

**Fifth Series, Vol. V, No. 36**

**Monday, July 12, 1971  
Asadha 21, 1893 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Second Session  
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

*Price: Re.1.00*

## CONTENTS

(Fifth Series, Vol-V, 2nd Session, 1971)

No. 36—Monday, July 12, 1971/Asadha 21, 1893 (Saka)

	Columns
<b>Oral Answers to Questions—</b>	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1051 1053, 1054, 1055, 1059, 1061 to 1065, 1067 and 1070. ...	1—37
<b>Written Answers to Questions—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 1052, 1055, 1057, 1058, 1060, 1066, 1068 and 1071 to 1080.	38— 48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4469 to 4476, 4478 to 4491, 4493 to 4517. 4519 to 4536, 4538 to 4549 and 4551 to 4568.	48—116
Statement correcting Answer to USQ. No. 1451 dated 7-6-1971. ... ..	117
<b>Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—</b>	
Reported US decision to supply arms to Pakistan ...	117—32
<b>Papers Laid on the Table</b> ... .	132—35
<b>Demands for Grants, 1971-72—</b>	
<b>Ministry of Defence</b> .. ...	135—53
Shri Jagjivan Ram ... ..	13—55
<b>Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation</b> ... ..	155—250
Shri Dinesh Joarder . . . . .	158—63
Shri Ganga Reddy ... ..	167—74
Shri Bholu Manjhi ... ..	174—76
Shri Chandrika Prasad ... ..	176—80
Shri G. Viswanathan ... ..	180—83
Shri N. S. Bisht ... ..	183—88
Shri Maha Deepak Singh ... .	189—93
Shri R. D. Bhandare ... ..	193—96
Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy . . . . .	196—98
Dr. Govind Das Richhariya ... ..	198—200
Rajmata Gayatri Devi ... ..	200—04
Shri Subodh Hansda ... ..	204—06
Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah ... ..	207—10

\*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,

( ii )

				Column
Shri Inder J. Malhotra	...	...	...	210—12
Dr. Ranan Sen	...	...	...	212—14
Shri R. S. Pandey	...	...	...	214—18
Dr. Sarojini Mahlahi	...	...	...	218—26
Dr. N. Tombl Singh	...	...	...	226—28
Dr. K. Basappa	...	...	...	228—30
Dr. Arjun Sethi	...	...	...	230—32
Dr. Tarun Gogoi	...	...	...	232—34
Dr. Achal Singh	...	...	...	234—35
Dr. K. Gopal	...	...	...	236—37
Dr. Karan Singh	...	...	...	238—50
Half-An-Hour Discussion—re. P. L.-480 Funds f Educational Activities ..				250—60
Shri C. K. Chandrappan	...	...	...	250—53
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	..	..	254—55
Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray . .	...	...	..	256—60

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

### LOK SABHA

Monday, July 12, 1971/Asadha 21,  
1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past  
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Meeting of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation

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\*1051. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :  
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangla Deah issue was  
discussed at the meeting of the Afro-Asian  
Solidarity Organisation which was held in  
June, 1971 ;

(b) what are the other subjects discussed  
at the meeting ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a)  
Yes, Sir. The item 'recent developments  
in East Pakistan' was introduced in the Agenda  
for discussion at the 10th Executive Com-  
mittee Session of Afro-Asian Solidarity  
Organisation held in Damascus in June,  
1971.

(b) A copy of the Draft Agenda is  
placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The session made a General Declara-  
tion covering Imperialism, Indo-China,  
Palestine, Colonialism etc. Other political  
resolutions passed by the Session of the  
A.A.P.S.O. included resolutions on Indo-  
China, Korea, Liberation Struggles in Africa  
and Solidarity with independent African  
States, the Arab People and East Pakistan.

2

A copy of the resolution on East Pakistan  
is placed on the Table of the House.

#### DRAFT AGENDA

Draft Agenda of the Xth Executive  
Committee Session of the Organization for  
Afro-Asian Solidarity Damascus (Syria) 23-  
24th June, 1971 :

*First* Intensification of the struggle of  
the Afro-Asian Peoples against  
imperialism and neo-colonialism,  
particularly in connection with the  
burning issues :

(a) The struggle of the Indo-Chinese  
people against the continued esca-  
lation of the U.S. Imperialist war of  
aggression.

(b) The struggles of the Arab peoples  
against the Israeli-American im-  
perialist aggression ; for the Libe-  
ration of occupied Arab territories  
and the restitution of the legitimate  
rights of the Palestinian people.

(c) The struggle of the African peoples  
for liberation from colonialism  
and racial discrimination and for  
detering the imperialist attempts  
at aggression in connivance with  
the reactionary forces, particularly  
in the Portuguese colonies and  
southern Africa.

*Second* : Consolidation of AAPSO political  
and Organisational Action :

(1) To consider and adopt the execu-  
tive measures necessary for the  
AAPSO 1971 Programme of Action  
and for the implementation of the  
resolutions passed by the IXth  
Council Session.

(2) To review a number of affiliation  
cases and decide upon new appli-  
cations.

(3) To decide the date and place of  
the Vth Conference of the AAPSO  
and to establish the General Politi-  
cal Programme of the Conference

and the principal organisational procedures for its convocation.

- (4) Financial matters (meeting of the Financial Control Committee to endorse the budget of the Permanent Secretariat and the special budget of the Permanent Secretariat and the special budget for the programme of Action).

#### RESOLUTION

Dec. No. 102/17/1-B

XTH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
SESSION  
OF  
AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY  
ORGANISATION  
DAMASCUS—SYRIA  
23/24 June, 1971

*Political Committee*

RESOLUTION  
ON  
EAST PAKISTAN

The Executive Committee of A.A.P.S.O. in its tenth session held from 23rd to 24th June 1971 in Damascus having considered the situation in East Pakistan and the regrettable problem of refugees :

- Being aware of the significance of the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism and exploitation
- Deploring the great human calamities that colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism are inflicting to the militant peoples of the Third World.

Calls for the realisation of the following:

1. That a just and humane solution be found to the problem of refugees so that they can return to their homeland as soon as possible in order to enable the whole people of Pakistan to fight unitedly against colonialism, imperialism.
2. That the Secretary General of A.A.P.S.O. be requested to follow up the development of the situation,

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : I could not see the draft agenda referred to in part (b) of the answer. Any way, regarding (c), from what the Minister has said, it looks like that the Bangla Desh issue was not discussed at all. I would like to know what our representative actually brought before this Afro-Asian conference and how far his efforts were successful.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The subject of Bangla Desh was not actually in the original agenda, but, as a result of the efforts made by the Delegation from India, this subject was included in the agenda and it was discussed and the head of the Indian Delegation made a speech and a statement in regard to the conditions prevailing in Bangla Desh.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : It looks like from the Press reports that our delegation there completely failed so far as Bangla Desh issue was concerned. I would like to know why the Afro-Asian countries and other members of the Conference there were so cold about this Bangla Desh. Are there any reasons for it ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH . The reasons are well-known. Most of the representatives of the other countries are not prepared to take any decision on political grounds. On the humanitarian aspect the problem was discussed. The discussion that took place at the Conference only touched upon the humanitarian aspect and not the political aspect.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : In spite of the high-sounding phrases that were employed at the organisation meeting to fight colonialism and neo-colonialism, could not the Government of India share the disappointment of this House that they did not give serious consideration to the problem of Bangla Desh ? Particularly, the greatest culprits were the representatives of the Arab countries who did not go beyond the point of taking the human aspect of the problem and not taking and completely forgetting the political aspect of the problem and the religious aspects. So, what is the reaction of the Government of India with reference to the attitude of the Arab representatives of the Afro-Asian meeting ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** There appears to be some confusion about the holding of the meeting of this organisation. I would like to say that this is not a Governmental organisation; this is a private organisation. And, the delegation which went on behalf of this country was not an official delegation, but a private delegation. So far as the Government of India's views are concerned on Bangla Desh, they are all very well-known to the House. We have made our views well-known. As regards the participating countries, I have already said that the head of the Indian delegation did make a statement on this issue in which he highlighted the killing and genocide perpetrated by Pakistan in East Bengal and all those aspects have been discussed and exposed. It is true, the Resolution which was passed at that Conference is not a strongly-worded Resolution. But the very fact that this question was allowed to be discussed at this conference is also of some significance because the rules of the organisation do not allow a matter to be considered which concerns any one particular Member, without consent of that member. That rule was waived and the discussion on Bangla Desh was allowed. From that point of view it is of significance that this question was discussed there.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Do you share the disappointment of this House about the way they have tackled this issue ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** It is not a strong one, it is a weak resolution; but I think, it is an achievement, all the same.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** I want to know whether it is a fact that this conference highlighted aspects of the return of the refugees without relating it to the need for an overall political settlement. If so, will the Minister be pleased to state why those countries fought shy of the need for having an overall political settlement ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** I have already answered.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** Why these countries fought shy of the need for an overall political settlement ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is what he said in the earlier reply.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Apart from the meeting of the Afro-Asian Solidary Organisation, in view of the seriousness of the problem and in view of the continued help by the US imperialists to Pakistan and Yahya Khan regime, I would like to know whether Government proposes to call a meeting of the Afro-Asian countries at Governmental level as well as the neutral countries.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This concerns only a particular conference.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** Yes, this does not arise.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I want to know whether they will convene at Governmental level, because this is held at private level, as the hon. Minister said.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is a different thing.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I only want whether the Government contemplates to call a conference at Government level.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can ask a separate question on that. This is a question relating to that particular meeting of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The Minister said, this Resolution adopted by this conference is weak. So, I would like to know whether a strongly worded Resolution is likely to be adopted if a conference is convened by the Government of India of those countries at Governmental level. That reply should be given.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, Sir. I am sorry, I cannot allow it.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** The operative portion of the Resolution passed by the Executive Committee reads :

'That a just and humane solution be found to the problem of refugees so that they can return to their homeland as soon as possible in order to enable the whole people of Pakistan to fight unitedly against colonialism, imperialism'

It does not relate to Bangla Desh issue at all. How can Pakistan fight unitedly for the cause of Bangla Desh? What is the reaction of the Government of India?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** I have already tried to answer that part of the question. I have already said that this organisation took into account only the humanitarian aspect of the problem and not the political one, and they did not obviously subscribe to the idea of a separate and independent Bangla Desh. They were only concerned with the atrocities committed in Bangla Desh, and the abnormal conditions prevailing there and they have said so in the operative part of the resolution that they want conditions to return to normalcy and they want suitable conditions to be created there, so that the refugees can go back. This was the only part that they were concerned with.

**Decline in Profits of Fertilizer Corporation of India**

+

\*1053. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :**  
**SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :**

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

(a) whether the net profits of the Fertilizer Corporation of India have gone down by over Rs. 3 crores during 1969-70, as compared to the previous year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal reasons for the shortfall in profit in 1969-70 were :

- (i) the adjustment of an extra amount of about Rs. 2 crores payable on account of increase in the rate of electricity charges with retrospective effect from 1.1.1966 at Nangal;
- (ii) increase in the price of raw materials; and
- (iii) shortfall in production at Trombay and Namrup.

**SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** May I know what progress was achieved during the year 1970-71?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as the 1969-70 figures are concerned they are available, but the figures for 1970-71 are not yet available.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** I would like to know whether it is not a fact that that the biggest shortfall in profits has been incurred by the Trombay unit of the Fertiliser Corporation, probably amounting to something over Rs. 3 crores in this particular year, and if so, I would like to know from the Minister whether the repeated failures of equipment due to deficiencies in the original designing and engineering are responsible for this very sad state of affairs at Trombay.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is another question on that subject. The hon. Member may put it differently now.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** I would like to know from him whether deficiencies in designing and engineering are leading to repeated failures of equipment and if so, what steps are being taken urgently to put things right.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as Trombay is concerned, we had a study done, and it has been suggested that 'debottlenecking' should take place there. Apart from this, there are various steps with regard to the original contractors for Trombay...

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA .** Who were the original contractors?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** The whole matter is under inquiry. Mr. Justice J. S. Bedi, retired, High Court of Punjab and Harviana is looking into this matter and whether the managing director of the Fertiliser Corporation of India entered into...

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** He is asking for the name of the original contractors.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** The name of the contractor is Messrs. Chemical and Industrial Corporation of the USA.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is another question on the same subject, namely Q. No. 1074. I think we can take up that question also. But the hon. Member Shri Raj Deo Singh in whose name the question stands is absent.

### Manufacture and Misuse of Tinctures

\*1054. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired about the misuse of pharmaceutical tinctures in India especially in States where prohibition is in force ; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the common malpractices of manufacturers of tinctures and by licensed chemists and druggists and if so, what are the common malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPAD YAYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) No such enquiry has been made by the Central Government in the recent past. However, in 1963, the Planning Commission had set up a Study Team on Prohibition under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Tek Chand. This Team studied, among other things, the problems relating to misuse of medicinal, toilet and other alcoholic preparations which are used for potable purposes.

(b) The common malpractices resorted to by unscrupulous drug manufacturers and by Chemists and Druggists are :

- (i) Manufacture of pharmacopoeial tinctures covered by the current editions of pharmacopoeias which have an established medicinal use and promoting their sale for misuse as alcoholic beverage ;
- (ii) manufacture of tinctures included in the earlier editions of the Pharmacopoeias which have become outmoded in medical practice and for which there are no prescribed standards and promoting their sale for misuse as alcoholic beverage ;
- (iii) manufacture of non-pharmacopoeial preparations containing alcohol as patent and proprietary medicines and promoting their sale for misuse as alcoholic beverage ;
- (iv) manufacture of preparations containing alcohol and marketing them

under the guise of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic preparations ; and

- (v) manufacture of so-called toilet preparations containing alcohol and promoting their sale for misuse as alcoholic beverage.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : In the statement Government have admitted that tincture is being misused by Ayurvedic pharmacies for making alcohol and selling it illegally. In this context, may I know whether Government would consider, particularly in those States where prohibition is there, taking measures, may be to lift prohibition etc., so as to avoid the misuse of these tinctures ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : To prevent the misuse of the tincture and other spirituous preparations, it has been decided that Ayurvedic preparations will be brought, and they have in fact been brought, within the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : My question was whether in the areas where prohibition is in force, Government would take steps to lift it so that tincture would not be misused in this manner as is done now.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Prohibition is primarily a State subject. In this matter, we can only draw the attention of the State Governments to the suggestion, but cannot do anything on our own.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : That means the Centre will draw their attention to it and say that Prohibition should be lifted.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : It is not our stand that we will say that it should be done. It is for the State Governments to decide. Only the Hon. member's suggestion will be conveyed to them.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द बंग्शी : कृपि बहुत से हार्ड कोर्स ने यह कतिपय दी है टिक्कर, बिजर प्रोहिबिक्क में नहीं बाता है, सो क्या सरकार



कानून में संशोधन करने का विचार कर रही है जिस से टिकचर, जिंजर के सम्बन्ध में, उस के इस्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध हैं जो हाई कोर्ट की रूलिंग्स हैं उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह भी नशे की चीजों में लायी जा सकें। और यह इतनी घातक चीज हो गयी है, खासतौर से तीर्थ स्थानों में कि लोग बुरी तरह से मर रहे हैं। तो क्या कानून में संशोधन करेगी सरकार ताकि नशे की वस्तुओं में इस को शामिल किया जा सके ?

**श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक ऐसी परिस्थिति न हो कि जो हम कानून में परिवर्तन करें उस से रोका जा सके मिस्रयूज, तब तक इस पर जल्दी से कोई निश्चय करना उचित नहीं होगा, जिस में ऐसा न हो कि जो हम रेसेडी करें वह उस का इलाज बीमारी से भी खराब हो। यह सुझाव यू० पी० सरकार ने दिया था कि ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ायी जाये, और उस के बारे में सभी स्टेट्स से पूछा है। तो भिन्न भिन्न रायें आयी हैं और यह कहा है कि इस में कठिनाई हो रही है। फिर भी कोई स्पष्ट सुझाव माननीय सदस्य देंगे तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

**श्री परिपूर्णानंद वैष्णोली :** मेरा निवेदन है कि तीर्थ स्थानों में टिकचर जिंजर का अवैध व्यापार करते हुए लोग गिरफ्तार हुए, मुकदमे चले। हाई कोर्ट ने रूलिंग दी कि टिकचर जिंजर को बेचना नशे में शामिल नहीं है, और उससे मौतें होती हैं। तो क्या हाई कोर्ट की रूलिंग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार कानून में संशोधन करने का विचार रखती है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही तो बताया उन्होंने।

**श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित :** विचार करेंगे।

**श्री जी० एन० सिबायी :** जहाँ-जहाँ प्रोहिबिशन था वहाँ से हटा लिया गया और

अब प्रोहिबिशन धायव देश में कहीं नहीं है सिवाय बम्बई के। तो जब प्रोहिबिशन नहीं है तो लोगों को इन सब चीजों का सेवन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जहाँ जहाँ प्रोहिबिशन होता है वहीं ऐसी चीजों का सेवन करते हैं और प्रोहिबिशन हो नहीं सकता जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेटों को एड नहीं देती। तो अगर प्रोहिबिशन करना है तो स्टेटों को एड देनी चाहिए। नहीं करना है तो इन सब चीजों के लिये कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस पर सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

**श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित :** सरकार की नीति इस समय यह है कि हम कोई दबाव डाल कर प्रदेश सरकारों को मजबूर नहीं करना चाहते कि जो प्रोहिबिशन करना चाहती हैं उसको बन्द कर दें।

#### U. S. Consultancy Services in the Field of Oil Exploration

\*1056. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to enter into an agreement with the U.S. firm, De Gloyer and Mac-Naughten, for Consultancy Services in the field of oil exploration ;

(b) whether a draft contract has already been prepared by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this regard ;

(c) if so, the main terms of the proposed contract ; and

(d) when it is likely to be signed ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The Commission has engaged the American consultants M/s. De Gloyer and MacNaughten, for studying and reviewing the available data pertaining to the Commission's nine oil fields in Gujarat with a view to determine (i) the hydrocarbon reserves of these fields, (ii) the optimum rates of production therefrom and the additional oil that could be recovered by secondary recovery methods. The contract has been signed on 9th June, 1971.

**SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :** What are the terms and conditions of the contract ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as the terms and conditions are concerned, they would be paid an amount of 1,50,000 dollars, and they would also be given travelling costs. The total could come to 12.60 lakhs.

**SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :** Will the Minister let us know why this particular firm was preferred ? What is their expertise ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** The American firm of Messrs. De Gloyer and MacNaughton is known the world over as consultants as far as this field is concerned. There are one or two other consultants also, but they are not so famous. And this is a particularly special type of work. Generally it is said that the total recovery from the Gujarat oil fields will be about 22 per cent, but it should be normally 35 to 40 per cent. Therefore, from this point of view, their services have been utilised.

### विभिन्न नगरों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों की इमारतों का निर्माण

\*1059. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को देश के विभिन्न नगरों में अपने कार्यालयों के लिये किराये पर इमारतें लेने पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि किराये के रूप में खर्च करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अपने कार्यालयों के लिये अपनी इमारतें बनाने और किराये पर ली गई इमारतों को खाली करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ). उक्त इमारतों का निर्माण कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) About Rs. 336 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). There is a shortage of office accommodation at various places in the country. Proposals for constructing office accommodation to improve upon the existing position, particularly in cities where private buildings have been hired, are examined from time to time, subject to availability of funds.

With a view to release hired accommodation, wherever necessary, and to meet the shortages, construction of new buildings and/or construction of additional accommodation has been undertaken by the various Ministries/Departments departmentally at the various stations such as, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Patna, Goa, Mysore, Madras, Cuttack, Nagpur, Trivandrum, Chandigarh, Simla, Shillong, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jammu, Gauhati, Poon, Delhi etc.

