the British. I say in this war also, a big conspiracy is played by the British.

You know it is the policy of the British and the imperialistic countries not to allow India to become stronger economically and in other respects also. Now, their role is to shatter our economy if not directly, at least try their level best to disturb us indirectly. This is what exactly they played in Bangla Desh.

[Shri P.M. Syeed]

Sir, when Mujibur Rehman secured such a historic victory for his people in Bengla Desh, Mr. Bhutto want to England, and after this fight has begun he is still in England. He is doing his conspiracy. A massacre unparalleled in the history of the world is taking place and yet the British say that it is the Internal affair of Pakistan. That is why I said it is a plot conspired and executed by the imperialist forces.

Pakistan always raises a hue and cry whenever communal riots take place in India. We witnessed the worst riots in Ahmedabad, but here every one condemns such riots. But in Pakistan, not even a single mulla, not even the Jamiat Islami, which calls itself the only organisation to look after the Muslim community, has condemned this wholesale massacre in East Bengal.

I demand from our Government that Bengla Desh has to be recognised immediately, because by merely looking after the refugees, we are not going to solve the problem. We are going to spend Rs. 180 crores for six months on looking after them. But every day millions more are coming. Pakistan is trying its level best to involve us in the Bengla Desh affairs. Therefore, it is highly necessary that before long, the Government of India should recognise Bengla Desh and mobilise world opinion in the nonaligned countries and the Arab world in favour of Bengla Desh. We should also use our good offices with USA and USSR, both of whom are keeping quiet. The lead should be given by our country by recognising Mujib's Government as the legally constituted Government and we should set an example to the rest of the world.

श्री एम० एम० हाशिम (सिद्दिक़ाबाद) :
 श्रीजीनाब सदर साहब, आप जानते हैं कि आज हमारा मुल्क सारे आलम में जम्हूरियत का अलमबरदार है। हमारे हमसाया मुल्क में जम्हूरियत के साथ जो मुलूक हो रहा है, उस को ध्यान करने के लिए अलफाज नहीं मिलते। जब हम ने सारे अरबम में अपना एक मुकाम

पैदा किया है और दूसरे सुमालिक हमारी जम्हूरियत से सबक लेते हैं, तो ऐसी हालत में आज हमारा इस्तहान है। हमारे हमसाया मुल्क में सब पार्टियों ने इन्क़ेशन में हिस्सा लिया, उन्होंने अल-ऐलान अपने मैनफैस्टों जारी किये, हर मजहबी जमाअत भी मुकाबले में आई और उन सब ने अपनी अपनी बात बताई। इस के बाद बंगला देश के अवाम ने अवामी लोग के लीडरों को जिताया। हो सकता था कि जब ये 6 प्वाइंट मालूम हो गए थे तो उसके नतीजे देखते हुए वे एलेक्शन को रूकवा सकते थे। कोई नया कानून लाकर उसको खत्म कर सकते थे। वह एप्रिषिएट किया जा सकता था कि एलेक्शन के पहले ही हमने उसको रोक दिया। यह चीज हमारी यूनिटी के लिए या और सारी चीजों के लिए काबिले कबूल नहीं थी इसलिए हमने बन्द कर दिया। लेकिन अल्बे एलान के इस तबयक़ो में रहे कि इस्लाम के नाम पर, जात के नाम पर दुनिया भर की चीजों से बग़लकर बहा के इत्तहाद को, जो वहाँ के लोकल सारे के सारे लोगों का इत्तहाद था उसको मजहब के नाम पर तोड़े। जब वे नाकामियाब हो गए तो आज सारा आलम जानता है कि वे मुमलराल उनको इस गलतफहमी में रखे रहे कि अब निगौशिण्शंस करके कुछ न कुछ नतीजा निकलने वाला है बातचीत का और उसी के बीच में उन्होंने अपनी सारी तैयारियाँ की। आज जबकि हम देख रहे हैं अपने सामने कि जम्हूरियत को दफन किया जा रहा है ऐसे में हमको एक सेबेन्ड के लिए भी खामोश नहीं रहना चाहिए। इसलिए कि अगर ऐसे में हम खामोश रहेंगे तो उसके नतीजे बड़े खराब निकलेंगे, दूरस्त रहेंगे और उससे कई पेचोदगियाँ पैदा होंगी। आज हम देखते हैं, अक्सर हमारे साथियों ने बताया कि आलमे इस्लाम के लोग रिप्रिजेन्टेशन करने बग़ल बंगला देश के बारे में तो उन्होंने इन्टरव्यूज नहीं दिए। दुख की बात यह है कि वे लोग यह