The total expenditure to be incurred on such construction is expected to be about Rs. 44.12 crores. Some buildings are expected to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and the rest during 1975-77.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से स्पष्ट हो गया कि सरकार को अपने खजाने से बहुत बड़ी राशि बपतरों के किराये पर खर्च करनी पड़ती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो किराये की रकम मकान मालिक आप से मांगते हैं आप उतना ही दे देते हैं या आपने कोई शर्त या नियम बना रक्खे हैं जिनके आधारे पर किराया तय होना चाहिये। अगर इस प्रकार के कोई नियम बने हैं जिन से आप को ज्यादा किराया न देना पड़े तो वह क्या है ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** Hiring committees have been constituted in the main centres of the country, and these committees study the situation and the circumstances involved, and then they certify what should be the correct rent. It is on the basis of the recommendations of these committees that the rents are fixed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे सवाल का पहला भाग यह है कि दिल्ली के सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये मकान बनवाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी योजना बनाई और उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उस के दौरान कौन सी कठिनाई आई ?

सवाल का दूसरा भाग यह है कि मैं एक आफिस की बात जानता हूँ कि रीजनल प्राविडेंट फंड आफिस पटना के लिए 16,000 रु० महीना किराया दिया जाता है और एन बी सी के दफ्तर के लिए 36,000 रु० महीना दिया जाता है। इस से अन्दाजा लग सकता है कि साल में कितना देना पड़ता है। इन दोनों कार्यालयों के लिये मकान बनवाने की क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ? अगर बनाई है तो क्या है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Construction in Patna is not covered by general pool accommodation. The buildings are being built by the Ministries concerned themselves. I hope some steps have been taken, but it is difficult for me to answer. I suggest the hon. Minister directs the question to the Ministry concerned.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : प्राप कम से कम दिल्ली वाली बात तो बतला दीजिये।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : About Delhi I may say that for the Fourth Plan we have got about Rs. 6 crores for construction of office accommodation and two important buildings under construction are : the Defence Headquarters and another building on the Parliament Street. These two buildings are under construction at the moment, in addition to the Parliament building that is now being built.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Has it come to the notice of the Government that many buildings in which the Central Government offices have been located in cities like Bangalore and Madras in South India belong to the ICS and IAS officers and they are influencing the Government officers and charg-

ing high rents ? Would the Government investigate into the matter and stop this arrangement and construct their own buildings ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : No such complaint has come to the notice of Government. If my hon. friend has got any specific complaint to make, I shall be glad to look into the matter.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : During the last five years which are the Central Government offices for whom buildings were constructed in Jammu ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I said earlier the whole construction programme for office accommodation can be divided into two parts. The first is the buildings constructed by the WHS Ministry for general use ; these are only eight centres in the country and Jammu is not part of those schemes.

The other buildings are built by the concerned Ministries themselves and I am not aware of the details of their construction programmes. But I am aware that considerable work has been done by the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of P and T and also the Home Ministry for the BSF, etc. It is difficult for me to give those details. The Ministry of WHS has under consideration the acquisition of some plot of land in Srinagar for the construction of office buildings there ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I have a very important supplementary to ask. Is the Government considering the acquisition of a 22 storey building in Calcutta belonging to the Birlas ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was answered in this House, in this very session.

#### Out-Break of Conjunctivitis Epidemic in Delhi

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\*1061. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that conjunctiv-

itis has broken out in an epidemic form for the first time in Delhi ;

(b) if so, being highly infectious and rapidly spreading in the congested areas, whether Government propose to press into service ophthalmologists to visit the infected areas for treatment of the patients and to take steps to publicise the need for personal hygiene to prevent infection being spread ; and

(c) as children and the young are more susceptible to this disease, whether schools and colleges are cautioned to keep away infected children coming in contact with others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir, but some increased incidence of the disease has been reported.

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

#### Statement

(b) and (c). Conjunctivitis is a self-limiting disease lasting for about 4-7 days without leaving any after effect. There is a net-work of hospitals and dispensaries/clinics in the entire territory of Delhi and facilities exist at all these institutions for treatment of such cases. As the general practitioners are competent to treat such cases, there is no need to press Ophthalmologists into service.

The Directorate General of Health Services have already issued guidelines on the symptoms, epidemiology and treatment, along with a statement of "Do's and Don'ts" to educate the public, by all the media of propaganda to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has alerted the School Medical Officers to be vigilant to take appropriate measures to segregate the children suffering from conjunctivitis,

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं सिर्फ इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिजीज फैलने नहीं इसके लिये क्या पाकिटिव स्टैप्स लिये गये ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :

It is a difficult sort of a disease to fight ; still we have taken some general measures. The DGHS has sent instructions to the State Governments to make people aware of the dangers of this disease. Precautionary measures have also suggested. That is what we can do. Some arrangements have also been made in the hospitals of the respective areas for the treatment of this disease.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : दिल्ली के मलावा और किन किन स्टेट्स में इस बीमारी को बाजबर्ब किया गया है और इसको प्रिवेंट करने के लिए कौन सा तरीका अपनाया गया है ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :

This disease was first observed in Bombay. Since then, it has travelled further to the north, to the west, to Madras and then to Calcutta and now, in the latest stage, it has reached as far as Assam. The measures taken in all these areas are of the same sort because the disease is the same. The local hospitals have been alerted and instructed, and the people have been made aware of. The people who have been affected already with this disease have been asked to use handkerchief exclusively for this purpose ; those who have been attacked by this disease have been asked to keep inside the rooms. This sort of general instructions have been given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Since this is a peculiar type of virus which has caused this conjunctivitis, I want to know from the Government whether any steps have been taken by the Government to know the nature of the virus, the cause or the origin of this virus, and whether any research or investigation work has been undertaken or ordered to be undertaken

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :

Yes, Sir. To take the last question first, some of the research institutes, namely those at Poona, Bombay and Madras, have taken up the investigation and are probing into the cause of the disease. The virus have been generally identified but not strictly speaking. (Interruption). The virus has been identified, but its definite character, its efficacy, the period of its effectiveness—all these details have not been found out yet.

Secondly, it has been reported that this disease during the months of April and May is generally found to be prevalent in the Middle East, and it has been found that the people who had been first affected by this disease were in Bombay, and by that it is presumed that those who had been in the middle East during the months of April and May had carried this disease to Bombay.

Certain measures, as I have already said, have been taken, namely, closing of the swimming pools, postponing of non-emergency eye operations, advising the public to use artificial aid and to take precautionary measures. That is, a sort of general instructions have been issued to the medical authorities and the people in a general way.

**श्री परिपूरणानन्द पेंसूली :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि लगभग सौ संसद् सदस्य इस बीमारी से ग्रस्त हैं और यदि हैं तो बाकी लोग इस बीमारी से ग्रस्त न हों, इसके लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई उपाय सोचेंगे ?

**निर्वास और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बीकित) :** मैं सामान्य सूचना के लिए निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि पांच सात दिन में जो रोगी होता है वह भ्रष्ट हो जाता है। इसके लिए दो तीन तरह के आई ड्रॉप्स प्रेसक्राइब्ड है और कोई डाक्टर इसको बता सकता है। इनको डालने से रोगी भ्रष्ट हो जाता है। जब इतने विद्वान और पढ़ेलिखे लोग यहाँ मौजूद हैं तो उनको तो इस तरह की छोटी छोटी सूचार्य देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसे कोई गम्भीर बात समझने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि भाषों की इस बीमारी की वजह से हमारे देश के अनेक हिस्सों में विशेषकर में बिहार की बात कहता हूँ, लोगों की भाषों सराब हो गई हैं ?

**श्री उमाशंकर बीकित :** इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

**Financial Assistance to Doctors for Setting up of Co-operative Hospitals in Rural Areas**

\*1062. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to extend financial assistance to the doctors to set up co-operative hospitals in rural areas ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken in this direction so far ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :** (a) to (c). No. However, all the public sector banks have formulated schemes to extend credit facilities to self employed and professionals. Doctors are covered under the category of professionals. The Syndicate Bank has schemes for financing the opening of Nursing Homes or Polyclinics and special facilities are given where two or more doctors join together to have a Nursing Home or Polyclinic.

**SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** The minister said that special facilities are given when two or three doctors combine together to start a nursing home. But it is well known to us that nursing home treatment is very costly and only rich people can take full advantage of it. The poor people cannot undergo treatment there. How does Government propose to help the poor rural people by such schemes ?

**SHRI A. K. KISKU :** This supplementary is outside the scope of the main question. Doctors either singly or on a cooperative basis can approach the banks for loans. This is applicable for urban as well as rural areas.

**SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** May I know how many nursing homes or polyclinics have received such facilities from the Government ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** In the main question,

you have just asked if there is any plan. You did not ask for statistical information. For that, you should give separate notice.

(c) The report appears to have been based on wrong information.

#### Statement

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :** He asked what Government propose to do to help doctors start cooperative hospitals in rural areas. No requests have been received from doctors starting cooperative hospitals. If such a request comes, we will consider it. But the banks—Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, Maharashtra Bank, Baroda Bank, etc.—have got special schemes for helping doctors. Cooperative societies would require several doctors to combine together. But even one or two doctors can get help from these banks. So far as rural areas are concerned, it is a much bigger problem and merely helping doctors to set up cooperative hospitals in villages will not be of much use.

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** The minister said that banks have offered facilities to help doctors. May I know why Government have not come forward to advance loans or help doctors in other ways ?

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :** The bank schemes are well known to the customers. It is not for the Government to advertise these things.

#### Charges against Officials of Ioc and Petroleum Ministry in Barrel Deal

\*1063. **SHRI DINESH JOARDER :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism levelled against the Indian Oil Corporation and Petroleum Ministry officials about the barrel deal as appeared in Blitz on the 19th June 1971 ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the main features of the report is placed on the Table of the House.

(a) Senior Officials of the IOC and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have favoured a Bombay concern for the supply of 9 lakh barrels by disregarding an inter-Ministerial decision that barrel fabricators would not be allowed to work for more than one shift and that there would be equitable placement of orders, in accordance with the capacity of the various units.

(b) IOC did not resort to negotiations in this particular case, even though it has been doing so far placing orders at Calcutta. As a result it would lose over Rs. 33 lakhs on the Bombay order.

(c) The concerned officials in the IOC and the Ministry have kept the Board of Directors unaware of the full facts of this case.

(d) At the instance of the Petroleum Ministry, the Ministry of Industrial Development has enforced a condition on the barrel units that 70% of the steel allowed to the barrel fabricators must be utilised for the oil companies.

(e) The fabricators of whom Bharat Barrels is the largest, have not been able to lift their quota of steel due to lack of firm orders from the IOC.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER :** I have seen the report and also the statement submitted by the Minister. There is no answer to my question in the statement of the Minister. He has avoided the issue by saying that the report is based on wrong information. I want to know categorically whether there was any provision agreed upon in an inter-ministerial conference that 75 per cent of the total production of barrels from each industry out of the steel quota given to them must have to be supplied to the Oil Corporations and also whether there was a provision that the Indian Oil Corporation must place orders for the supply of barrels pro-rata to the capacity of each industry and

whether that was violated in the case where the order of 9 lakhs of barrels was placed only with one concern of Goenkas, that capitalist-monopolist concern ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** There are no government directions with regard to this. I would only like to clear the position by saying that as far as 75 per cent supply of barrel production is concerned, the directive to the manufacturers themselves is that out of the total quota which is allotted to them they are required to supply 75 per cent to the oil companies and the rest 25 per cent they can sell in the market. But the operative part of this does not necessarily mean that the order should be placed on the fabricators without taking into consideration the lowest offer in the tender.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER :** There is also a stipulation of the time limit of two years for the supply of barrels to the Oil Corporation. In the case of supply of 9 lakhs barrels by Goenkas the time limit has been extended to three years and an easy advance payment-arrangement has been made with them. I would like to know whether the entire matter is going to be placed before the Parliamentary Estimates Committee for a detailed probe into the matter ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Coming to the last part of the question first, the Estimates Committee is always welcome to see all the details. I am prepared to show all the details to all the hon. Members who are prepared to look into them. As far as the stipulation of the two period is concerned, one of the terms of the tender was that it would be completed in two years, but IOC in the tender proposed a stipulation that it can extend the period by on or two years.

**श्री जो० एस्० मिश्र :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक बैरल बनाने वाली कम्पनी, भारत बैरल, के खिलाफ एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का 85वां प्रतिवेदन आया, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने उसको ब्लैकलिस्ट किया, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील ने उसको ब्लैकलिस्ट किया और कुछ प्राइवेट आयाल कम्पनीज ने भी उसको ब्लैकलिस्ट किया, तो इस बात का क्या

कारण है कि वह कम्पनी इंडियन आयाल कार्पोरेशन की बहुत प्रियपात्र बनी हुई है।

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** This question is just contrary to what the hon. Member has said. He was saying that Bharat Barrels have not been given an order. Now this hon. Member says that this company is very close to the Indian Oil. As a matter of fact, there is a very chequered history, as far as Bharat Barrel is concerned and I would not go into that. But if any particular question is asked about rates and other things I will certainly give the information.

**SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN :** May I know whether the Board of Directors was kept in the dark about the restriction of this 75 per cent ? Is it also the policy of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to fatten the monopolists mentioned in the Monopoly Commission Report ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Certainly, it is not the policy of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to do that. But I would like to clarify by saying that as far as the Ministry is concerned, it does not come into the picture because it is entirely within the authority of the Indian Oil Corporation, as per the articles of association and the authority delegated to it by an Act of Parliament, to place the order.

**SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN :** Was the Board informed about it ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** The Board was informed and the Board had given unanimous approval to this deal.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** While not disagreeing with the Minister that this was not directly the concern of the Ministry, I would like to know from him whether he is aware that the Board of Directors of the IOC was not informed officially of this condition prescribed by the Ministry of Industrial Development regarding 70 per cent of the steel having to be utilised for the oil company and because they were not informed they did not resort to the usual practice of calling for tenders and giving to the lowest tenderer and so on. Is he aware of that and has he looked into that and why were they kept in the dark ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as my information goes, this matter was placed before the Board in April but as this could not be taken up in the April agenda, it was again put and taken up in May and the Board had unanimously approved of the order being placed on this party.

I would like to clarify one point which is very relevant to this question. As far as the different rates are concerned, it has been alleged that there is a loss of Rs. 33 lakhs. As a matter of fact, it has been worked out on the basis of the rates that there is actually a gain of Rs. 58.26 lakhs. If hon. Members are interested to know the details about these rates, I would certainly place them on the Table of the House; or, if hon. Members are prepared to come and discuss with me, I am certainly prepared to furnish all the information.

**Demand for increase in Salaries and Allowances for Army Personnel by Chief of the Army Staff**

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\*1064. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**  
**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief of the Army Staff has, as reported, demanded an all-round increase in salaries and allowances for Army personnel ;

(b) if so, whether the Chief of the Staff is authorised to be the only spokesman of the Officers and Jawans before the Pay Commission ; and

(c) the additional increase which is likely to be incurred annually in the event of the Chief of Staff's reported proposals being accepted ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

1. In respect of civilian employees, the Pay Commission invited from Associations and Trade Unions of employees and from individual Government employees memo-

randas setting out their views on the matters covered by the terms of reference of the Pay Commission. The personnel of the Armed Forces are precluded under their terms and conditions of service from forming Associations/Unions. They are also not permitted to submit in their individual capacity any memoranda direct to the Commission. The work, therefore, of examination of various matters connected with the terms of reference was taken up by the three Services Headquarters and an Expert Cell was formed to co-ordinate and scrutinise the various proposals submitted by the Services Headquarters after considering the report submitted to them by various Commands of the Army, Navy and Air Force. As desired by the Commission, copies of reports submitted by various Commands of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the three Services Headquarters to the Expert Cell had been sent to the Pay Commission Secretariat. The three senior Service experts from the three Services have examined the above proposals under the guidance and direction of the Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Navy Staff and Chief of Air Staff and submitted, for consideration by the Commission proposals relating to Pay and Allowances etc. of Personnel and Armed Forces.

2. The Chief of Army Staff is not the only spokesman for the army personnel. The Pay Commission will be examining others also in this connection.

3. The annual financial effect of the proposals submitted in respect of *Army Personnel*, if accepted, will approximately be Rs. 225.04 crores for personnel below officers' rank and Rs. 20.39 crores for officers.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The statement says that the Chief of Army Staff is not the only spokesman for the armed personnel and that the Pay Commission will be examining others also in this connection. Since they have made this categorical statement that the Pay Commission will be examining others also, they must have got the information. I would like to know from him who are the other people, what ranking people, of which designation, are to be examined in this connection.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** When the Pay Commission was formed, the



matter regarding the armed services personnel was also referred to them. An expert cell was formed in the Armed Forces Headquarters. All the three Services joined together, considered this question and submitted their views to the Pay Commission. One senior officer from each Service was put in charge of doing this work. I presume that the Pay Commission would also consult these officers who were specially put in charge of looking into this question, and sending representations and the views of the Services to the Pay Commission.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** What does he mean by "I presume"? The statement says clearly that the Pay Commission will be examining others also.

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** The Pay Commission is likely to visit some of the units in the forward areas to see the conditions of work of the jawans and the officers there. There they may discuss with some of the officers or jawans.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** It is also said in the statement that the proposals, which have been submitted by the Chiefs of Staff, in particular in respect of the army, if accepted, will mean an additional expenditure, of Rs. 225.04 crores for personnel below the officers' ranks and Rs. 20.39 crores for officers. Apart from the fact that, since these proposals have been formed by officers and not by anybody else, there may be a possibility of a lower figure being put for the Other Ranks disproportionately. I would like to know whether appearing before the Pay Commission when the Government as a whole, in the Home Ministry or in the Finance Ministry, puts forward its views before the Pay Commission, they are going to oppose these demands or they are going to support them in the interest of better conditions for the armed forces.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** This is a hypothetical question and a question of policy. Normally speaking, the Pay Commission invites the views of authorised officers of various ministries concerned and these views are given to the Pay Commission in accordance with the decision that

the Government have taken. I think, it is premature for us to indicate anything. These are the proposals that have been submitted to the Pay Commission and I do not think that it would be proper for me at present to say anything about this.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I would like to know from the hon Minister whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding interim relief have not been implemented in full in the armed forces and that they have not been given Rs. 15-45 as recommended by the Pay Commission but some amount has been deducted because they are getting concessions in rations and things like that.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I do not think it really arises out of this.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** This is about the Pay Commission. Kindly read the statement. . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is not related. The Question is about the demand for increase in salaries and allowances for Army Personnel by Chief of the Army Staff.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** You kindly read the statement. It says :

"In respect of civilian employees, the Pay Commission invited from Associations and Trade Unions of employees and from individual Government employees memoranda setting out their views on the matters covered by the terms of the reference of the Pay Commission. The personnel of the Armed Forces are precluded under their terms and conditions of service from forming Associations/Unions. They are also not permitted to submit in their individual capacity any memoranda direct to the Commission. . ."

**MR. SPEAKER :** Your question is unrelated to this.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** It is related. All these reports and memoranda have been submitted to the Pay Commission. I am asking a question arising out of the main

proposal. Several questions have been answered. The entire question of armed forces have been referred to the Pay Commission. My question is whether the interim relief recommendation which is also a part and parcel of the Pay Commission has been implemented or not.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this.

You put next question that is in your name.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : All right.

**Extension of C.G.H.S. Scheme to  
Defence Establishments**

\*1065. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government Health Services Scheme is likely to be implemented in Defence Establishments ;

(b) if so, from which date ;

(c) the reasons for this change over ; and

(d) whether the views of the All India Defence Employees Federation have been ascertained in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). C.G.H.S. Scheme has been extended to the Civilians employed in the Defence Establishment at Delhi/New Delhi, Allahabad and Bombay with effect from 1st May, 1954, 17th March, 1969 and 1st July, 1971 respectively. It is proposed to implement the Scheme at Meerut, Calcutta and Kanpur during 1971 and at Madras and Nagpur during 1972-73.

(c) The Scheme is being introduced at various places with a view to provide comprehensive medical care facilities. The alternative system of reimbursement of medical expenses to the Central Government employees (including Defence civilians) besides being expensive to the Government, does not provide satisfactory medical services

and delays the settlement of reimbursement claims.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the Ordnance factories, specially, they have their own hospitals. But the employees working in other places like M.E.S. have to depend on military hospitals. I would like to know whether in the absence of the hospitals for those employees in the Defence establishments, this C.G.H.S. Scheme will be implemented in all the places.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is a regular scheme as the hon. Member knows and, according to that scheme, these facilities are being extended in areas where there is a sizeable concentration of Defence service personnel. In pursuance of that scheme, I have already indicated in my main answer the facilities that we have provided. As the hon. Member knows, the Health Survey and Plan Committee has given a certain scheme about extension of this particular scheme and we are strictly following that. We are aware of this difficulty and, as pointed out, we want to extend the scheme during the Fourth Plan as far as we can.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, after the implementation of the scheme, there will be two schemes in the Defence services, the one relating to ordnance factories where they have got their own hospitals and the other for those working in other places.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Primarily, that is for non-industrial workers' establishments. For the ordnance factories, we have other schemes which work separately apart from this scheme.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He said about non-industrial establishments. I would like to know whether it is meant for industrial employees also.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In the ordnance factories, we will have a separate scheme. This scheme will include non-industrial people who are working in industrial establishments.

**Suggestions to Tackle Problems of Urban and Rural Housing**

\*1067. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether important suggestions were made in several meetings of the Chief Ministers of Housing to tackle the problem of rural housing ;

(b) the salient features of the recommendations made at the meetings ; and

(c) the extent of urban housing shortage, Statewise and the steps being taken to overcome it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A State-wise break-up is not available. We may have it after the compilation of the census figures. According to a study, the total urban shortage in housing was estimated at 119 lakhs at the beginning of the 4th Plan.

*Statement*

No meeting of the State Chief Ministers has so far been held to consider the problem of rural housing. However, the problem of rural housing figured prominently in the deliberations of the last two Conferences of State Ministers of Housing etc. held at New Delhi in January, 1970 and at Jaipur in July, 1970. The major recommendations of the two Conferences are given in Statements I and II.

No reliable data regarding the actual shortage of housing in rural and urban areas are available. Some data in this regard have been collected during the 1971 Census but it will take some time to tabulate and process the same. The Working Group on Housing for the Fourth Five Year Plan had, however, estimated that at the beginning of the Plan period (April, 1969), the shortage of housing in urban areas of the country was of the order of 119 lakh units.

The Government have introduced the following social housing schemes with a view

to ameliorating the housing conditions of the persons belonging to lower income brackets in urban areas of the country :

	Year of introduction
1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.	1952
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	1954
3. Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.	1956
4. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	1959
5. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	1959
6. Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.	1959
7. Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme (for Defhi).	1960

A provision of Rs. 193.27 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for implementation of various Housing and Urban Development schemes in the State sector. As all these schemes fall in the State sector, the State Governments are free to determine the amounts to be utilized out of the Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 193.27 crores, for the implementation of these schemes according to their own requirements and relative priorities for various needs.

The Government have also set up the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation to provide loan assistance to the State Governments for the implementation of their housing and land development programmes, primarily in urban areas outside the State plan ceiling. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan on account of the equity capital of the Corporation.

*Statement I*

Important suggestions relating to rural housing made at the Conference of State

Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at New Delhi in January, 1970 :

1. The question of providing house-sites to landless labour should be tackled vigorously ;
2. State Governments should study the scope for allotting house-sites of landless labour out of Government land at present available in and around the villages and should intimate the result of such study to the Central Government ;
3. The State Governments should consider the question of conferring homestead rights on landless labour who are in temporary occupation of land as house-sites through suitable legislation ;
4. The question of giving assistance in cash or in the form of materials to the landless labour for building a modest home by them should be examined ; and
5. The question of transferring rural housing from the State to the Central sector and providing additional funds thereunder should be examined.

#### Statement II

Summary of the conclusions reached at the Jaipur meeting :

- (a) Rural housing programmes, specially the provision of house-sites for the landless agricultural labour and construction of houses for them, should be taken up on a priority basis. Where no Government land is available, the required land should be acquired by the State Governments out of their own resources for providing house-site, free of cost (or at nominal cost), to landless agricultural labour.
- (b) In view of the paucity of resources and the magnitude of the problem, rural housing programmes may be undertaken on the basis of a selective approach,

instead of dispersing the meagre resources all over the State. Each State should select one district for every one crore of population, for undertaking an intensive programme of rural housing. States, etc., having a population of less than one crore may select one district each under this programme.

- (c) 75 per cent of expenditure required for the construction of houses under the above mentioned programme should be provided by the Central Government as a loan and the remaining 25 per cent should be borne by the State Government themselves. The question of the subsidy- if any, to be given for this programme may be examined later,
- (d) By means of a rapid survey of the selected districts, the State Governments should assess the availability of Government and other land and the number of house-sites required, the number of houses to be constructed, and the funds required for the purpose. The specifications to be adopted for the construction of such houses should also be determined.
- (e) Details as in (d) should be sent to the Union Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development by September, 1970, so that the matter can be further examined and appropriate steps taken urgently.
- (f) It will be necessary to mobilise additional institutional sources of finance to meet the requirements of the vast programme envisaged. This will require further study.

श्री कुशलचन्द्र पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का जी पूर्वांचल भाग है, वहाँ गरीब ही बसते हैं, लेकिन आज तक क्या सरकार ने उन गरीबों को मकान बनाने की कोई सहायता दी है ? यदि दी है, तो किसनी ?

**R.I. K. GUJRAL :** The position of rural housing has been very really concerning. According to a sample survey, conducted in 1963-64, it was estimated that 86 lakhs agricultural workers' families in rural areas are landless and the presumption is that almost all of them are also without sites for their housing. This is a huge programme and the Government are really feeling concerned about it. Some States have taken some steps. Uttar Pradesh recently, for instance, issued an ordinance for provision of housing sites to Harijans. I do not know how much work has been done in that context as yet, but the total figure in all the six or seven States where some work has been started is very very dismal because the total number of sites sanctioned in these States so far are only 1922 and the problem is really very gigantic.

**श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारा जनपद बस्ती है, उस में जहाँ तक हम लोग जानते हैं इस तरह का अनुदान कभी नहीं दिया गया। अनुदान देने या श्रृणु देने की जो योजना है, यह इतनी जटिल है कि गरीबों और मजदूरों को उस योजना के फार्म भरने में ही परेशानी हो जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फार्मों को गरीबों तक पहुँचाने में सरकार कोई सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार है ?

**श्री आइ० के० गुजराल :** जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मुझे उन के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है और हम इस बात का ध्यान भी रखते हैं कि आज हमारे गावों की हालत मकानों के बारे में बहुत बुरी है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने पूछा है कि फार्म पहुँचाने का क्या बन्दोबस्त है ?

**श्री आइ० के० गुजराल :** जहाँ तक फार्मों का ताल्लुक है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस काम को करना चाहती है, लेकिन काम इतना कम हुआ है कि यह कहना मुश्किल है कि किस-किस क्षेत्र के लिये फार्म बंट रहे होंगे।

**श्री भूल चन्द डागा :** क्या शहरों में मकानों की कमी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए, जिन के पास खाली जमीनें हैं, उन की जमीनें ले कर सरकार दूसरों की देगी या नहीं ? मेरा मतलब उन लोगों से है जिन के पास जमीनें हैं लेकिन मकान नहीं बना रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस वक्त तो रूरल मसला चल रहा है।

**श्री भूल चन्द डागा :** इस में प्रब्लेम भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों में जिन के पास जमीनें हैं, उनकी जमीन को एक्वायर कर के सरकार दूसरों को बाँटेगी या नहीं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल इस में पैदा नहीं होता है।

#### Oil Refineries in Western Region

\*1070. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any decision on the sites selected by the Expert Committee for setting up Oil Refineries in Western Region ; and

(b) if so, the sites selected ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :**

(a) A Committee of Experts was appointed in April 1969 to study the question of additional refining capacity in the country and its location. This Committee recommended the establishment of a refinery in the North-West region. IOC were asked to prepare a feasibility report for this refinery indicating therein also the advantages and disadvantages of various possible locations from the techno-economic angle. The report has been received only on 1st June, 1971 and is under examination. No decision in regard to location has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI JADEJA :** May I know from the hon. Minister with reference to his statement, especially the latter part of it, whether a

suitable site in Gujarat would be selected for setting up a refinery utilising the imports of crude that would be coming to Kandla port ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Various sites have been examined and from the point of view of location of the refinery, this will have to be done not only from the point of view of the availability of crude but also from the point of view of consumption. It is easy to carry crude rather than finished products and therefore we will have to locate the refinery in an area which is having importance of consumption.

**SHRI JADEJA :** I want to know whether you would consider suitable site in Gujarat, because the Committee which had gone into this had even recommended Bombay. So, I want to know whether you would consider Gujarat to be a suitable place or not.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as the western coast is concerned, there are lot of refineries. Therefore the finished products availability is quite enough there. We have to carry the finished products from Bombay to north and north-eastern regions. Therefore, the technical advice is that it would be better to have the refinery located very largely in places where the consumption is more.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question hour over.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** raise—

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have not agreed with any of your suggestions,

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** National consensus in this matter should be expressed.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, I have not agreed with any of your suggestions. Now, Call Attention.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Purchase and import of crude oil through a separate company

\*1052. **SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has extended its activities to the import of crude oil and it has registered a separate company for the same ; if so, when and the progress it has made ;

(b) the efforts Government have made to purchase crude at cheaper prices in the International market from the Persian Gulf area ;

(c) the efforts Government have made to have its own Indian fleet of tankers for transportation of imported crude with a view to reduce the cost of imported crude ; and

(d) whether Government are considering the feasibility of pipe-line transportation of imported crude inside our country from ports to all points of inland refineries for reducing the cost of crude ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :**

(a) Indian Oil Corporation has extended its activities to a limited import of crude oil, but not separate company has been registered for the purpose.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government are in correspondence with various parties on the subject with a view to import crude oil for public sector refineries. It is not in public interest to disclose the nature of this correspondence.

(c) Yes, Sir, Two large vessels have been already procured for Madras refinery. Two vessels of the same class are on order for Cochin refinery. Efforts are being made to secure two similar vessels for delivery of crude at the Haldia port. A number of Indian flag vessels have already been chartered to the refineries in Bombay and Visakhapatnam.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government are considering the feasibility of pipe-line transportation of imported crude for the one million tonne capacity at Barauni and for North West and Koyali refineries.

### Haldia Fertilizer Project

\*1055. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Project at Haldia has been delayed by more than a year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A feasibility report for establishing a fertilizer factory at Haldia was received by Government in February, 1970 and is under consideration.

### World Bank's assistance for India's Fertilizer Expansion Programme

\*1057. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the instance of the World Bank, the Fertilizer Corporation of India has undertaken 'debottlenecking programme' with regard to some Fertilizer Units to augment fertilizer production ;

(b) if so, the units the working of which is being reviewed for this purpose and estimated increase envisaged ; and

(c) whether the programme will get World Bank assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) to (c). The question of maximising production in the Public Sector Fertilizer Units was studied by the World Bank who suggested a programme of debottlenecking at the Gorakhpur, Namrup and Trombay Units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. After further study of these suggestions by the Corporation and discussions with the World Bank, Gorakhpur has been selected for debottlenecking which is being finalised. This is expected to increase the production capacity of this plant from 80,000 tonnes to 1,40,000 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum. In respect of the Trombay Unit, debottlenecking will be taken up later, if found feasible. It is not proposed to pursue debottlenecking in the Namrup Unit. The question of World Bank assistance for the debottlenecking at Gorakhpur is under discussion with them.

### Jurisdiction of International Civil Aviation Organisation Re : overflights issue

\*1058. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had questioned the jurisdiction of the International Civil Aviation Organisation in the recent Communication in Indo-Pakistan dispute over the overflights issue ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) The question will come up before the ICAO Council meeting on July 27, 1971.

### Financial aid for new Health Centres in rural areas of West Bengal

\*1060. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific approach for necessary financial assistance to build more Health Centres in West Bengal has been made ; and

(b) if not, whether Government would assist adequately in making new health centres in the rural belt of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

The establishment of Primary Health Centres was a Centrally aided Scheme up to the Third Five Year Plan with 75% assistance to State Governments for buildings subjects to a limit of Rs. 60,000/- and Rs. 7,500/- for equipment and 50% assistance for recurring expenditure subject to a limit of Rs. 8,500/-. During 1966-67 to 1968-69 the Central assistance was for construction of buildings only subject to the above limit.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan there is no Central assistance for the establishment of new Primary Health Centres, construction of buildings and staff-quarters and augmentation of staff in the existing Primary Health Centres. This is now the responsibility of the State Governments.

However the State Government was requested on the 27th August, 1970 to see that all the Blocks should have at least one Primary Health Centre each and that there should not be any area left without Health services by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Government of West Bengal proposed to upgrade 34 subsidiary Health Centres to Primary Health Centres and also to establish 78 new Primary Health Centres out of 110 Blocks without Primary Health Centres as on 1.4.1969, before the end of the Fourth Plan. The State Government have already established 11 Primary Health Centres during 1969-70, and 2 during 1970-71. At the moment there are 97 blocks without Primary Health Centres.

**Aid from Soviet Union for starting Paediatric and Physiotherapy Wards in the Alleppy Medical College, Kerala**

\*1066. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered aid in starting paediatric and physiotherapy wards in the Alleppy Medical College Hospital in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the aid offered ; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). No offer of aid in starting Paediatric and Physiotherapy wards in the Alleppy Medical College has been received by the Government of India from the Soviet Union. However, a proposal was received from the Kerala Government for seeking assistance from the U. S. S. R. Government for setting up of two units, one each for Physiotherapy and Paediatrics in the Medical College at Alleppy. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

**पाक अधिकृत जम्मू और काश्मीर के क्षेत्र के लोगों द्वारा बंगला देश के समर्थन में धरन्दोलन**

\*1068. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर कानूनी तौर से पाक अधिकृत जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य के क्षेत्र के लोगों ने बंगला देश के लोगों के समर्थन में जन धरन्दोलन घारम्भ किये है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले में भारत सरकार के पास कोई प्रमाणित सूचना नहीं है क्योंकि यह क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान की सेना के प्रबंध कब्जे में है। फिर भी हमें पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में फले असंतोष के बारे में समय-समय पर सूचनायें मिलती रहती हैं। भ्रष्टवारी खबरों के अनुसार पाकिस्तान की वजन नीतियों के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में विशेष रूप से इसके उत्तरी भाग में, भयकर आक्रोश है। यह यह भी सूचना मिली है कि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों के बिद्रोह को नई ताकत से बढ़ाया जा रहा है क्योंकि इन लोगों ने बंगला देशवासियों के बीरतापूर्ण संघर्ष से प्रेरणा ली है।

**Agency Entrusted with the Task of Purchasing Requirements of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi**

\*1071. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the agency which buys different requirements of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ;

(b) whether bulk supplies of drugs and medicines are seldom tested ;



(c) whether such purchases are often made from non-manufacturers who function as intermediaries; and

(d) the number of tests made in respect of each product before it is administered?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHR. UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):** (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences itself buys its requirements.

(b) "Random testing" of drugs and medicines is done by the Drugs Controller, Delhi Administration at his own volition. Where necessary, he does so at the request of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(c) Normally, purchases are made only from the manufacturers or their accredited distributors. Purchases from non-manufacturers are made only in inescapable situations.

(d) Besides the tests carried out by the Drugs Controller, Delhi Administration, the medicines before being administered to the patient, are checked in respect of any discoloration, presence of foreign body and date of expiry. Whenever indicated, sensitivity test is also performed.

#### Fertiliser Complex in North Area of West Bengal

\*1072. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of larger demand for fertiliser in North area of West Bengal, his Ministry has decided to establish a Fertiliser Complex in that area;

(b) whether sometime back on the basis of an Expert Committee Report, Planning Commission gave its opinion that a Fertiliser Project may be established in North Bengal; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) There is no proposal, at present, to set up a fertiliser complex in North Bengal.

(b) No, Sir. Government is not aware of any Expert Committee report suggesting the location of a fertiliser factory in North Bengal.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Repatriation of Dividends by Pharmaceutical Firms

\*1073. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Pharmaceutical firms having more than 50 per cent equity participation, who have repatriated money by way of dividends, royalties and over-invoicing during the last three years and money repatriated by each firm;

(b) whether the technical know-how of tablets, injectables is available in the country yet expansions have been given to foreign firms; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to utilise the technical know-how of our country in this matter?

#### THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) There are 35 foreign firms having more than 50% equity participation. This Ministry has no information regarding the over-invoicing by any these firms. The other information regarding repatriation of dividends, royalties, etc. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c). Technical know-how, whether available with the aforesaid foreign firms or the Indian companies, is utilised to the fullest extent possible and import of foreign know-how is restricted only to areas where indigenous know-how is not currently available or is not likely to be available in the foreseeable future. Each case for expansion of capacity is considered on its merits keeping the national interest in view.

#### Loan to Trombay Unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India

\*1074. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trombay Unit of Fertiliser

Corporation of India has incurred a loss of Rs. 302.30 lakhs in the year 1969-70, as against a profit of Rs. 40.46 lakhs in the year 1968-69 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons behind this shortfall of Rs. 342.76 lakhs within one year of production ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shortfall was due to a number of causes as indicated below :--

- (i) Shortfall in production resulting in lower contribution to fixed expenses.
- (ii) Increase in the price of DAP, Potash, Sulphur, Packing materials, Bags and Electricity rates and other items of materials and their consumption.
- (iii) Shortage of finished stock of Urea and complex Fertilizers.
- (iv) Increased expenditure under repairs and maintenance, freight and handling and other fixed expenditure.
- (v) Past period adjustments like increase in price of Naphtha, adjustment of material issued etc.

**Statement made by U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees regarding situation in Bangla Desh**

\*1075. SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Sadruddin, has given his assessment as appeared in various papers that the condition of Bangla Desh is returning to normal ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Indian Government to refute this ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) According to subsequent press reports, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees has denied

having said anything about conditions in East Bengal returning to normal.

(b) The fact that refugees continue to arrive in India and the total, as on the 8th July, 1971, ss 67,33,019, is convincing proof of the fact that the situation in East Bengal is far from normal.

**Sinking of Indian Naval Ship**

\*1076. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a naval ship having a complement of 3 officers and 30 sailors sank on the 19th June, 1971 about 250 miles east of Madras ;

(b) if so, whether the causes of the accident have been ascertained ; and

(c) whether any of the persons have survived and if so, the number thereof and whether any compensation has been given to the families of the deceased ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) to (c). INS AJIT sank about 250 miles east of Madras at about 4 P. M. on the 19th June, 1971 when she was being towed by INS MAGAR from Port Blair to Vishakhapatnam via Madras. There were 3 officers, 25 sailors and 1 civilian on board. Rescue operations were carried out by 3 Naval Ships and 1 Air Force Dakota, and 18 survivors (1 officer and 17 sailors) were picked up. 11 persons (2 officers, 8 sailors and 1 civilian) are presumed dead by drowning. The question of paying appropriate pension to the families of the deceased is under examination. A Board of Inquiry is investigating the circumstances in which the tragedy occurred.