नहीं जानते कि बंगला देश में जो कत्ल और गारतगरी ही रही है वह किसके नाम पर हो रही है। एक तरफ बाहर के मुमालिक को इस्लामाबाद वाले यह जाहिर करते हैं कि हम इस्लाम का प्रचार करते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान से हम को डर लगा हुआ है, दुनिया भर की चीजें हैं और हिन्दुस्तान ऐसे हालात में पैदा करके हमको कमजोर करना चाहता है लेकिन वे यह भूल जाते हैं कि कश्मीर में भी एक वक्त इसी नाम पर इन रेडर्स ने हमला किया था। फिर वे यह भूल जाते हैं कि सारे पाकिस्तान में कादियानो का खून खराबा इसी इस्लाम के नाम पर किया गया था। वे यह भूल जाते हैं कि वहां जो सारी दूसरी कम्युनिटीज रहती हैं उनके ऊपर भी इसी इस्लाम के नाम पर खून खराबा किया था। आखिर यह सब क्या है? यह दिन दहाड़े जो लूट खसोट से भी बढकर जो चीजे हो रही हैं जैसा कि बताया जा रहा है, उसको कैसे बर्दाश्त किया जायेगा? और फकत यह नहीं उनके अपन मुंह पर जो काले दाग आ गए हैं, जो उनके अपने मुंह पर घिनोने नकशे उतर गए हैं उनको छिपाने के लिए मुनजिजम नकशा बनाकर लाखों की तादाद में महाजरीनों को हमारे मुल्क में भेज रहे हैं ताकि हमारे सामने नयी नयी प्रालम्स पैदा हो और नयी नयी चीजें पैदा हो और उन छोटी सी भलकनो से अगर एक अंगारी निकले, जैसा कि अभी एथानी साहब ने बताया तो फिर वह सारे आलम में एक प्रचार करते हुए फिरे। आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि फकत भाषण से और रेजोल्यूशंस से मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। नाऊ और नेबर की लेविल पर पमे इसको तय करना चाहिए। इन चीजों को हम कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। 35 लाख महाजरीन आ चुके हैं। चन्द दिनों में और बढ़ेंगे और वे बढ़ते ही जायेंगे। आज हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, जब बंगला देश की चीजें नजर आती हैं, जब बंगला देश के बारे में बातें

होती हैं, जब बंगला देश के महाजरीन को देखते हैं तो एक एक आई का, इस मातृभूमि के एक एक बच्चे का खून खौलता है कि हमारे हमसाये में यह क्या हो रहा है और हम इसको कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इन सारी चीजों को जल्द अज जल्द एक लाइन अस्तियार करके आप तय करें। यह मैं मानता हूं कि बंरूनी मुमालिक इन्तजार कर कर रहे हैं कि हम कुछ न कुछ गलती करें और वे एक छोटी सी चीटी सी चीज को पहाड़ बनाकर लायें। अगर हम इस तसब्बुर में रहते हैं कि छोटी सी चीटी का पहाड़ हो जायेगा और सेन्टों वाले जो है या दूसरी फारन कन्टीज में इसपर ऐसा कुछ हो जायगा यह सोच कर अगर हम इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो यह महाजरीन बढते जायेंगे और हमारे खजाने पर करोड़ों रुपये का खर्चा बढता जायगा। बंरूनी मुमालिक का यह मसूबा है, इंग्लिश पावर का यह हमेशा मसूबा रहा है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के जग के जमान में हमने देखा कि हमेशा रेडियो से यह आवाज आती रहती थी कि यहा पर किसी वक्त भी रायदस ब्रेक हो जायेंगे, किसा वक्त भी फसादात शुरू हो जायेंगे। वे चाहते हैं कि हम अन्दरूनी इतने कमजोर हो और हमारे खजाने पर इतना भार पड़े, हमारा इत्तहाद खत्म हो जाये और जो हम सेक्युरिज्म की बात करते हैं, डिमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं और जो बार बार हम स्वंज का मसला होता है तो उसको नंकेड एग्जेशन कह देते हैं, हंगरी का मसला आता है तो हम यह सब कह देते हैं तो वे हमारे हमसाये में ऐसे हालात पैदा करके हमको सबक सिखाना चाहते हैं, हमको घुटनों के बल पर बलाना चाहते हैं—यह उनके मसूबे हैं। अगर ऐसे मसूबे नहीं होते तो यह क्या बात है? 35 लाख की तादाद में महाजरीन आ चुके, 35 लाख से 40 लाख हो