**Legion of Merit Award to Chief of the Air Staff**

\*1077. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal, Chief of the Air Staff, has been awarded the Legion of Merit by the Government of U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, whether the award has been accepted by the officer ; and

(c) the policy laid down by Government of India for acceptance of foreign awards by Defence Services Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). According to existing Government orders, Government servants are not permitted to accept any foreign awards and decorations. On the request of the Embassy of the United States of America, the Government of India, after taking into account all the surrounding circumstances, agreed, as a special case, to the proposal of the Government of the United States to confer the 'Legion of Merit' on Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal, DFC, Chief of the Air Staff of the Indian Air Force, during the course of his recent visit to the United States. Accordingly the award given by the Government of U. S. A. was accepted by the officer.

#### Blackmarketing in Blood in Delhi

\*1078. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen news-paper reports about widespread black-marketing in blood in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes.

(b) So far as Central Govt. hospitals in Delhi are concerned, they have their own Blood Banks and are able to meet the demands in full out of their own stocks. Professional donors of blood are paid directly at the prescribed rates and no donor whose health is below par in any respect is accepted as a donor.

बंगला देश में हिंदुओं के संहार के संबंध में श्री टोबी० एफ० एच० जेस्सेल द्वारा दिया गया वक्तव्य

\*1079. श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 27 जून,

1971 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ब्रिटेन की संसद् के कन्जरवेटिव सदस्य श्री टोबी एफ० एच० जेस्सेल ने कहा है "कि मैंने ऐसे प्रायाप्त प्रमाण एकत्र किये हैं कि बंगला देश में अब भी प्रतिदिन हिन्दुओं का बहुत बड़ी संख्या में संहार किया जा रहा है " ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां। यह समाचार 29 जून के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(ख) यह वक्तव्य हमारी अपनी सूचना तथा विदेशी संवाददाताओं की रिपोर्ट को पुष्ट करता है।

राजनयिक कर्मचारियों के स्वदेश प्रत्यावर्तन के सम्बंध में स्विटजरलैंड के राजदूत का कलकत्ता तथा ढाका का दौरा

\*1080. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में स्विटजरलैंड के राजदूत ने इस उद्देश्य से कलकत्ता तथा ढाका का दौरा किया था कि ढाका तथा कलकत्ता स्थिति भारत और पाकिस्तानी दूतावासों के राजनयिक कर्मचारी अपने-अपने देश को लौट सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेंद्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Pending Disciplinary Vigilance Cases

4469. SHRI SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Disciplinary Vigilance cases are lying pending with the Department of L. & D. O., C. P. W. D.,

C. C. P. & S. which were initiated prior to 1st January, 1966; and

(b) if so, the number thereof, and the action being taken by the departments to settle these cases?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) No. Only five disciplinary vigilance cases initiated prior to the 1st January 1966 are pending in the Central Public Works Department. No such case is pending in the offices of the Land and Development Officer and the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery,

(b) Five cases as mentioned above. These cases are at different stages of processing. Necessary steps as are required in the circumstances of the individual cases are being taken to expedite their disposal.

**Recruitment of C. P. W. D. Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers**

4470. **SHRI SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether C. P. W. D. in consultation with Union Public Service Commission has decided to stop recruiting Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers through Union Public Service Commission, with a view to redress the grievances and to keep up the general morale of the available Departmental Engineers who are equally qualified and better experienced?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** There is no proposal to abolish direct recruitment in the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer (Junior Class I). A proposal for holding in abeyance direct recruitment at the level of Assistant Engineer (Class II) is under consideration.

**Earnings by Mazon Docks, Bombay and Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta**

4471. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mazon Docks, Bombay and Garden Reach Workshop,

Calcutta earn annually to the extent of Rs. 3 to 4 crores by undertaking repair work of ships;

(b) if so, the actual amount earned at these ports during the year 1970; and

(c) the names of other ports in the country where such repairs work are undertaken?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). Mazon Dock Ltd. Bombay and Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. Calcutta, together, earn about Rs. 5 to 6 crores annually from ship repair work. Their total earnings from Ship repair for the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 were Rs. 552.82 lakhs, Rs. 518.62 lakhs and Rs. 609.64 lakhs (provisional), respectively.

(c) Apart from Bombay and Calcutta, some ship repair work is also undertaken at Visakhapatnam, Marmogoa and Bhavnagar.

**Survey of Blind Persons**

4472. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey recently conducted has revealed that every third blind person in the world is an Indian;

(b) the name of the agency which conducted this survey;

(c) the total number of blind persons in India on the basis of that survey;

(d) the major causes for the blindness of so many persons in the country; and

(e) the names of the States which have comparatively more blind persons?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) to (c). According to a survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research about 4.5 to 5.00 million people in the country are estimated to be blind. As against this, the world figure of blindness estimated in 1969 was at least 15 million.

(d) The major causes of blindness in India are trachoma, maffox, nutritional deficiencies, contract, glaucoma, ulcer and injuries.

(e) The survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical research revealed that the State of Mysore has a comparatively larger number of blind persons (2.40 per cent), followed by Assam (1.54%), Madhya Pradesh (1.50%), Maharashtra (1.38%), Gujarat (1.24%) and Orissa (1.23%).

#### Manufacturing of Self Pregnancy Testing Kits

4473. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a self pregnancy testing kit has been invented by an American firm ; and

(b) whether Government are thinking of manufacturing such kits to supply them to family planning clinics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Government are not aware of any such testing kit.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Coloured Cards for Family Planning

4474. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Health Ministry has designed coloured cards for those who adopt methods of family planning ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). With a view to assuring those persons who adopt one of the other approved method of Family Planning that they will get quick attention

in the matter of after-care and they and their children will be given priority in regard to facilities for treatment at Primary Health Centres, hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, etc., the State Governments have been requested to issue identity cards according to the following colour schemes :—

Red—to the males who have undergone vasectomy operation.

Orange—to the women who have undergone tubectomy operations.

Blue—to the women who have been given IUCD insertion

Grey—to persons using conventional contraceptives,

#### Appointment to Auctioneers in the Ministry of Defence

4475. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the approved auctioneers appointed by his Ministry for the disposal of their surplus and salvage stores in the Ministry and the M.E.S. region-wise and the dates of their appointments ;

(b) whether these auctioneers are appointed from the approved panel of the D.G.S. and D ;

(c) the names of auctioneers who are still continuing in the above two Defence Establishments though they have since been removed from the D.G.S. and D. for malpractices ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for their continuance ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached herewith.

(b) It is verified at the time of the appointment that the auctioneer is on the approved panel of the DGS and D.

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

## Statements

Region	Name	Date of Appointment
Calcutta	1. Messrs B. Lal Brothers	22-5-1951
	2. Messrs Egbert Andrew's Auction and Furniture Mart.	1-7-1964
	3. Messrs Dharam Pal Chadha & Sons (for North Bengal only)	4-6-1969
Kanpur	1. Messrs P. Stanwill & Co.	24-5-1951
	2. Messrs Dharampal Chadha & Sons	2-10-1957
	3. Messrs B. Dadabhoy	24-5-1951
	4. Messrs Ropji & Sons	1-9-1969
	5. Messrs Dherumal Kapur & Sons	1-2-1955
	6. Messrs Gopichand & Sons	17-5-1951
	7. Messrs Gulab Rai & Sons	7-8-1969
Bombay	1. Messrs Gandhi & Co.	23-5-1951
	2. Messrs Bennet & Co.	30-6-1959
	3. Messrs R. S. Gravenson and Co.	21-5-1951
	4. Messrs Shankar Ramchandra & Bros.	21-5-1951
	5. Messrs Chandramani & Co.	27-11-1970
Madras	1. Messrs Murray & Co.	20-9-1969

**Acute Shortage of Drinking Water in Western Rajasthan and Tube-wells Lying Idle**

4476. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :  
SHRI BISHWANATHA JHUN-  
JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Western Rajasthan is experiencing acute shortage of drinking water while hundreds of tubewells sunk by the Central Tube-well Organisation are lying idle and that no steps are taken to energise them in spite of representations from the local authorities and the people of the area, with the result that people of Barmar and Jaisalmer area are obliged to consume dirty water; and

(b) what arrangements are made or will be made for supply of drinking water to the chronic famine-prone areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Accumulation of Jamuna Sand by M/s Abdul Majid Paramjit Singh at Okhla Point, Delhi**

4478. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Abdul Majid Paramjit Singh have accumulated Jamuna sand between 80,000 to 1,00,000 truck load of sand at Okhla point, Delhi.

(b) whether the firm cannot accumulate load more than 10 feet high at one point; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the high accumulation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The accumulation of sand may be between 50 and 60 thousand truck loads.

(b) There is no provision under which such a limit may be prescribed.

(c) The question does not arise.

Allotment of Khasras to M/s. Abdul Majid Paramjit Singh

4479. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Khasras have been allotted to M/s. Abdul Majid Paramjit Singh for quarrying Jamuna sand at Okhla point, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number and the names of the Khasras ;

(c) whether M/s. Abdul Majid Paramjit Singh have been quarrying sand beyond the Khasra allotted to them ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes,

(b) Khasra No. 323 of village Okhla and the land between spurs Nos. 1-9 in the bed of the river Jamuna falling in the villages of Okhla and Jasola.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

Auctioning of Residential and Commercial Plots in Chandigarh

4480. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the manner in which the residential and commercial plots in the old and newly developed areas in Chandigarh are being auctioned is resulting in concentration of property in the hands of a few rich persons ;

(b) whether the Chandigarh Administration has completely ignored the protests lodged against the Government policy of auctioning smaller plots ; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to review the policy and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). In view of the difficulty experienced by the poor sections of the population in purchasing land in open auction or renting private houses, the Administration has schemes for the allotment of plots on predetermined rates and for construction of cheap houses to cater to the needs of persons belonging to the low-income group.

गौहाटी के निकट स्थित भारतीय वायुसेना अड्डे सम्बन्धी बृहद् योजना का मासिक हो जाना

4481. श्री इन्द्रवर चौधरी :

श्री रामचंद्रन कठ्ठापल्ली :

श्री विश्वनाथ भुंजुनवाला :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गौहाटी के निकट स्थित भारतीय वायुसेना हवाई अड्डे सम्बन्धी बृहद् योजना मस्यब हो गयी है और यदि हाँ, तो प्राधिकारियों को इस बात का पता कब चला ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Epidemic of Eye Disease**

4482. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNAIAH :  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the eye disease that is rampant in the cities, viz., Madras, Bombay, West Bengal and Delhi ; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to prevent further spread of the epidemic to other places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Director General of Health Services has issued necessary guide-lines to the State Health authorities in regard to symptoms, epidemiology, treatment etc. in respect of the disease. Guide-lines in regard to 'Do's and Don'ts' for the prevention of the disease have also been circularised for the benefit of the public through the media of the Press, the Cinema, Propaganda Vans etc. The State Governments are also taking requisite measures for the treatment and prevention of the disease.

**ढाका में भारतीय कर्मचारी**

4483. श्री विद्युति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 6 जून, 1971 के दिल्ली से प्रकाशित 'स्टेड्समैन' के 'सैन गुप्ता अन्डर होम इन्टरमेंट इन ढाका' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ढाका में भारत के उप-उल्भावुक्त और आशोक के अन्य कर्मचारियों को घर से बाहर निकलने की अनुमति नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें अनेक प्रकार से बातनाये दी जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेंद्र-पाण्डे सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ ।

(ग) बियना सम्मेलन एवं राजनयिक व्यवहार के सामान्य मानकों का पूरी तरह उल्लंघन करते हुए पाकिस्तान सरकार ने उन 12 जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं उन्हीं की वजह से उन्हें काफी कठिनाइयाँ उठानी पड़ रही हैं ।

(घ) ढाका में अपने मिशन के कर्मचारियों पर लगाये गए प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने के लिए हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार से बार-बार कहा है । पाकिस्तान सरकार की इस कार्यवाही की ओर हमने कुछ अन्य देशों के प्रतिनिधियों का भी ध्यान खींचा है और ढाका में अपने मिशन कर्मचारियों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबन्ध हटवाने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव को भी लिखा है ।

पाकिस्तान सरकार के निरन्तर दुराग्रह पर हमने 5 जून, 1971 से कलकत्ता में पाकिस्तान के भूतपूर्व डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर और उनके कर्मचारियों पर ऐसे ही प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं ।

**Re-Thinking of Problems of Jhuggi Dwellers and Homeless in Metropolitan Cities**

4484. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a radical re-thinking on Jhuggi-dwellers and the homeless in Delhi and in other metropolitan cities ; and

(b) if so, the new changes likely to be decided upon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). So far as the unauthorised jhuggi dwellers in Delhi are concerned, there is a Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme under which alternate accommodation is provided to them when their Jhuggis are taken up for clearance. This scheme is under review,



The jhuggi dwellers and the homeless in Metropolitan and other towns can avail themselves of the benefit of the various housing schemes (Low Income Group Housing Scheme; Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, Slum Clearance Scheme and the Night Shelters built under this scheme, etc.) sponsored by Government of India which are being implemented by the State Governments. Government have no other new scheme under consideration for these persons.

**Political Propaganda by Certain Foreign Embassies and Missions in India**

4485 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certain foreign embassies and missions in our country are doing political propaganda by issuing advertisements in different papers about the political movements and leaders of the country ,

(b) whether in certain cases, the propaganda against other countries which are very friendly with India, is carried on ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to curb such publicity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Foreign Missions in India have generally conformed to the norms laid down by the Government of India in regard to publicity materials issued by them. However, Government are aware that advertisements inserted in Indian newspapers by the Consulate General of the DPRK have, in some cases, contained criticisms of countries friendly to India.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs has drawn the attention of the DPRK Consulate-General to the impropriety of criticising countries friendly to India. The Consulate-General have assured us that they would abide by established diplomatic practice in such matters.

डाक्टरों और बच्चों के लिये समान वेतन मान

4486. श्री महावीरक सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एम० बी० बी० एस० और आयुर्वेदाचार्य दोनों के लिए पाच वर्ष का निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम है ;

(ख) क्या चोट के मामलो मे आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों को एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों की तुलना मे कम विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त है ;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित दोनों श्रेणियों के डाक्टरों के वेतनमान समान नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों को एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के समान समझने और दोनों श्रेणियों के डाक्टरों के लिये समान वेतनमान लागू करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) सामान्यता एम० बी० बी० एस० पाठ्यक्रम प्रशिक्षण अवधि 4-1/2 वर्ष है, जिसके बाद एक वर्ष का अनिवार्य रोटेटिंग इंटर्नशिप करना होता है। इस प्रकार कुल अवधि 5-1/2 वर्ष हो जाती है। आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति पाठ्यचर्या तथा पाठ्यक्रम, प्रशिक्षण की अवधि और प्रवेश का निम्नतम स्तर प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है और कुछेक मामलों में तो यह एक राज्य के ही अन्तर्गत स्थित सस्थानों में भी भिन्न-भिन्न है। आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम आयुर्वेदिक प्रशिक्षण के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तरों सहित 2 वर्ष, 3 वर्ष, 4-1/2 वर्ष, 5 वर्ष और 5-1/2 वर्ष हैं।

(ख) आयुर्वेद में लगभग सभी पाठ्यक्रमों में थोड़ा बहुत शल्य कृतियाँ का ज्ञान भी कराया जाता है ताकि चोटों का इलाज किया जा सके।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों को रु० 325-800 का वेतन मान तथा + वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत की दर से नान-प्रेक्टिसिंग भत्ता जो न्यूनतम 150 रुपये तथा अधिकतम 400 रुपये प्रति माह दिया जाता है। जो ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के ग्रेड-11 में आते हैं वेतन का 33-1/3 प्रतिशत की दर से नान-प्रेक्टिसिंग भत्ता जो कि न्यूनतम 150 रुपये प्रति माह है, देकर उन्हें 350-900 रु० के वेतनमान में रखा जाता है।

(घ) भारत सरकार के ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अन्तर्गत आते हैं तथा सेवा के लिये भर्ती केन्द्रीय सरकार संघशासित क्षेत्रों तथा कुट्टक स्वशासी निकायों के लिए की जाती है। कार्य के स्वरूप तथा कुल सेवा शर्तों को देखते हुए उनकी परिलब्धियां निर्धारित की जाती हैं। ऐलोपैथिक तथा आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों की परिलब्धियां तथा दर्जा एक-समान सम्भव नहीं है।

#### Indian Medical Students Studying Abroad

4487. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian students studying abroad for medicine at the M. B. B. S. level and Post-Graduate level ;

(b) whether even today Post-Graduate degree in Medicine like F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. and M.D. or U.K. are preferred over corresponding Post-Graduate degree of India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) According to the information available as on 1-1-1970, the total number of students/trainees who went abroad for higher studies in medicine was 750. Separate figures in respect of students

studying abroad at the M.B.B.S. and Post Graduate levels are not available.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Evacuee Patients from Bangla Desh suffering from Wounds caused by War Weapons

4488. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of evacuee patients coming from Bangla Desh and so for admitted into the hospitals in West Bengal including those set up temporarily in the border areas who have been found to be suffering from bullet-wounds or wounds caused by war weapons ;

(b) what number has succumbed to the wounds ; and

(c) what number is still under treatment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) 1,144 (upto 4th July. 1971).

(b) 42.

(c) 141.

#### कोटा उर्वरक कारखाने में उत्पादन

4489. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा उर्वरक कारखाने की मासिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कारखाने के लिये कितनी सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) इस कारखाने में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी० सी० तैठी) : (क) कोटा उर्वरक कारखाने

को प्रतिवर्ष 1,60,000 मीटरी टन अमोनिया और प्रतिवर्ष 2,40,000 मीटरी टन यूरिया के उत्पादन के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त है। इस आधार पर, मासिक क्षमता 13,330 मीटरी टन अमोनिया और 20,000 मीटरी टन यूरिया होगी।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस कारखाने को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) कम्पनी से ऋण-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर, प्रति वर्ष 40,000 मीटरी टन अमोनिया तथा प्रतिवर्ष 90,000 मीटरी टन यूरिया की प्रतिरिक्त मात्रा के उत्पादन हेतु कारखाने के विस्तार के लिये एक ऋण-पत्र दिया गया था।

Agreement made by Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation with Foreign Firms

4490. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any agreement signed between the Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation of Madras and the Toyo Engineering Corporation, Tokyo, Japan for Rs. 12 75 crores ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether the Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation already entered into an agreement with the Power Gas Corporation of England with regard to this ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation have entered into the following contracts :

(i) With Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan for the supply of urea plant of a capacity of

1,600 tonnes per day and for a DAP plant of a capacity of 500 tonnes per day ;

(ii) With Power Gas Corporation of U.K. for the supply of ammonia plant of a capacity of 1,100 tonnes per day.

The above mentioned contracts are subject to approval of the Government of India and the respective Governments of Japan and U.K. and also of the Industrial Development Bank of India. The terms thereof cannot be disclosed.

सर्जिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स प्लांट, मद्रास को उत्पादन क्षमता

4491. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष में सर्जिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स प्लांट, मद्रास की कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन क्षमता अप्रयुक्त रही ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के लिए उपक्रम के कार्यक्रम की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है और इस अवधि में इसके लाभ और हानि सम्बन्धी तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) प्रतिवर्ष औजारों की 166 किस्मों के एक विशिष्ट उत्पाद-समिश्र के 2.5 मिलियन औजारों को तैयार करने के लिए सयत्र रूपांकित किया गया था। मात्र की कमी के कारण औजारों की सारी किस्में तैयार नहीं की जा रही हैं। 1970-71 में वास्तविक उत्पादन 4,09,060 औजार था। इसके प्रतिरिक्त सयत्र ने परिवार नियोजन के 14,152 औजार भी तैयार किये और उसी वर्ष में कुछ फुटकर कार्य-आदेशों (जाब.आर्डरज) पर भी काम किया।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी की कार्य प्रणाली के परिणाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (अस्थायी)
कुल विक्री	19.05	18.13	43.36
कुल ह्रास और ब्याज से पूर्व हानि	47.17	33.75	31.31
मूल्य ह्रास	11.36	16.18	16.23
ब्याज	32.96	37.63	37.78
मूल्य ह्रास और ब्याज ब्रहित हानि	91.49	87.56	85.32

**Setting up of Industries for Manufacture of Polythene**

4493. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for establishment of three industries for manufacturing Polythene in different States in public or private sector ;

(b) if so, the number of such industries proposed to be set up and the names of the States ;

(c) whether clearance by the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries has been given for the proposed industries in Orissa ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Low density Polythene Resin is being manufactured by two companies—M/s. Alkah and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. (West Bengal) and M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. (Maharashtra) ; and High Density Polyethylene Resin by one company—M/s. Polyolefins Industries Ltd. (Maharashtra).

A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Arvind Mills Ltd. for the manufacture of 40,000 tonnes/annum of low density Polythene Resin in Gujarat. Besides, Government is also considering a proposal to set up another 40,000 tonnes/annum unit for the same item in the public sector in Gujarat.

(c) and (d). No unit is planned to be set up in Orissa. A unit of viable size for the manufacture of polythene has to be integrated with a Naphtha Cracker Complex and requires heavy investment which far exceeds the limit for the small scale sector. No clearance is therefore necessary from the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries.

**Insufficient stock of Anti-Polio Vaccine in Delhi**

4494. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :  
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn

to a news item in the *Times of India* dated the 11th June, 1971 regarding insufficient stock of anti-polio vaccine in Delhi ;

(b) whether the stocks have now been replenished and the number of children so far immunised into these anti-polio vaccine ; and

(c) what particular measures have been taken in regard to environmental cleanliness, sale of exposed and rotten food-stuffs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The stock of anti-polio vaccine has been augmented. More than 1.5 lakh of children have been immunised upto 28-6-1971 and more and more children are being covered every day.

(c) The Municipal authorities have undertaken measures to improve the environmental sanitation like removal of garbage, elimination of breeding places of flies, intensive drive against hawkers selling exposed food material. etc.

**Installation of Mahatma Gandhi's Statue at India Gate, New Delhi**

4495. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :  
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :  
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not installing Mahatma Gandhi's statue at India Gate, New Delhi so far ;

(b) whether the Committee headed by Gajendragadkar to select the model has not approved any model so far ;

(c) if so, the names of the sculptors, State-wise who produced these models and the reasons for their rejection ;

(d) whether Government are thinking to hold a global competition in this connection ; and

(e) if so, what are the main features of this competition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The maquettes for the statue of Mahatma Gandhi to be installed near India Gate, submitted by S/Shri C. Kar, Calcutta, Sankho Chaudhuri, Baroda, Ram V. Sutar, New Delhi, P. Dass Gupta, Calcutta, Ramkinkar Vaij, Santiniketan, Sadashiv Sathe, Bombay, B. Sanyal, Delhi and Kewal Soni, Delhi, were not found suitable for erecting a national memorial in honour of Mahatma Gandhi by the Committee headed by Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar.

(d) No such decision has yet been taken.

(e) Does not arise.

सेना के ट्रक को उलट जाने के कारण  
भारे गये सैनिक

4496. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के कछार जिले में भारतीय सेना के एक ट्रक के उलट जाने के कारण कुछ सैनिक मारे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त दुर्घटना में कितने सैनिकों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और कितने सैनिक घायल हुये थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त दुर्घटना के कारणों की कोई जांच की है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। 11 सैनिकों की मृत्यु हुई और 11 घायल हुये।

(ग) और (घ). कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी जारी है।

मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों पर व्यय

4497. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों पर तथा उनके रख रखाव पर प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानतः कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है और वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० को० गुजराल) : सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए अनुमानित व्यय	सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए वास्तविक व्यय
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1969-70 6,13,327.00 रु०	5,58,435 00 रु०
1970-71 10,77,689.00 रु०	8,62,469.00 रु०

भंगामी की रिहाई

4498. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बीनेन मट्टाचार्य :

क्या बिबेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि छिपे नागाओं की सरकार ने 'भंगामी' नामक जनरल को, जो इस समय जेल में है, बिना शर्त जेल से रिहा करने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिबेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेंद्रपाल सिंह) : (क) मोहू भंगामी इस समय नौवाब में एक विशेष जेल में बंद हैं। अपने अभिवेदन में मोहू भंगामी ने नागालैण्ड सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वह उन्हें तथा उनके साथियों को बिना किसी शर्त रिहा कर दे या तत्काल नागालैण्ड में स्थानान्तरित कर दे।

(ख) नमालैण्ड सरकार उन्हें तथा अन्य कैदियों को छोड़ने या उन्हें नमालैण्ड की स्वामन्तरित करने का कोई कारण नहीं समझती।

#### Consumption of Petrol

4499. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the annual total consumption of petrol in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The total consumption of petrol (motor gasoline) in the country during the year 1970 was 1411.0 thousand tonnes.

#### Detection of Thefts at I.O.C. Installation at Rajbandh (West Bengal)

4500. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA :  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether on the 27th October, 1970, it was detected at Rajbandh installation of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Marketing Division), Eastern Branch, that the Tank Truck No. WBK 6231 of M/s. Premier Transport Company was taking 950 litres of Petroleum products in excess in each trip ;

(b) whether during the last two years, this excess loading caused a loss of above four lakhs of litres to the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(c) whether this continued even after detection and even now the same contractor is permitted to do the job through other tank trucks ;

(d) if replies to the above are in the affirmative, the action taken against the contractor and officers concerned ;

(e) whether about 90 per cent of the transportation job has been handed over to private contractors ; and

(f) if so, whether it is proposed to do away with the system of contractors and do the job departmentally ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information available with the Indian Oil Corporation, the excess product was carried by this truck from the date the revised calibration certificate was issued by the Weights and Measures Inspector, Unit No. 4. On its basis, this tank truck operated at Rajbandh installation on ten occasions. The maximum possible loss has thus been estimated as 9.5 Kilolitres on 5 loads of Motor Spirit and 5 loads of High Speed Diesel Oil.

(c) and (d). The contractor has been warned that in the event of any future repetition, IOC will take sterner action against him. The proven value of the product overcarried has also been recovered from him. IOC has been asked to hold enquiries to determine the lapses ; if any, on the part of its officers.

(e) The exact percentage of transportation jobs handed over to private contractors varies from time to time, depending upon the availability of rail transport. It is only the difference between the total product requirements and what can be moved by rail, that is entrusted to private transport contractors.

(f) The departmental system is relatively costlier and therefore it is not proposed to do away with the system of contractors.

#### Scholarship to Students of Medical College, Tripura

4501. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any stipend is being given to Tribal students of Tripura for studying in Medical Colleges ; and

(b) if so, the number of recipients and the amount given to each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Benefit of ad-hoc Increase in Pension of Re-Employed Defence Personnel

4502. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence personnel, when

re-employed, are not getting the benefit of *ad hoc* increase on their pensions ;

(b) whether the above category of the personnel are not getting their dearness allowances on pay plus pensions ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) No, Sir, they are not getting the benefit of the *ad hoc* increase on pensions, the reason being that the re-employed military personnel are in receipt of dearness allowance.

(b) No, Sir. They are paid dearness allowance on pay plus pension except for that portion of pension which is ignored for the purpose of fixation of pay on re-employment.

(c) As the portion of pension, which is ignored, does not enter into calculation for fixation of pay, the question of allowing dearness allowance on pay so fixed plus entire pension including the portion of it which is ignored, does not arise.

**Statement made by U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees Re : Return of East Bengal Refugees**

4503. **SHRI B. S. MURTHY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said on the 15th June, 1971 at Calcutta that an organisation would soon be established to help the return of East Bengal refugees ;

(b) whether he discussed the matter with the Government of India : and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). The U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees said that his organisation would be willing to help in working out the modalities for the return of the refugees and that he had persuaded the Pakistani authorities to allow a representative of the UNHCR to be located at Dacca. He did not,

however, give any details as to how exactly this could help the return of refugees to East Bengal. It was pointed out to him that the mere presence of a UNHCR man at Dacca would not induce the refugees to go back. What was necessary was that conditions should be created in East Bengal for the safe and early return of refugees under credible guarantees.

**Allotment of Quarrying (Sand) in Delhi To M/s Paramjeet Singh Niamtullah**

4504. **SHRI ACHAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2084 on the 14th June, 1971 and state :

(a) the circumstances under which M/s Paramjeet Singh Niamtullah Delhi are allowed to continue the right of quarrying beyond 25th May, 1970 *i.e.*, after the five years ;

(b) the reasons for blocking two other points of quarrying out of three points ; and

(c) the name of the person involved for causing pecuniary loss of royalty to Government and raising the cost of building material, *i. e.*, sand in this Capital city due to blocking the two quarrying points ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) They have not been allowed to continue. They have claimed that the period of lease should start only after the availability of a passage to the sand area and the matter is under consideration.

(b) The Madanpur Khadar point is blocked because there is no passage to the sand area except through the land of some private owners, who do not allow sand to be taken through their land. In regard to Jetpur, there is no pucca road to the sand area. Further, the Jetpur Gram Panchyat did not lease out the quarrying rights.

(c) No one is responsible and there has been no loss to Government. Okhla has large deposits of sand and the required sand is being quarried from there.

**Oil Drilling Operations Near Kanjari  
Village in Gujarat**

4505. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some oil drilling operations are going on near Village Kanjari of Anand Taluka in Gujarat State ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) whether any name has been given to the site of this Oil Exploration ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Oil drilling operations are going on near Village Kanjari in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Three Wells have been drilled in that area upto now. Two of these have proved dry and the third one is being tested. These have been named as Vaso-East-1, Chaklasi-1 and Vaso-East-2. No name has been given to the entire site as yet, as an oilfield has not been discovered in this area so far.

**Absorption of Tax Increase by Manufacturers of Soap**

4506. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up the question of absorbing tax increase with the manufacturers of soap such as Tatas, Swastika, Palmolive and Modi, as they did in the case of Hindustan Levers ; and

(b) if so, whether these manufacturers have agreed to absorb the tax increase ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Government have discussed the subject with the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers Association (ISTMA), which represents the organised sector of the Soap industry.

(b) ISTMA has assured the Government that their members are not increasing the prices of Carboic Soaps, including Lifebuoy soap, the price of which had been increased by the manufacturer, following the additional excise levy of May 28th, 1971. In regard to toilet soaps the price has been increased to the extent of the additional duty, by about 2 paise per cake. In luxury and perfu-

med soaps the price increase is connected with the extent of the levy.

It is pointed out that there is no statutory price control on soap, though price increases are discussed with Government by the organised sector before being acted on.

Review of policy regarding Sino-US Relations

4507. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S.A. in its review of policy towards China has consulted the Government of India ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Oil structures found in Gujarat**

4508. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

(a) the total number of oil wells discovered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat during the last three years ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the exploration of these wells ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the last three years (1968-69 to 1970-71), the Oil and Natural Gas Commission discovered oil in 145 wells drilled and tested in Gujarat.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the drilling of these wells was of the order of Rs. 19 crores.

Renovation of Works and Housing Minister's room in Nirman Bhavan (New Delhi)

4509. SHRI NIPAR LASKAR : SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Govern-



ment has been drawn to the press report that renovation of his room in Nirman Bhavan has cost rupees one lakh ; and

(b) if so, how far this is correct ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is incorrect. In fact no expenditure was incurred on renovation of Minister's room. However, actual expenditure as under was incurred :

(i) A visitor's room has been provided for use of visitors of the Minister's Minister of State and Secretary at an expenditure of Rs. 4,000/- approximately.

(ii) A bathroom has been provided close to the Minister's room. The cost of this is about Rs. 11,000/- only. The cost is higher than normal because of the location of the bathroom at some distance from the water pipes and the sewage mains. The bathroom is accessible to visitors and other officers also.

#### Loan facilities to Doctors settled down in Rural Areas

4 10. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to help the Doctors settled down in villages to construct small houses and dispensaries to serve the people ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether Government had asked the public sector Financial Institutions to give loan facilities to these doctors ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). All public sector banks have formulated schemes to extend credit facilities to self-employed persons and professionals. Doctors are covered under the category of professionals. Some of the banks have formulated specific schemes for assisting doctors to purchase equipment as well as to set up clinics both in urban and rural areas. The banks consider all operationally viable proposals from professionals including doctors for financial assistance.

#### 'निरोध' बनाना तथा उसका वितरण

4511. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 और 1969-70 में कुल कितने 'निरोध' बनाये ;

(ख) परिवार नियोजन की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुये वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में अनुमानतः कितने 'निरोध' बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में निःशुल्क तथा वाणिज्यिक आधार पर भ्रम-भ्रम कितने 'निरोध' बांटने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड ने जुलाई, 1969 में उत्पादन शुरू किया था। 1969-70 में कुल मिलाकर 6.275 करोड़ निरोधों का उत्पादन किया गया था। 1971-72 में लगभग 9 करोड़ निरोध का उत्पादन करने का विचार है।

(ग) आशा है 1971-72 में 13 करोड़ निरोध मुफ्त बाँटे जायेंगे और इसी अवधि में व्यावसायिक योजना के अन्तर्गत 9 करोड़ निरोध बेचे जायेंगे।

भारत के उप-उच्चायुक्त के कार्यालय में अनधिकृत बायरसेस ट्रांसमीटर चलाने के बारे में पाकिस्तान का आरोप

4512. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान रेडियों ने अप्रैल, 1971 में इस आशय का प्रसारण बहुत बार किया था कि ढाका स्थित भारत के उप-उच्चायुक्त के कार्यालय में एक अनधिकृत बायरसेस ट्रांसमीटर चल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की

क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार ने इसका विरोध करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने 10 और 11 अप्रैल, 1971 को इस प्रकार की एक खबर प्रसारित की थी।

(ख) यह एक निराधार और वारारतपूर्ण आरोप था जोकि सरकार ने विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता द्वारा दिये गये बयान में रद्द कर दिया।

**Extension of 'Lal Dora' in Villages of Delhi Union Territory**

4513. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1401 on the 7th June, 1971 and state :

(a) the names of villages whose case is being considered for extension of 'Lal Dora' as also the additional area to be covered under this extension of 'Lal Dora' in each case ;

(b) the time likely to be taken in completing the action in each case ; and

(c) the number of families likely to be benefited thereby :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-644/71].

(b) About one year.

(c) This will be known only when the actual work of allotment starts.

**Allotment of land to Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi**

4514. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 307 on the 7th June, 1971 and state :

(a) the names of Cooperative House Building Societies which have been allotted

developed/undeveloped lands in Delhi/ new Delhi and the respective localities where land has been allotted as also the area of land allotted to each of them, separately ;

(b) the names of Cooperative House Building Societies being considered for allotment of land under the Group Housing Scheme ; and

(c) whether any more Cooperative House Building Societies are to be considered for allotment of land, and if so, their names and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-645 /71].

(b) Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-645 /71].

(c) Yes, Sir. 48 more House Building Cooperative Societies have been registered on Group Housing basis as shown in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-645 /71] Besides, the Samrat Ashoka Cooperative Building Society will also be allotted developed and after their own land is acquired.

**Check on allotment of land to Jhuggi Jhonpri dwellers in Delhi**

4515. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out any scrutiny or cross scrutiny to verify that allotment of land in lieu of any Jhuggi is not claimed by more than one person in one family in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether any cases have come to the notice of Government where more than one member of a family have claimed allotment of land or the same member of a family has claimed allotment of land more than once with fake names, and the nature of action taken against them ;

(c) if not, the reasons for not conducting such scrutiny when a large number of jhuggies have been emerging in Delhi/New Delhi and there is a large number of persons who do not own any house ; and

(d) the other steps taken by Govern-

ment to check allotment of land to persons whose cases are not genuine and who try to deceive Government with profiteering motives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Necessary scrutiny is conducted at the time of clearance of squatters from the sites and before making alternative allotment in the "resettlement sites".

(b) No case has come to the notice of the Government where allotment has been claimed by the same person in a fake name. However, a number of cases come to notice where members of the same family claim separate allotments, and in all such cases, thorough scrutiny is made to ensure that only the adult married members are given separate allotments, provided such members are living in separate jhuggis before clearance.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to part (a) of the Question these do not arise.

#### Bonus paid to D. D. A. employees

4516. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1428 on the 7th June, 1971 and state :

(a) the annual rate of bonus paid to employees of Delhi Development Authority during the last three years, as also the total amount paid to them, category-wise, during the last three years ;

(b) the number of plots auctioned by D. D. A. during each year, the size of plots so auctioned in each locality, as also the minimum and maximum rates at which plots in different localities have been auctioned ; and

(c) the specific steps being taken or proposed to be taken by his Ministry to ensure that D. D. A. does not auction maximum number of plots with a view to earn more profit for disbursement bonus to its employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The information is as under :—

Year	Rate	Amount (in lakhs)
		Rs.
1967-68	4%	0.84
1968-69	12%	6.60
1969-70	19%	15.66

The bonus is not paid category-wise but according to the provisions of the Bonus Act, 1965 and various instructions bearing on the subject.

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-646 /71].

(c) The question does not arise for the reason that the sale proceeds of residential plots are not taken into consideration for the purpose of paying bonus to the staff.

#### Allotment of plots by D. D. A. to Low/Middle Income Groups

4517. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential plots of land allotted by D. D. A. to the low and middle income group people during each of the last three years, the names of colonies/ areas where these plots are located along with their number each area ; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken by D. D. A. to ensure that maximum number of plots are allotted to low and middle income group persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 813 plots (628 plots have been allotted in Pankha Road and 185 in Rohtak Road Residential Schemes) under middle income group. No allotment has been made during the last three years under Low Income Group.

(b) It is the policy of Government to dispose of developed land by auction except in cases such as those of the low and middle income groups which fall in the excepted categories. They are allotted residential plots at predetermined rates (based on cost of acquisition and development etc.) by draw of lots. Simultaneously with develop-

ment of plots for auction, the Delhi Development Authority are also developing plots for allotment to the low and middle income groups. Besides, the tenements built by the Delhi Development Authority are allotted only to persons belonging to low and middle income groups.