[श्री एम. एम. हाशिम]

जायेंगे, और बढ़ते ही जायेंगे और जैसे जैसे वे लोग आ रहे हैं, रोज रोज नयी नयी कहानियाँ हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। तो ऐसी चीजों को हम कब तक बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं ?

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

17.44 hrs.

तो ये सारी चीजें हैं और यह उनका मसूबा है। मेरा अपना यह खयाल है कि अगर सारे बंगला देश का ऐसा ही हाल रहा और ऐसे ही महाजरीन हमारे यहाँ आते रहे तो जल्दी ही कुछ असंकेत के बाद फिर कश्मीर की तरफ कोई सवाल पैदा हो जायेगा, फिर कोई इन्फ्लूट्रेट्स की एन्टिविटीज पैदा हो जायेंगी, कोई न कोई प्राब्लम्स पैदा की जायेंगी क्योंकि वे चाहते हैं कि प्राब्लम्स से सराउन्डेड रहे जिससे कि हम उनके सामने हाथ फैलाने रहे कि हमारे मसले हल कर दीजिए। जब हम हकीकत का इजहार करते हैं और गरीब अवाम की बात करते हैं जैसा कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने अभी स्लोगन दे करके हिन्दुस्तान में और सारी दुनिया में एक नमूना कायम कर दिया तो वे यह चाहते हैं कि इसको कमजोर करें जिससे हम हमेशा उनके दवाजे खटखटाते रहे और भीख मागते रहे। लिहाजा हमारे लिए मसले पैदा होते रहे हमारे लिए फकत बंगला देश की ही प्राब्लम नहीं है, महाजरीन की ही प्राब्लम नहीं है हमारे देश के सामने और कई प्राब्लम्स हैं जैसा कि बहुत से लीडरों ने अभी बताया कि किसी वक़्त भी हमारे लिए मसले आ सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए इसकी जाच पड़ताल करके जल्द से जल्द इस बात का तस्कीया हमें करना है हम बंगला देश को रिक्कनाइज करेंगे और रिक्कनाइज ही नहीं

करेंगे बल्कि we will go to their rescue and in the history it will be written that the Indian people had risen to the occasion when the entire world had failed.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगला देश की जो स्थिति सामने आती है तो वृत्ति बिहार में मैं रहता हूँ इसलिए उस के प्रति स्वाभाविक रूप से हमारी सहानुभूति उत्पन्न होती है। कारण कि बिहार और बंगला देश की सीमाएँ इतनी सटी हुई हैं कि जो वहाँ बम के घमाके होते हैं उस की आवाज हमारे कानों तक भी पहुँचती है। मानवता का जितना बड़ा सहार आज बंगला देश में हो रहा है उस का कोई भी दूसरा उदाहरण इतिहास में नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन ऐसी घड़ी में भी, हमारे अंदर, हमारे बीच में, हमारे घर में, हमारे साथ में रहने वाले लोगों की जो मनोवृत्ति है मैं उसके संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। खास कर आज देश के जो उर्दू अखबार हैं, विशेष रूप से मे पटना के उर्दू अखबारों की बात कहना चाहता हूँ उन में जो बातें आज बंगला देश के संबंध में आती हैं, जो शरणाधियों के संबंध में आती हैं जो वहाँ के हालात के बारे में आती हैं वह इतनी जहरीली बातें हैं कि अगर आप उन्हें पढ़ें, इस सदन के सामने वह बाँटें जाएँ तो कभी भी वह क्षमा नहीं की जा सकती हैं। इसलिए इस तरह की जो भी बातें आज हमारे सामने आती हैं उनका विरोध होना चाहिए और कड़ाई के साथ उनको समाप्त करना चाहिए जिससे इस तरह की कोई बात न हो।

एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि जिस समय वह बंगला देश नहीं था, बल्कि पूर्व बंगाल था, उस समय कुछ ही दिन पहले भयानक बाढ़ और सूफान से वहाँ की जनता बहुत त्रस्त हुई थी। उस समय हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनकी मदद की थी, मानवता के नाते उनकी मदद की थी। आज

वही बंगला देश है और आज भी हम उनकी जो मदद कर रहे हैं, इस लिये नहीं कर रहे हैं कि मानवता संहार की और जाय, त्रस्तता की और जाय, लड़ाई छिड़े, बल्कि जो मदद कर रहे हैं या आगे जो भी मदद करें, वह इस लिये करें कि मानवता खतरे में है और जहाँ कहीं भी दुनिया में मानवता खतरे में पड़ी है, हिन्दुस्तान ने उनकी मदद की है।

एक बात जो बहुत आवश्यक है, वह यह है कि जहाँ तक बंगला देश की मान्यता की बात है, इसमें बहुत सोच समझ कर आगे बढ़ने की आवश्यकता है, इसमें कोई भी जल्दबाजी की बात नहीं है। कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं है कि बंगला देश को अगर हम तुरन्त मान्यता दे देते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी बात हो जाती है कि वे साढ़े सात करोड़ लोग जो इस समय दुःख में पड़े हुए हैं, तुरन्त सुखी हो जायेंगे। ऐसी बात नहीं है। बल्कि यह जाहिर है कि हम ने अगर उन्हें विधिवत मान्यता नहीं भी दी है, तो भी हर एक भारतीय बंगला देश को मज्जूर करता है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल सदन के सामने जो बयान दिया, उस में भी उन्होंने बंगला देश नाम ही रखा, दूसरा नाम नहीं रखा, इससे बढ़ कर और क्या बात हो सकती है।

इस लिए मैं सदन का बहुत अधिक समय न लेकर केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश के रिकग्नीशन की जब भी बात हो, बहुत सोच समझ कर, बहुत ठण्डे दिल से हो, इतमिनान के साथ हो और इस तरह से हो कि जिससे हम उनके खतरे की और आगे न बढ़ा दें, बल्कि उनके ऊपर जो आफत, विपत्ति और दुःख का पहाड़ टूट पड़ा है, उसमें हम सहायक हो सकें। हमारे बिरोधी दल के अनेक साधियों ने बड़े ही पुर-और शब्दों में कहा कि उसे तुरन्त मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये,

तुरन्त स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन जब जब मानवता के नाम पर मदद की बात बनी है, हमारे वे ही मित्र पीछे हटते रहे हैं, लेकिन यहाँ आ कर ऐसी घोषणायें करते हैं..... (व्यवधान) अभी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के श्री पी० के० देव जी ने जो बातें कहीं, उनसे साफ जाहिर होता है—वे चाहते हैं कि बंगला देश का जो सवाल है, उसको भी एक राजनीतिक रूप दे दिया जाय, राजनीतिक माहौल दे दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह राजनीति का सवाल नहीं है, यह मानवता का सवाल है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बड़े भ्रम से, अघ्यस्त महोदय, यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम अगर उस की मन्जूरी की, स्वीकृति की बात कहें तो ठण्डे दिल से सोचें, जल्दबाजी से काम न लें, जिससे उनकी मुसीबतें और बढ़ जायें और जब आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे आगे बढ़ कर हम उन्हें स्वीकृति देंगे।

17.54 hrs.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I hope I am not the last speaker in this debate. I do not want to take unnecessarily long time because on both sides, from the Government side and also from the side of the Opposition, most of the points have been made out.

I would only point out that we have allowed 55 valuable days to pass without doing anything tangible. Whatever the Prime Minister may have indicated in her statement made yesterday, up till now all that we have got from the Government Benches and from the supporters of the Government in the Congress Benches is that they are trying 'to arouse the conscience of the world' and that they would do the 'right thing at the right moment'.