#### भारतीय विदेश सेवा में कमियाँ

4519. श्री मदन बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 18 अप्रैल, 1971 के "संघे स्टेण्डर्ड" में प्रकाशित, भूतपूर्व विदेश सचिव श्री के० पी० एस० मेनन द्वारा लिखित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने विदेश सेवा की कमियाँ बताई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 19 वर्ष पहले जो नुटियाँ ध्यान में आई थी वे प्रशिक्षण, अनुभव, मार्गदर्शन, सेवा-परिस्थितियों को युक्तिसंगत बनाकर, प्रशासनिक व्यवहारिकता को सरल और आचार नियम बनाकर आहिस्ता आहिस्ता दूर कर दी गई हैं ।

मुगलसराय और भासनसोल के बीच ब्रांड ट्रंक रोड पर पेट्रोल पम्पों में डीजल और पेट्रोल की कमी

4520. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मुगलसराय और भासनसोल के बीच ब्रांड ट्रंक रोड पर कार्य कर रहे पेट्रोल-पम्पों में डीजल और पेट्रोल की अत्यधिक कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (जी पी० सी० सेखी) : (क) और (ख). पूर्वी क्षेत्र में रेश परिवहन की उपलब्धता में कठिनाइयों के साथ रोड टैंक ट्रकों, जिनमें से कुछ ट्रकों को सरसायियों के भारी संख्या में भार से उत्पात हुई बहुत अधिक मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रयोग में आया जा रहा है, की उपलब्धता में कटौती के कारण मुगलसराय और भासनसोल के बीच ब्रांड ट्रंक रोड पर फुटकर विक्रय पम्पों पर हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की कुछ कमी हुई है । उक्त कारणों से पेट्रोल की कमी से कुछ पृथक मामले भी घटित हुए हैं । परन्तु ये कमियाँ अधिक विकीर्ण प्रकार की हैं और इन्हें सगीन नहीं माना जा सकता । स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड के परामर्श से विशेष उपाय अपनाये गये हैं ।

यंग अनुसंधान विकास संस्थान रायपुर, देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश) में उत्पादन में कमी

4521. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी . क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्षों की तुलना में यंग अनुसंधान विकास संस्थान, रायपुर, देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश) में इस वर्ष उत्पादन 50 प्रतिशत घटवा इससे भी कम हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण इस संस्थान में तैयार किए जाने वाले यंग निजी फर्मों से खरीदे जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) उक्त संस्थान के उत्पादन में कमी हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) उक्त संस्थान की पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ङ) जिन कारणों से पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका क्या सरकार इनके बारे में जांच करायी ?

रक्षा संस्थान (रक्षा इन्वेंटरी) के राज्य बंधी (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं। उपकरण अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थापन उत्पादन करने बड़ा एकक नहीं है। इयूटी चार्टर के अनुसार इस संस्थापन का कार्य सैनार्थों की सांप्रामिक आवश्यकता का लेखा-जोखा उन्हीं से लेकर, उपकरणों तथा प्रकाशीय उपस्करणों की अभिकल्पना तथा विकास करना है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त इस संस्थापन में, प्रकाश तथा ध्वनि नियंत्रक उपकरणों के क्षेत्र में व्यवहारिक अनुसंधान किया जाता है। इस संस्थापन में, किसी भी प्रकार की कोई दिलाई नहीं की गई।

(ख) भाग (क) की ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) से (ङ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

#### Manufacturers of defective Chemicals

4522. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Ministers of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of chemicals manufactured in India have been found unsuitable for scientific research ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against the firms which produce defective or sub-standard chemicals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such reports have been received so far. The Indian Standard Institution (ISI) drafts standard specifications for a number of chemicals manufactured in the country. ISI specifications give guarantee for their quality.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Novel Housing Schemes for Low and Middle Income Groups in Delhi

4523. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has suggested a few "novel housing schemes" to the Delhi

Development Authority for the benefit of low and middle income groups ;

(b) if so, what are the schemes suggested ; and

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has accepted these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Some new schemes have been suggested.

(b) The schemes are as under :

(i) Construction of houses for Central Government employeys who are due for retirement within a period of 10 years ; and

(ii) Scheme for rental housing for the general public in Delhi.

(c) Details of the schemes are being worked out.

#### Showing Documentaries in Film and T.Vs. in Foreign Countries Regarding Bangla Desh Happenings

4524. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view of apprising the world about the genocide perpetrated by the Pakistan military Junta in East Bengal, Government have arranged for showing of documentaries films and T.Vs. in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries with whom such agreements have been reached and the outcome of this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir ; a number of documentaries and new films around the world have been shown on this subject. It was not necessary to have any specific agreements with anyone for this purpose.

#### Eradication of Malaria in Rajasthan

4525. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of discussions held with the Government of Rajasthan, the

Central Government have finalised any scheme for giving assistance to the State Government for eradicating Malaria in the State which has become virulent; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The position of eradication of Malaria always remains under review. In this context supply of insecticides under the National Malaria Eradication Programme was discussed by the Director of Health Services, Rajasthan, with the Additional Director General of Health Services and Director, National Eradication Programme on the 3rd June, 1971.

National Malaria Eradication Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Material and equipment are supplied to various States free of cost under this scheme according to a specific pattern. In addition, subsidy against the entire operational cost over and above committed level of expenditure of the State Government is given as ways and means advances.

Move to stop U.S. Arms Aid to Pakistan made by Chairman of Home Committee on Asian Affairs

4526. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any move to stop U.S. arms to Pakistan until the Pakistan Government takes steps to relieve the sufferings in East Bengal was made by the Chairman of the Home Committee on Asian Affairs on the 16th June, 1971; and

(b) if so, the main particulars thereof and the reaction of that Government there to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, Chairman of the Asian & Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the US House Foreign Relations Committee, gave details in the US

House of Representatives on the 17th June, 1971, of his Bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend all assistance to the Government of Pakistan.

(b) The particulars of the amendment were:

- (i) All military, economic or other assistance to the Government of Pakistan, all sales of military equipment and all sales of agricultural commodities (whether for cash, credit or by any other means) under the Foreign Assistance Act or any other Act should be suspended
- (ii) The President of the U.S.A. should take measures, as may be necessary, to ensure that no military equipment provided by the Government of USA to any other country shall be transferred to the Government of Pakistan.
- (iii) This policy should continue until it is confirmed that international inspection teams have ascertained that the Government of Pakistan is co-operating fully in allowing the situation in East Pakistan to return to a reasonable stability and that refugees from East Pakistan in India have been allowed to return to their homes and reclaim their lands and properties.

The official thinking of the US Govt. does not appear to be entirely on the above lines at present.

U. N. Disaster Relief Centre

4527. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secretary-General, U Thant, has suggested that the United Nations Disaster Relief Centre be set up to speed up and improve international aid in cases of natural emergencies; and

(b) whether India has supported in getting this proposal accepted in the United Nations?

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

(b) The Secretary-General has submitted his proposal in a recent report prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2717 (XXV), which requested him to make recommendations on, *inter alia*, the most appropriate means to strengthen further the capacity of the United Nations relating to natural disasters, including organisational arrangement for the permanent office in the United Nations Secretariat responsible for the co ordination of action relating to natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations. India supported that resolution. The Secretary-General's present proposal, which will come up for detailed discussion at the next session of the General Assembly, is presently under the Government's consideration.

**Discontentment amongst the Staff of  
Director General of Ordnance  
Factories over Transfer of  
Equipment Unit to  
Kanpur**

4528. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious discontentment prevails amongst the staff of Director-General, Ordnance Factories regarding the transfer of Equipment Unit to Kanpur ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government ; and

(c) whether this move is likely to cost the Government more ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Protests and objections have been received by the Government from Employees' Association of the Director General Ordnance Factories Headquarters Office.

(b) Shifting is being done on voluntary basis and those who do not move will not be retrenched but it is proposed to retain them on supernumerary basis at Calcutta.

(c) Expenditure commensurate with the necessity to move has been/is to be incurred.

**Construction of Government Quarters in  
Manipur**

4529. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Manipur is considering the construction of new Government quarters in view of the increasing need for accommodation of Government officials ;

(b) the number of houses proposed for construction and the sites chosen ;

(c) whether particular areas in Imphal have been chosen for development as residential colonies ; and

(d) if so, what are those ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Provision for Personal Orderlies to Higher  
Officers of Defence Services**

4530. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether higher officers in Defence Services are provided with personal Orderlies ;

(b) whether Government are aware that such personal Orderlies have to work as cooks and domestic servants ; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to put a stop to such practice ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Orderlies are provided to Commissioned and Junior Commissioned Officers in war establishments and to some extent in peace establishments.

(b) Officers are not authorised to utilize orderlies as cooks and personal servants.

(c) Instructions are issued from time to time emphasising proper use of orderlies. Complaints about violation of such instructions are examined and suitable action is taken.

### संसद सदस्यों को जीपों का भ्रावंटन

4531. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी लोक सभा के विघटन के तुरन्त पश्चात् किन-किन दलों के कितने कितने संसद सदस्यों को जीपे भ्रावंटित की गईं और प्रत्येक से कितना कितना मूल्य लिया गया ; और

(ख) 1970 में किन-किन दलों के कितने कितने सदस्यों को जीपे भ्रावंटित की गयीं ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार पूर्व निर्धारित मूल्य पर संसद सदस्यों को 1 जनवरी, 1970 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1970 तक की अवधि में 39 जीप, और 1 जनवरी, 1971 से 28 फरवरी, 1971 की अवधि में 129 जीप बेची गई। क्रमानुसार दलगत स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 'क' में दी गई है। प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-647/71।

बसूल किये गये मूल्य उसी प्रकार की गाड़ियों की पिछली नीलामी के समय के विक्रय मूल्यों पर आधारित हैं। अगस्त, 1970 से वर्तमान, विभिन्न बनावट एवं विभिन्न वर्गों के जीपों का मूल्य सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 'ख' में सूचित किया गया है। प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-647/71।

Payment of City Compensatory Allowance to Auxiliary Airmen

4532. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Auxiliary Airmen called up for regular service with the Indian Air

Force from the Railways during the Emergency 1962 were not paid the City Compensatory Allowances at the Civil rate in contravention of Section 29(2) of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act, 1952 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) There has been no contravention of Section 29(2) of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act, 1952, which relates to pay and allowances during the period of training only. In the case of Civil Government servants, who were members of the Auxiliary Air Force and who were called up for active service, all local and compensatory allowances, were regulated in accordance with the Air Force Pay Code as laid down in Section 29(1) of the above mentioned Act. They were also made eligible for hazard pay, high altitude allowance, field area concessions and other benefits peculiar to Air Force Service, in accordance with Air Force Rules.

(b) Does not arise.

### परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों को जीपें भ्रावंटित करने संबंधी कसौटियाँ

4533. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि से प्राप्त जीपों में से मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी जीपें दी गयी हैं ;

(ख) क्या वे जीपें परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों अथवा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को भ्रावंटित नहीं की गयी हैं और बहुत से केन्द्र ऐसे हैं जिन्हें जीपें नहीं दी गयी हैं ; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार की जीपें भ्रावंटित करने की कसौटी क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (जी ए० के० फिक्सु) : (क) यूनिसेफ द्वारा देश के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को दी गई 566 गाड़ियाँ (जीपें) में से पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को 49 गाड़ियाँ दी गईं।



(ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिये यूनिसेफ की कोई गाड़ी नहीं दी जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश के 446 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में से 164 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र 1970 के अन्त तक बिना गाड़ियों के थे।

(ग) किसी एक मान्यताप्राप्त (बचाली-काइड) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, को गाड़ियाँ आवंटित करने के मानदण्ड इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (i) उसके पास एक अच्छी इमारत हो जिसमें शुद्ध पानी और साफ सुधरे शौचालयों की सुविधाएँ हों।
- (ii) कर्मचारियों के निर्धारित प्रतिमान के अनुसार अनिवार्य कर्मचारी।
- (iii) धापातकालीन/प्रसूति रोगियों के लिये पलंग।
- (iv) प्रति प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के लिये कम से कम तीन उप-केन्द्र।
- (v) गाड़ी के चालक के वेतन सहित गाड़ी के रख-रखाव के लिये समुचित बजट व्यवस्था।

ये उद्युक्त मानदण्ड प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को पूरी यूनिसेफ सहायता प्राप्त करने के हैं। यदि कोई प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र आंशिक सहायता दिये जाने का पात्र पाया जाता है तो उसे एक गाड़ी दी जा सकती है बशर्ते कि वहाँ एक प्रशिक्षित चिकित्सा अधिकारी काम कर रहा हो और चालक के वेतन सहित गाड़ी के रख-रखाव के लिये धन की व्यवस्था की गयी हो।

**Revolving Funds in the States for Acquisition and Development of Land for Urban Expansion**

4534. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the recommendations of Main Working Group on Health and Urban Development, a huge sum had been allo-

cated in the Fourth Plan for giving loans assistance to the State Governments for setting up revolving funds for acquisition and development of land and for urban expansion ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to U.P. and its distribution district-wise ; and

(c) the principles on which district-wise allocation was made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan does not specify any amount (s) to be given as loan/assistance by the Centre to the State Governments for setting up revolving funds for acquisition and development of land and for urban expansion. From the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance to State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, is given in the shape of "block loans" and "block grants" for all the State Sector schemes taken together. The amount is determined each year after taking into account the size of the annual Plan, availability of resources etc. No amount of the Central block assistance is relatable to any specific scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to allocate the block Central assistance to various schemes and projects included in their Plan on the basis of their own requirements and priorities. In addition, loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India are also made available to the State Governments every year which can be utilised for acquisition and development of land and also for housing in urban areas.

Allocations of funds for utilisation in various Districts of a State is the concern of the State Governments.

**Recruitment of Local Persons in Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur**

4535. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some criteria have been laid down for recruitment of local persons in the Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur ;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down ;

(c) whether any complaints were received for non-observance of the recruitment criteria ; and

(d) if so, how it was dealt with ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) and (b). The Gorakhpur plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India is also governed by the recruitment and promotion rules of the Corporation. These rules *inter alia* provide for recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts at Gorakhpur through the local Employment Exchange so as to facilitate recruitment of local people to these posts. A directive has also been issued to the Corporation for reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the existing policy of Government

(c) and (d). Complaints, whenever received by Government are duly examined and action as appropriate, is taken. Similar action is also taken by the FCI in respect of the complaints received by the Corporation.

#### Financial Assistance for Drinking Water in Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh

4536. **SHRI K. C. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked for any special financial assistance from the Central Government during the last three years to solve the problem of drinking water in urban areas ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken by Government ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### Advertisements of North Korean Consulate General against Countries friendly to India

4538. **SHRI PILOO MODY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the advertisements from the North Korean Consulate-General carried propaganda against countries friendly to India, such as the United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea, Japan etc. ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** Yes, Sir. The attention of the Consulate-General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been drawn to the impropriety of criticising countries friendly to India. The Consulate-General of DPRK has assured us that they would abide by established practice in such matters.

#### Policy of North Korea Re : Sino-Indian Border Dispute

4539. **SHRI PILOO MODY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the known or declared policy of the Government of North Korea in regard to the India-Communist China border dispute ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** In 1963 DPRK had publicly expressed support for China on the India-China Border question,

#### Adjustment of Cost of Exploration and Exploratory Wells with the Income of Crude Oil and Gas from Gujarat and Assam States

4540. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of exploration and exploratory wells in areas other than Gujarat and Assam are adjusted against income from crude oil and gas from Gujarat and Assam ; and

(b) if so, the basis of the calculation of the cost of gas charged by Oil and Natural Gas Commission from Gujarat State ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The cost of exploration, including exploratory Wells, in the various areas in the country where Oil and Natural Gas Commission conducts its operations, are recovered over a period of 15 years, from the income derived by the Commission from the sale of crude oil and natural gas from its various fields including those in Gujarat and Assam.

(b) The calculation of the price of

natural gas from Ankleshwar/Cambay fields of Oil and Natural Gas Commission from its consumers in Gujarat, is based on the findings of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao's Award on the subject. In other cases, the price was negotiated by ONGC with the respective consumers.

**Supply of cooking gas to States Capitals  
by Oil Companies**

4541. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all Capitals of States are supplied with cooking gas by Oil Companies; and

(b) the names of the State Capitals still without such gas ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(r) Kohima, Agartala, Imphal, Dadra Port Blair, and the Laccadives.

**Medical Colleges for Thoracic Surgery**

4542. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Medical Colleges in India where students can do post-graduate thoracic surgery ; and

(b) the names of the colleges where facilities for students to study open-heart and cardio vascular surgery in their post-graduate studies exist ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) According to the information available with the Government of India, Post-Graduate training in Thoracic Surgery is being imparted at the following medical colleges :

1. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
2. Madras Medical College, Madras.
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
4. K. G's Medical College, Lucknow.
5. Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh,

(b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Primary Health Centres in Development  
Blocks**

4543. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intends to open one Primary Health Centre in each Development Block ;

(b) if so, the how many Development Blocks of the country Primary Health Centre has not yet been opened ; and

(c) the names of such Development Blocks in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) 308 blocks (as on 31-12-1970)

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

**Aid to Co-operatives and House Building  
Societies through Revolving Fund of  
Rs. 200 Crores**

4544. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any definite scheme to help rural and urban population to construct their own houses through co-operatives or any such Associations formed by them ;

(b) whether Urban and Rural Housing Corporation can offer financial assistance to co-operatives and House Building Associations in rural areas and in small towns and if so, the terms and conditions of the same ; and

(c) in what way the revolving fund of Rs. 200 crores can come to the aid of building their own houses schemes for the urban and rural population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The various Social Housing Schemes offer a number of incentives to help the population to own-

tract their own houses through cooperatives. These are listed below :

1. *Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community.*

- (i) The quantum of loan assistance admissible to cooperatives of industrial workers is 65% compared to 50% admissible to the employers. This is in addition to 25% subsidy admissible (in respect of houses constructed by Housing Cooperatives on co-tenancy basis).
- (ii) After excluding 65% as loan and 25% as subsidy, the balance of 10% which constitutes the worker's own share of the cost has been permitted to be drawn from the worker's own Provident Fund Account as a non-refundable advance.
- (iii) Factory establishments registered as cooperative societies are allowed financial assistance on the same pattern as cooperatives of industrial workers.
- (iv) The mode of disbursement of loans to the cooperatives of industrial workers is much more liberal. They are allowed 33  $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the amount at each of three stages *viz.*, acceptance of terms and conditions, on reaching plinth level of construction and on reaching roof level of construction. Compared to this, no assistance is allowed to the employers on acceptance of terms and conditions of loan.

2. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme :*

The State Governments have been urged to give preference to cooperatives in the matter of disbursement of loan funds.

3. *Village Housing Projects Scheme :*

This scheme also envisages preference to cooperatives in regard to grant of loans. Promotion to cooperatives for the manufacture of building material is also an important feature of the Scheme,

4. *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme :*

It is open to the State Governments to earmark adequate funds and to give preference to cooperatives.

5. *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme :*

It is open to the State Governments to allot developed plots at concessional rates to housing cooperatives making up the difference from out of the profits made from the sale of land to commercial or other interests as permissible under this Scheme.

(b) and (c). The objects of this Corporation are, no doubt, comprehensive enough to cover rural housing also. However, in view of the constraints on its resources, the Corporation is likely to confine its activities, to assistance to State Governments, statutory housing boards/authorities, municipal corporations etc., primarily to relieve the housing shortage in urban areas, in particular in the metropolitan cities, where such shortage is more acute than elsewhere.

**Increase in Number of Hospital beds in West Bengal**

4545. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the number of hospital beds in West Bengal to meet pressure on hospitals arising out of Bangla Desh evacuees :

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent any scheme to his Ministry to increase hospital beds for border districts of West Bengal and the details of the said scheme ;

(c) whether the increase of 300 hospital beds for the district of Cooch-behar has been finally sanctioned ; and

(d) if so, the main features of the scheme for Cooch-behar with the amount sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal

have submitted a scheme costing Rs. 628.87 lakhs for the provision of health relief measures for evacuees from Bangla Desh. This scheme *inter-alia* provides for the opening and maintenance of 2,700 additional beds in hospitals and health centres in border districts of State. The details of the proposal for providing additional beds are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) The State Government

have accorded administrative approval to the construction of new permanent type of structure for the accommodation of 2,700 additional beds in 43 Estate hospitals and health centres in the border districts, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 98,28,000/- i.e. at the rate of Rs. 3,640/- per bed, out of which 360 beds will be located in the district of Cooch-behar.