If I may be permitted to say so, these are very vague things and the world does not move on vague generalities. Already I

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

must point out this that a situation has developed when Pakistan has succeeded in turning the tables on us. They have sent 3½ million refugees into our territories. They have succeeded in perpetrating unspeakable inhumanities to perpetuate the military control over East Bengal not only that. They have immobilised Shiekh Mujibur Rahman and we do not know what would be his fate. Only yesterday Yahya Khan was holding a press conference at Rawalpindi with foreign press correspondents who were invited by him. He curtly refused to discuss the future of Mujib who was in his hands, with the foreign press correspondents.

In the meantime, while we are trying to 'arouse the conscience of the world' let us judge how that conscience has been aroused. Only 2 or 3 days ago, the news has come about Britain and USA's help to Pakistan. Whatever Senator Edward Kennedy may have said: Whatever may be the Resolution that the Foreign Relations Committee may have passed, the fact is that the United States Administration represented by President Nixon does not agree with the views that have been expressed by Senator Kennedy or other statesmen there who are not in the Administration. The man who counts is President Nixon and he, along with the British Prime Minister Heath has agreed that Britain and USA would join together to shore up the expenses incurred by Pakistan in suppressing this movement and the devastations that have been caused by military operations there. After consultations with the US treasury, Mr. Peter Cargill of the world Bank has been sent out to visit Pakistan, to consult with the leaders of Pakistan as to what help is required.

The Prime Minister has lamented the fact that although international help has started coming to India that is only in trickles. But on the other hand we see that one of the topmost officials of the World Bank, after consultation with the Secretary of the US Treasury and at the behest of the US President, is coming to Pakistan to consult with the authorities and to assess what financial help would be required by Pakistan in their military operations and for

rehabilitating their economy. They have undertaken to recoup Pakistan in regard to the devastation and the destruction that has taken place. That is, Pakistan will get all the help from these two big Western Powers, but not India with 3½ million refugees in her hand.

The less said about the attitude of China in this context the better. In the letter of Chou-En-Lai to Yahya Khan published on 14th April, he strongly supported the step of 'unification'. That was the precise term that he used, that is, he upholds unification of East and West Pakistan. That is the stand that people's China has taken, namely that who ever tried to split the country was acting against the interests of the people of Pakistan. Shri Khadiolkar has told us that no big power, whether it is China on one side or Soviet Union or Great Britain or USA on the other, wants to see Pakistan as it was constituted disremembered. That is the stark reality.

18.00 hrs.

The other reality with which we are confronted with are that about 3½ million refugees have come, and in no time, in a month's time, that figure will go up to one crore. We can easily assume that, and our entire economy is going to be broke and to be pulled down, and all our planning and all our plans of economic development will be frustrated. That is the reality which cannot be imagined away. So, it is no use waiting any further and hoping for the world community to come to our aid. We ourselves must act.

The central point of our demand is not recognition. Recognition must come as part of an overall solution. The question is whether the Government are prepared to act and take risks. We must bear this in mind. Little Israel, a very small country could create a situation in the Middle East, and the Middle East crisis became a world problem. Unless Government have that strength, that courage of conviction that boldness and that imagination, unless they could tell the world powers that a situation will be created, here which will make their existence and their influence

in this part of the world almost impossible, unless that sort of thing is created, nobody's conscience is going to be aroused.

That is why I would only reiterate what another hon. Member from this side of the House said just now that we must act here and now, and recognition must come as the first step towards that kind of bold policy and programme of action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Earlier we had decided to conclude this debate at six o'clock. But there are a number of hon. Members who still want to speak, and the Prime Minister is yet to reply. What shall we do ? Shall we continue the debate ?...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Postpone it for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, we shall continue the debate tomorrow.

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18 01 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

(*Shri Lalji Bhai*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I adjourn the House, I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 25th May, 1971,

from the Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, New Delhi :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Lalji Bhai, Member, Lok Sabha, was tried at the Parliament Street Court before me on a charge under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

The allegation against him was that he, along with 251 other persons, demonstrated and raised slogans on Raj Path near Parliament House, New Delhi, on the 24th May, 1971 and thus violated the order of the Additional District Magistrate (South), Delhi, dated the 20th May, 1971, banning demonstrations and shouting of slogans in this area.

On the 25th May, 1971, after a trial lasting for one day, I found him guilty of offence under section 188, Indian Penal Code, on his plea of guilt and sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the court."

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 26, 1971|Jyaishtha 5, 1893 (Saka).