*Statement*

(a) *Not-recurring :*

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) for a purchase of equipment, furniture, etc. for 2700 beds @ Rs. 1,000 per bed.	27.00
(ii) For provision of specialised services (In 25 selected institutions)	17.50
(a) X-Ray services @ Rs. 50,000 per institution Rs. 12.50 lakhs	}
(b) Laboratory services @ Rs. 5,000 (Microscope and other equipments) per institution. Rs. 1.25 lakhs	
(c) E.C.G. arrangements @ Rs. 15,000 per institution. Rs. 3.75 lakhs	
(iii) For construction of semi permanent structures @ Rs. 2,640 per bed	71.00
(iv) For construction of staff quarters	126.77
(v) For provision of tents, sanitary arrangements etc. (These will be necessary till the construction of structures is completed)	10.00
(vi) Cost of purchase of 16 ambulances @ Rs. 36,000 per ambulance	5.76
<b>Total (a) Non-recurring</b>	<b>258.03</b>

(b) *Recurring :*

	Rs. in Lakhs
(1) For 2700 beds Staff, medicines, contingencies, etc. @ Rs. 4,000 per bed. For staff @ Rs. 2,200 per bed Rs. 59,40,000 For medicines, contingencies @ Rs. 1,800 per bed Rs. 48,60,000	} 108.00
(2) For 16 ambulances	2.48
(a) For staff (drivers, cleaners etc.) @ Rs. 12,500 p.a.—Rs. 1.84 lakhs	}
(b) For maintenance (petrol, repairs, contingencies, etc.) @ Rs. 4,000—each—Rs. 0.64 lakhs	
<b>Total (b) Recurring</b>	<b>110.48</b>
<b>Total (a) and (b)</b>	<b>368.51</b>

**दिल्ली में मच्छरों का उत्पात**

4546. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में इस वर्ष मच्छरों का अधिक उत्पात होने के परिणाम-स्वरूप बीमारियां फैल रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) दिल्ली के कुछ भागों में उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही किये जाने के बावजूद भी मच्छरों के उत्पात में वृद्धि बढ़ती हुई गन्दगी के कारण हुई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में और सफाई के प्रबन्ध में शीघ्र सुधार के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) :**

(क) राजधानी की कुछ बस्तियों में मच्छरों की वृद्धि के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में खबरें छपी हैं। आमतौर पर वर्षा ऋतु के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद शरद ऋतु के आरम्भ होने से पहले मच्छरों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने लगती है। वैसे, दिल्ली में स्थानीय रूप में कोई मलेरिया रोग नहीं फैला है।

(ख) पानी जमा हुए स्थानों पर जहाँ मच्छर पैदा होते ही हैं विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जोकि ऐसे उपायों के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं लावा निरोधी दवाओं का छिड़काव कर मलेरिया निरोधी उपायों में तेजी लायी गई। 1971-72 में इन कार्यों के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने क्रमशः 17 लाख रुपये और 5 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान रखा था।

चूकि स्थानीय निकायों के अन्तर्गत आनेवाले नगर क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया नियंत्रण का काम संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिये इन उपर्युक्त उपायों के अलावा नगर क्षेत्रों के लिए एक योजना स्वीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस योजना में लावार्नाशी तेल मुफ्त दिये जाने और स्थानीय निकायों के स्टाफ को बढ़ाने की बात निहित है।

(ग) मच्छरों के बढ़ जाने और गन्दगी, मल तथा गन्दे पानी को ठीक से निकास न होने के बीच घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध है अतः दिल्ली की तेजी से बढ़ती हुई आवादी और अनधिकृत बस्तियों में नालियों की अपर्याप्त व्यवस्था ने दिल्ली में मच्छरों के उत्पात की इस समस्या को और भी जटिल बना दिया है।

(घ) और (ङ०). राजधानी में अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में गन्दगी के वातावरण को दूर करने और मच्छरों पर नियंत्रण करना दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, रेलवे और सेना जैसे विभिन्न स्थानीय निकायों की जिम्मेदारी है। मालूम हुआ है कि इन निकायों द्वारा आवश्यक रोकथाम के उपाय बरते जा रहे हैं।

**Commissioning of Durgapur Fertilizer Project**

4547. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as envisaged in the Annual Report of 1969-70 of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited the Durgapur Fertilizer Project was to be commissioned by beginning of 1971 ;

(b) whether now after already being postponed for one year, the Project has been commissioned or not ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Durgapur has already entered the pre-commissioning stage and trial runs in some sections have also started.

(c) The commissioning of the trial runs was delayed from the beginning of 1971 to the middle of 1971 mainly due to (i) delay in the receipt of indigenously fabricated equipment, (ii) delay in receipt of replacement for some of the lost/short landed items of instrumentation, pipe fittings, valves, etc. from abroad—now expected in July, 1971 and (iii) constant labour problem at site particularly amongst the labour of the contractors and at the fabricator's workshop.

**Clashes between the Pathan and Punjabi Employees of High Commission of Pakistan**

4548. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of clashes between the Pathan and Punjabi employees of Pak High Commission in India has been reported;

(b) if so, whether all such acts conform with the norms of diplomatic behaviour; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India have protested against this?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At these are happenings within the premises of a foreign diplomatic mission, no action has been taken by Government.

**Talks held with Swiss Ambassador regarding Repatriation of Indian Staff from Dacca**

4549. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held with the Swiss Ambassador in New Delhi on the 16th June, 1971 and the modalities for the repatriation of the Indian diplomatic staff from Dacca and the Pakistan staff from Calcutta were discussed; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed and the decisions arrived at?

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

(b) The main points discussed were the arrangements for the meeting that is to take place between the former Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta and the East Bengal officials of the former Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta who have changed their allegiance to Bangla Desh. This meeting will precede the repatriation of our staff from Dacca and the Pakistani staff from Calcutta.

**Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi**

4551. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many members of Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi, who got themselves registered with the Society for allotment of 300 square yards plots, have been allotted plots of 225/200 square yards plots by the Society;

(b) their date of registration of Membership with the society;

(c) whether there any Members of the Society who got themselves registered for allotment of 500 sq. yds. plots, but have been allotted plots of 225/200 sq. yds.; and

(d) if so, the number of such Members and the dates of their registration with the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Ten.

(b) As intimated by the Society, the date of their registration ranged between 24-11-57 to 9-8-59.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Demand for Setting up of New Medical College in Delhi**

4552. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there was any demand for starting a new medical college in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ;  
and

(c) the reaction of Government there-  
to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPA-  
DHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The existing medical colleges in  
Delhi are unable to meet the requirement of  
a large number of students who pass the  
Pre-medical examination from the Delhi  
University in first Division and the over-all  
need for increasing medical seats in the  
country.

(c) The proposal for setting up of new  
Medical College in Delhi is under considera-  
tion of the Government.

Memorandum From Employees Associa-  
tion of C. L. T. R. I.

4553. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether C. L. T. R. I. employees' Association has presented a Memorandum ;  
and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPA-  
DHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Renaming of National Institute for  
Leprosy

4554. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.L.T.R.I. Institute govern-  
ing body had a proposal to change  
the name into "National Institute for Le-  
prosy Research" ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in  
implementing the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPA-  
DHYAYA) : (a) and (b). There was a  
proposal in 1965 to change the name of the

Central Leprosy Teaching and Research  
Institute to National Leprosy Research  
Institute, but the Governing Body decided  
that there was no need for any change in  
the name of the Institute.

On-the-Spot Study of C. L. T. R. I.

4555. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had deputed  
any higher officials for on-the-spot study of  
C. L. T. R. I. (Chenglepur) and if so, the  
proposals recommended by him ; and

(b) whether there is any solid proposal  
for the improvement of this institute in the  
Fourth Plan and amount allocated for this  
purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPA-  
DHYAYA) (a) Yes. A statement contain-  
ing the proposals made is attached.

(b) Yes. A sum of Rs. 19.97 lakhs has  
been allocated.

*Statement*

1. Revision of the scale of diet and provision of different varieties of vegetables.
2. Storage of essential day to day drugs so that there is no scarcity of these drugs.
3. White-washing and minimum repairs may be under-taken for the up-keep of the old buildings of the Institute.
4. The canteen should be inspected regularly.
5. The patients should be given two sets of uniforms and washing may also be done twice a week.
6. Provision of ceiling fans in all wards and blocks.
7. Construction of a Central Community Kitchen.
8. A sanitary block was recommended to be constructed with each patient dormitory.
9. Assistance to invalid patients in their day to day existence.



**Status of the Employees Working at  
C. L. T. R. I.**

4556. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the status of the employees working at C. L. T. R. I. Chingleput ;

(b) whether they will be considered as Central Government employees or employees of Government undertaking ;

(c) whether they are eligible for gratuity and pension and whether there is no provision for the same at present ;

(d) whether Government are extending these facilities to the employees ; and

(e) whether there is any Employees Association functioning in this institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b). Employees of the Institute other than those on deputation from the Central or State Governments etc. are for all intents and purposes employees of the Institute which is administered by a Governing Body. The question of giving legal status to the Institute is under consideration.

(c) and (d). The Employees of the Institute are entitled are entitled to Contributory Provident Fund.

(e) There is an Association of Class III and IV Employees of the Institute.

**भासी में हायर लनिंग एण्ड एकेडेमिक रिसर्च  
आयुर्वेद इंस्टीट्यूशन की स्थापना**

4557. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछरिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार विभाजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1967 में यह घोषणा की थी कि भासी में 'इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हायर लनिंग एण्ड एकेडेमिक रिसर्च इन आयुर्वेद' की स्थापना की जायेगी जिसका प्रचार प्रेस इन्कार-मेशन ब्यूरो और आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से किया गया था ;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो गत पांच वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सम्बन्ध की रूपरेखा तैयार कर ली गई है तथा उस पर होने वाले खर्च का इस बीच पता लगा लिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इसकी फिन्यान्सिबिलिटी में कितने और वर्ष लगने की सम्भावना है तथा इसे यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र स्थापित करने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार विभाजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) ;

(क) भारत सरकार ने भासी में आयुर्वेदिक साहित्य में उच्चाध्ययन तथा अनुसंधान के लिए एक केन्द्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना हेतु 1967 में सिद्धांत रूप में एक प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया था ।

(ख) और (ङ). राज्य सरकार, सर्वेन्ट आफ् नेशन सोसाइटी तथा सरकार के संबंधित विभागों से बराबर कर तथा उनकी सहस्रति प्राप्त कर इस योजना को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

**Survey for Drinking Water in Jaisalmer  
and other Areas of Rajasthan**

4558. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have conducted any survey for drinking water in Jaisalmer and other areas of Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The Special Investigation Division established by the Government of Rajasthan under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has carried out a survey for drinking water supply in the rural areas of Rajasthan including Jaisalmer.

Ground water surveys, investigations and

explorations are also being carried out in Rajasthan by the Geological Survey of India and the Central Ground Water Board (formerly called Exploratory Tubewells Organisation).

(b) According to the report prepared by the Special Investigation Division, the total cost of providing drinking water supply in the rural areas of the Rajasthan State by means of construction and repairs of wells, regional and piped water supply schemes, pump and tank units and duggies, is estimated to be Rs. 69.60 crores. The cost of works for Jaisalmer district alone would be about Rs. 64.39 lakhs.

The Geological Survey of India has so far completed systematic studies in the districts of Nagaur, Sikar, Churu, Ajmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jalore, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Tonk, Jhunjhunu, Sawaimadhopur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Jaipur districts.

The Central Ground Water Board have drilled 94 exploratory holes in the normal programme and 281 in the Special Scarcity Programme and have also undertaken a comprehensive project for the resource evaluation in Western Rajasthan with the assistance from United Nations Development Programme.

#### Mal-Nutrition Among Harijans and Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh

4559. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Harijans and Adivasis are suffering from diseases due to malnutrition in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have surveyed this Backward State ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to check the same and how much amount has been sanctioned by the Centre for the same during the year 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) According to information available with Government mal-nutrition and under-nutrition are prevalent among the Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh and about 80% of the tribal children suffer from mal-nutrition.

No figure is separately available with regards to Harijans.

(b) No such survey has been carried out so far.

(c) With a view to overcome nutritional deficiency, a special feeding programme is being implemented for children in the age-group of 0-3 years by the Department of Social Welfare since 1970 in Tribal Development Blocks, backward tribal areas and slum pockets in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh. In the tribal areas a sweet preparation of CSM (corn-soy-milk) either cake or barfi is given to the children. During the financial year 1971-72, this programme has been extended to cover children of the age-group 3-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers as well.

At present there are 2018 feeding centres catering to 68,877 children in tribal areas and 96 centres feeding 21,130 children in urban slum areas in Madhya Pradesh. The feeding centres cover all communities including tribals and Harijans.

During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 51.19 lakhs has been allocated to Madhya Pradesh for this purpose.

#### Small-Pox in Rajasthan and Gujarat

4560. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Rajasthan and Gujarat small-pox still continues as a major pest and these States account for 60 per cent of the total number of small-pox cases in the country ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) During 1971 (upto 19.6.1971), out of 7849 cases reported from all over India, Rajasthan and Gujarat have reported 3676 cases (46.8%) and 197 cases (2.5%) respectively. These figures are provisional.

(b) The following steps are being taken under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan :

(i) Vaccination, Surveillance and

- outbreak containment efforts are being intensified.
- (ii) More effective and less traumatic method of vaccination employing bifurcated needles has been introduced.
- (iii) Health Education and Publicity measures have been intensified to enhance voluntary acceptability of vaccination.
- (iv) 100% Central assistance is being given to all the States and Union Territories including Rajasthan and Gujarat for the additional staff and contingencies for the implementation of National Smallpox Eradication Programme.
- (v) Freeze Dried smallpox vaccine is supplied free to the States and Union Territories.

#### Persons Suffering from Leprosy

4561. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN :  
SHRI JADEJA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the latest statistics relating to the number of persons suffering from leprosy in each State ;

(b) the total number of leprosy beds in Government owned and Government financed hospitals and clinics as in 1960-61 and 1970-71 ;

(c) the factors responsible for the increase in the number of persons suffering from leprosy ; and

(d) the measures Government proposed to control over this disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a)

There are about 25 lakhs (2.5 million) leprosy patients in the country. The Statewise break up of these cases is as under :

State	Estimated number of cases (in lakhs)
1. Tamil Nadu	6.4
2. Andhra Pradesh	5.2

3. Bihar	2.8
4. Maharashtra	2.2
5. Mysore	1.4
6. Orissa	1.9
7. Uttar Pradesh	1.4
8. West Bengal	2.4
9. Rest of India	1.3
Total :	25.0

(b) About 28,000 beds were available in 221 In-patient Institutions in 1960-61. The need to increase the beds was not felt due to effective Domiciliary—Ambulatory methodology of treatment.

(c) The Survey of the whole population in the endemic areas has not been accomplished yet and 2.5 million estimated leprosy cases have not been recorded and put on treatment so far. After this is accomplished the second survey will give us an idea about the increase or decrease of the disease in India as the figures of the first survey will form our Baseline data.

(d) The National Leprosy Control Programme which was launched in 1955 by the Government of India in collaboration with the States is being vigorously followed. This programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 1.4.1969 and is in operation in 20 States/Union Territories. There are a total of 207 Leprosy Control Units and 1298 Survey Education and Treatment Centres.

Besides the above, grand-in-aid is also being given to 31 voluntary organisations to do leprosy control work. 5 Control Projects have also been got established by international organisations. So far we have covered a population of 82 million and have recorded 9,19,142 cases.

#### Discovery of new Contraceptive

4562. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new contraceptive has been discovered in Central Drug Laboratory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :** (a) Yes.

(b) Two contraceptive have recently been developed by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. The details are as under :—

(1) *Centchromane (67/20)* : This is a new oral non-storpidal antifertility agent. It is in the form of a pill to be taken in a single dose by the woman within four days of sexual intercourse. The compound is reported to have given immediately 100% prevention of conception in rats, dogs and monkeys. The antifertility effect is reversible as shown on rats. Studies on monkeys and rats have shown the drug to be non-toxic. The Pharmacology of the drug on human beings is under study at the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

(2) *Centrasquare* : This is a contraceptive film to be used locally in the vagina. The active ingredient is urea which is found to be spermicidal and without any local adverse effects. The clinical trials with this method have just started in a few selected Family Welfare Planning Centres at Lucknow and in Delhi.

**Loss to O. N. G. C. in drilling deal with an Italian firm**

**4563. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission have suffered a loss of Rs. 5 crores in the drilling deal with Italian firm since the contract was awarded to that firm ;

(b) whether no global tenders were called for to award the contract at that time ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action against the person responsible ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) to (d). In the year 1961 a large credit was made available by ENI of Italy, an organisation owned by the Government of Italy, to the Government of India to develop Indo-Italian co-operation in the petroleum sector. Out of this credit,

certain amounts had been allocated for contract drilling. Only the companies of the ENI group were eligible for the award of contracts under this credit. As SNAM was the only drilling company in the ENI group, it was the only company eligible for the award of the drilling contract. The necessity for calling global tenders did not arise.

2. In December 1962 and in May 1963, ONGC concluded two contracts for drilling very deep wells in Bihar and U. P. under the December 1962 contract and in the Punjab under the May 1963 contract. Under these contracts drilling was carried out during the period October 1953-May, 1955 in Bihar and UP and during October 1964 and September 1966 in the Punjab. Under the first contract two wells were drilled, one at Raxaul in Bihar and one at Mohand in UP. Under the 1963 contract, two wells were drilled at Janauri and Bahl. All the wells proved dry. The invoices for work and services totalled \$ 24,19,053.93 plus Rs. 68, 17,476.00 for drilling under the first contract (Bihar/UP) and \$ 25,01,886.09 plus Rs. 66, 34,059.89 for drilling in the Punjab.

3. On perusal of a report in one of the newspapers, the CVC and CVI had taken cognisance of the case. On receipt of the factual report from Oil Natural Gas Commission according to information with Government, they did not pursue the case further. The question of Govt. taking further action did not arise.

**Allotment of land to Military personnel on the Meerut-Mewana Road (U. P.)**

**4564. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether land was allotted to military-personnel by his Ministry under colonisation Scheme on the Meerut-Mewana Road, District Merrut (Uttar Pradesh) ;

(b) if so, the number of military personnel who were allotted land there ;

(c) whether Government have given possession to all the allottees ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) No, Sir,

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

**Applications for D. D. A. plots from middle income group**

4565. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to ask for applications from the people of middle income group for allotment of plots by draw of lots as was done in 1969 ; and

(b) if so, when ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Advertisement to this effect is likely to be put out in the press shortly.

**Training to Ceylonese Army Officers in Guerilla Warfare**

4566. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has offered to train Ceylonese Army officers in guerilla warfare ;

(b) if so, in which place ; and

(c) the cost thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) to (c). Government of India offers training facilities, including military training, to friendly developing countries as part of our programme of economic, technical and scientific cooperation with these countries. Ceylon also avails of these facilities. It will not be desirable to disclose the details of training courses availed of by individual countries.

**Candidates placed on Panel for Commissions in Army**

4567. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates selected and found medically fit for (i) regular Commission, through Indian Military Academy (ii) National Defence Academy and (iii) Short Service Commission in the last two years who had been placed on the panel of selected candidates ;

(b) how many of them were actually

sent for training and absorbed in services in each year ; and

(c) the number of vacancies of different Commissioned Services that arose in each year and how many of these vacancies were not filled during the period of each panel and were carried over to the next panel period and the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Provision of Drinking water facilities in Jatni (Orissa)**

4568. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Centrally sponsored scheme in operation for identifying the difficult and scarcity areas in respect of drinking water supply has been in operation in Orissa ;

(b) if so, which are the rural areas and urban centres in Orissa which have been identified for this purpose and the main features of the schemes drawn for those areas with the assistance of the centre so far ; and

(c) whether any progress has been made so far for providing drinking water facilities at Jatni in the district of Puri in Orissa ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :** (a) Yes. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Special Investigation Divisions there are one division and three sub-divisions in Orissa. The objective is to identify the difficult and scarcity areas of rural water supply and to prepare economic schemes and cost estimates for such areas.

(b) Based on available information 1,931 villages have been identified as scarcity and difficult water supply areas tentatively. Detailed investigations are still in progress.

(c) The implementation of the scheme is under consideration of the State Government.

**CORRECTIONS OF ANSWER TO  
USQ NO. 1451 DATED 7-6-1971  
RE : PLASTIC CORNEA  
GRAFTING**

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : In answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1451 replied on the 7th June, 1971, it was mentioned in the last portion of the reply that "the patient can now recognise faces". Subsequent enquiries have revealed that this is not correct. One of the patients, Shri Hazari Lal who was operated at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, was blind since childhood. His pre-operative vision was restricted to mere perception of light. Plastic corneal grafting was done on him on the 28th of April and at the end of 5 weeks it found that there were no signs of graft rejection and graft had remained clear. So far as visual improvement is concerned, it was only marginal. He can appreciate hand movements close to the face but this is not considered significant improvement.

The operation was not planned to restore vision. The real objective of the plastic cornea grafting is for the present to ensure the acceptance of the polymer by the human eye and its preservation as a clear medium. At the same time, there may be a marginal benefit in so far as vision is concerned.

It is not the intention to try these polymers on cases for marked degree of restoration of vision for the present. Further trials will be continued with a view to ascertain whether acceptance and clarity rate is statistically significant.

12.02 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE**

**Reported US decision to supply Arms to  
Pakistan**

श्री मानेवर प्रसाद चावध (कटिहार) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अतिव्यथजनक लोकमहत्त्व  
के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विशेष प्रश्नी

की ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ  
कि इसके बारे में वे बतलाव दें :

"राष्ट्रपति निक्सन के वैयक्तिक अधिकारों  
के अर्थात् पाकिस्तान को 3.50 करोड़  
डालर मूल्य के सस्त्रास्त्र देने का संयुक्त  
राज्य अमरीका का कथित निश्चय।"

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Government have seen the text of the statement made by Senator Church on July 7, 1971, that an estimated \$35 million worth of military equipment is still in the arms pipeline for delivery to Pakistan. On 8th July, 1971, a State Department Spokesman stated that "the average approximate figure over the last five fiscal years has been in the order of \$10 to 15 million a year."

Senator Church is a well informed Senator and has been taking great interest in the question of arms supply by USA to different countries. It is possible that his figure may not be far from correct. In any case, amounts in dollars do not give a clear indication of the nature and quantum of military equipment involved. Equipment purchased from certain governmental sources is valued much below the normal market price. All spare parts which may cost very little can reactivate deadly weapons.

Government shares the concern of all sections of the House about the continued supply of military equipment by USA to Pakistan. I would like to assure the House that our views on the subject have been conveyed in unequivocal terms to the US Government.

Government feel that supply of arms to Pakistan by any country in the present context amounts to condonation of genocide in Bangla Desh and encouragement to the continuation of the atrocities by the military rulers of Pakistan. It also amounts to an intervention on the side of the military rulers of West Pakistan against the people of Bangla Desh. We have left US Government in no doubt about the dangerous implications of such a policy on the situation in Bangla Desh and on the peace and stability of the sub-continent and the region as a whole.

श्री शानेवर प्रसाद भादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमरीका जोकि एक साम्राज्यवादी देश है उसने अभी कोरिया में या वियतनाम में जो अपनी फौजें भेजी या वहां पर जो हस्तक्षेप किया उसके बारे में अमरीका यही बराबर कहता रहा कि हम लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए, मानव मूल्यों की रक्षा के लिए और विस्तारवादी चीन के इरादों को परास्त करने के लिए ही वहां पर सैनिक और सैनिक सामग्री भेज रहे हैं लेकिन अध्यक्ष के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अमरीका बंगला देश में जहां पर ये तीनों फैक्टर्स मौजूद हैं—वहां पर लोकतंत्र को प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए मुजीबुर्रहमान की अदामी लीग पार्टी संघर्षरत है—लोकतंत्र और मानव मूल्यों की रक्षा नहीं करना चाहता जहां पर नरसंहार हो रहा है और पाकिस्तान के विस्तारवादी इरादों के कारण इतना अधिक शोषण हुआ है कि जिसके कारण आर्थिक असंतुलन पैदा हो गया है और वहां की सात करोड़ जनता पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ संघर्षरत है। ऐसी स्थिति में अमरीका हमको बार-बार यह आश्वासन देता रहा, बार-बार यह हितोपदेश देता रहा ब्यय पर खर्चा कम करो, आप रक्षा भार कम करो और दूसरी तरफ वह पाकिस्तान को आधुनिकतम हथियारों से लस करने का प्रयास करता रहा। इतना ही नहीं, अभी हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने अमरीका जा कर के भारत की भावनाओं से और भारत सरकार की नीति से अमरीका को परिचित कराने का प्रयास किया लेकिन इसमें कोई सफलता मिली या नहीं मिली, इस बात का रहस्योद्घाटन वहाँ के सिनेटर फ्रैंक चर्च ने किया कि राष्ट्रपति निक्सन के आदेश से 3 करोड़, 55 लाख डालर, जोकि लगभग सब 26 करोड़ रुपये होता है, के मूल्य के अस्त्रास्त्र पाकिस्तान को भेजे जा रहे हैं। दो जहाज पहले पाकिस्तान को भेजे जा चुके हैं, धूल: और भेजे जा रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, 1972 के वित्तीय वर्ष में अमरीका ने जो अस्त्र देशों को अस्त्र सहायता या इस प्रकार की अन्य

सहायता की योजना बनाई है उसमें सबसे अधिक राशि, लगभग 52 करोड़ डालर की सैनिक सामग्री पाकिस्तान को दी जाएगी। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, सारा सदन आज अंधेरे में है कि अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति निक्सन के विशेष दूत हेनरी किसिंगर भारत आये और उन्होंने भारत के प्रधान मन्त्री, विदेश मन्त्री, रक्षा मन्त्री और यहां तक कि आर्मी के प्रधान सेनापति से भी बातचीत की लेकिन इसको अन्धकार में रखा गया है, आज सारा सदन और देश इस बात से अनभिज्ञ है कि क्या हेनरी किसिंगर ने यहां पर आ करके भारत सरकार को किसी प्रकार का आश्वासन दिया है कि भविष्य में हम इस प्रकार का काम नहीं करेंगे? या बंगला देश की समस्या के लिए, वहां पर स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम की भावना के अनुकूल हम पाकिस्तान के ऊपर कोई दबाव डालेंगे? क्या इस प्रकार की कोई बातें उन्होंने कही हैं?

दूसरी बात मैं विदेश मन्त्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका की जो भारत विरोधी नीति रही है, जिस प्रकार से वह पाकिस्तान में अस्त्रास्त्र का भन्सार लगाकर भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरे में डालना चाहता है, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या हम विदेश मन्त्री से आशा करें और मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका अगर अस्त्रास्त्र देकर हमारी स्वतंत्रता के ऊपर आघात पहुँचाना चाहता है, हमारे देश की एकता और एकात्मता के खिलाफ अगर कदम उठाने की साजिश करता है तो क्या हम अमरीका से किसी प्रकार का अनुदान नहीं लेने चाहें उसके लिए हमें भले ही वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़े और हो सकता है कि हमारी विकास की गति धीमी चले परन्तु उससे एक बात अवश्य होगी कि हम आत्मनिर्भर बनेंगे और दुनिया के सामने एक सम्मानित राष्ट्र के रूप में निखरेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, अभी तक तो अमरीका पाकिस्तान की अस्त्रास्त्रों की

आपूर्ति करता था लेकिन सन्डे टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में 10 तारीख को एक न्यूज प्रकाशित हुई है जिसमें वहाँ के सिनेटर ट्वनी, मैं उनको घम्य-बाद देना चाहता हूँ, ने एक रहस्योद्घाटन किया है और वह यह है कि अभी तक तो केवल शस्त्रास्त्र दिए जा रहे थे लेकिन अब अमरीका के जहाज जोकि अन्न लेकर करीबी बन्दरगाह पर आते हैं वे जहाज पाकिस्तानी फौज को लेकर षटगांव में, ढाका में पहुंचाते हैं। इस प्रकार से अमरीका प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बंगला देश में जो स्वातंत्र्य आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसकी दबाने के लिए मैदान में आ गया है। क्या भारत सरकार उसकी इस मनोवृत्ति के खिलाफ, क्या भारत सरकार उसकी इस नीति के खिलाफ, या उसने इस प्रकार से जो हमको खेड़ा है या हमारी भावना पर आघात पहुंचाया है, इसके लिए कोई कारगर कदम उठायेगी।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I agree with the first part of his speech in which he has analysed the situation and voiced the concern of the county and of the House about the continued supply of arms by the US Government to Pakistan. At the end, he has asked two or three specific questions to which I will confine my replies.

First of all, he asked whether any assurance that the US would not supply arms to Pakistan was given by Dr. Kissinger when he was here in Delhi. I would like to say that Dr. Kissinger was on a fact-finding mission and he did not give any assurance of that type.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Did he ask for any such assurance ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have asked at a level much higher than Dr. Kissinger's for such an assurance, but it is not forthcoming.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What kind of facts did he find out here ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH ; It is for him to answer, not for me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Did

the Minister acquaint the House with the dialogue ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The second question was whether Dr. Kissinger had said that he would exercise any pressure on Pakistan to discontinue the military action in Bangla Desh.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Is the Minister satisfied ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am not satisfied at all.

This matter had been taken up very strongly by us with the US Government in Washington, and they have been saying that they would take the matter up with Pakistan, but we will not accept it unless there is any result. On the other hand, the atrocities in Bangla Desh continue and as I told Shri P. K. Deo, I am not at all satisfied with whatever action might have been taken in this respect by the US Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Are you satisfied with your own action, the action you are taking about Bangla Desh ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like such interruptions.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We can defer that. What we are discussing today is something different.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister need not pay attention to him.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I agree that the US policy to arm Pakistan dating back to the year 1954 is the main source of building up the military potential of Pakistan. From 1954 to 1965, military equipment worth 1,700 to 2,000 million dollars has reached Pakistan from US sources. That has enabled her to build up her military potential, and the continuation of the current supply, particularly after the military action in Bangla Desh, is something which is of great concern to us, in view of the fact that several countries have stopped the supply of all arms to Pakistan after events in Bangla Desh took the turn they have.

We have, therefore, been constantly pressing the United States Government to



[Shri Swaran Singh]

give up their plan of continued supply of arms to Pakistan even though the licences for these might have been issued earlier to 25th March when the military action in Pakistan started, but we have not succeeded.

About the statement by Senator Tunney to which the hon. Member referred, we have been informed by the U.S. Embassy today that no U.S. flag ship was carrying Pakistani troops. This is what they have told us today.

AN HON. MEMBER : They may deny it tomorrow.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If they deny it tomorrow, I will make that known tomorrow. This is the statement they make now.

श्री फूल बन्द बर्बा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने विदेश मंत्री जी का बक्तव्य बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना और उसको सुनने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि हमारी सरकार कुछ तथ्य छिपाना चाहती है, वास्तविकता को सबन के आगे लाना नहीं चाहती है।

जहाँ तक दुनिया के बड़े देशों का सवाल है, दुनिया का कोई भी बड़ा देश यह नहीं चाहता कि भारतवर्ष एक शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र के रूप में दुनिया के सामने खड़ा हो। और यही रवैया बगला देश की समस्या के मामले में अमरीका का रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बक्तव्य में कहा है 35 मिलियन डालर की पाकिस्तान की सहायता देने की बात सीनेटर चर्च में अमरीकन सीनेट में कही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह सत्य है अथवा नहीं है ? और इसकी लोज-बीन के लिए हमारे वृतावास ने कोई विशेष प्रयत्न किया भी है कि नहीं। और मंत्री जी ने अपने बक्तव्य में स्वीकार किया है कि यह ठीक के करीब है। मंत्री महोदय अपने काम में काफी रुचि रखते हैं इसलिए मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में कितनी सहायता दी गई ? 35 मिलियन डालर की सहायता के आंकड़े सही हैं, अथवा गलत हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब संसद का सत्र था है और अमरीका से श्री निकसन के सलाहकार, श्री किंसिजर यहाँ पर आये थे तो उनसे चर्चा के दौरान सबन को विश्वास में क्यों नहीं लिया गया ? सबन को अंधेरे में रखा गया ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि अमरीका का जो इस प्रकार का भारत विरोधी रवैया है उसके विरोध स्वरूप हम अमरीका स्थित भारतीय राजदूत को वापस बुलाने के लिए तैयार हैं क्या ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that the figure of 35 million dollars given in Senator Church's statement appears to be nearer the correct figure. I hesitate to say so because this may be revised upwards by the United States as they have been giving different figures from time to time. To be quite candid to the House I cannot give the exact figure because even the United States spokesmen have been changing their figures from time to time.

About the second question, I have already stated that the United States Embassy have told us that American flag ships have not been used for transporting Pakistani troops.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : What is your information ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have no information to the contrary.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They may use the vessels of other countries to carry grains to Pakistan, and those vessels can carry troops. Why this emphasis on flag ships ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The question was based on Senator Tunney's statement which was about American ships ?

About the talks that took place between Dr. Kissinger and the Government of India's Ministers, including the Prime Minister, myself and the Defence Minister, I have al-

ready told the House that he is an adviser of the President of the United States. As such he may advise the President but he is not the policy-maker himself. There was an exchange of views and an exchange of information. There is no question of keeping the House in the dark because normally on anything that is talked with foreign representatives no statement giving all the details are made, unless there is anything of high importance. It is not customary, nor is it in our interest that we should publicise everything that takes place at the diplomatic level.

The last part of his speech contained a suggestion ; we have no intention of adopting that suggestion.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य सुन कर मुझे रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर का एक महत्वपूर्ण वाक्य याद आ गया :

We read the world wrong and say that it deceives us.

वास्तव में अमरीका हो, रूस हो या बड़ी ताकतें हों, उन का रवैया अपने देश के बारे में क्या है यह छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। अमरीका में प्रजातन्त्र है इस लिए सेनेटर्स बोलते हैं, रूस जैसे कम्युनिस्ट देश में प्रजातन्त्र न होने की वजह से बोरी छिपे क्या होता है उसका पता नहीं लग सकता। 1954 में जब अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का निर्णय किया सिघाटो और सेन्टो के मेम्बर के नाते, तब कम से कम एक बहाना था।

It is a sort of a fig leaf to oppose communism.

1954 में कम से कम यह बात कही जा सकती थी, किन्तु 1965 के बाद जब कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्री रूस, कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्री चाइना, पाकिस्तान को मदद दे रहे हैं और अमरीकी हथियारों का प्रयोग भारत के खिलाफ हुआ तब वह बहाना भी नहीं रहा। सारे देश पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहे हैं और स्वयम् मन्त्री महोदय बूम कर भाये, जयप्रकाश नारायण जी भी बूम कर भाये हैं और दोगो का निष्कर्ष यही है कि जो

दुनिया के बड़े देश कहलाते हैं : इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस, अमरीका, रूस, चीन आदि, वह कोई भी इस बंगला देश के मामले में पाकिस्तान पर दबाव डाल कर जो शरणाधीन भाये हैं वह लौट जायें ऐसी परिस्थिति का निर्माण करने में सहायता देना तो दूर रहा :

They are exacerbating the situation.

यह स्वयम् वहाँ के सेनेटर का कहना है।

यह जो सारा स्टेटमेंट है उसका निचोड़ यही है कि :

"We have left the United States Government in no doubt about the dangerous implications of such a policy on the situation in Bangla Desh".

But the Minister has left us also in doubt about the explosive situation.

यानी शरणाधीन लोगों के वापस जाने की दृष्टि से जो हमारे सुझाव हैं बंगला देश को मान्यता देने और उनको सहायता देने के वह आपको मञ्जूर नहीं है, यह बात समझ में आ गई, किन्तु दुनिया के देशों की दबाव डाल कर वह वापस जायें ऐसी परिस्थिति निर्माण करने की कोई इच्छा भी उनकी नहीं है। यही नहीं, दस दिन पहले मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है जिस में बतलाया गया है कि आठ नौ साल के लड़के लड़कियाँ हंगर मार्च में हिस्सा ले रही हैं और जगह-जगह जा कर चन्दा इकट्ठा कर रही हैं। वह सारा चन्दा लाहौर भेजा गया है इस विचार से कि बंगला देश में अचामी लीग ने जो लिचु-एशन पैदा की है उसमें पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के लोग ही रिप्यूजी बन गये हैं। उनके लिए अमरीका में पैसा इकट्ठा हो रहा है और वह वहाँ जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है ?

अमरीका का जो रवैया है उस के देखने के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ It will not do simply to express our concern.

यह सब कुछ होने के बाद हम क्या करना चाहते हैं ? अगर हमारा सुझाव मान्य नहीं है

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कि पाकिस्तान में सिंचुएशन किस तरह से नार्मल हो कि शरणार्थी वापस जायें तो फिर इस दिशा में सरकार का ठोस कदम क्या है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, in the first part of his opening statement, he tried to equate the United States and the USSR in the matter of supply of arms. I would like to say categorically that he cannot do that, because, whereas the United States Government have clearly said that they are not stopping the supply of arms to Pakistan even after the happenings in Bangla Desh, the USSR Government and their spokesmen have made clear statements that they have not supplied any arms or even spares to Pakistan particularly after April, 1970. That is the latest statement that they have made.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : They are treating India and Pakistan on the same footing. It has appeared even in today's papers.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : How is that on the same footing in the matter on supply of arms ? (Interruption).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे रहे हैं तब इस तरह से आपस में बात नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : His second question also suffers from a somewhat similar complex because he has tried to say that perhaps in 1954, the United States had some excuse to supply arms to Pakistan on the ground that it was meant to check communism. He might have been taken in by that, but we had never been taken in by that argument, because we knew fully well that the tanks and several other types of equipment that the United States was supplying to Pakistan could never be used against communism. We knew that the only place where they could be used was perhaps the Indo-Gangetic plain against India. So we had never any doubt, and I do not see as to why the hon. Member has laboured this point and said that this was perhaps an excuse in 1954 which apparently he appears to gulp. I would warn him that he should not adopt that attitude. We knew that in

1954, these arms were supplied to Pakistan against us, and the same policy continues. So, there was no question of any valid excuse in 1954, as there is none today, except their own desire, as they say, to continue to give support to Pakistan in the matter of military equipment.

He has ultimately asked as to what are our plans in relation to Bangla Desh. This question relates to the supply of arms. We had a whole day's debate on Bangla Desh, and I do not intend to repeat my speech.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से हमारे विदेश मंत्री वाशिंगटन की यात्रा करके लौटे हैं प्रति दिन अमरीका सरकार की नीति के बारे में ऐसे तथ्यों का उद्घाटन हो रहा है जो भारत के लिये एक चक्के की तरह से है । मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि यह विदेश मन्त्री के प्रवास का परिणाम है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि यह बात बड़ी सफाई से हमारे विदेश मन्त्री को मान लेनी चाहिए कि वह वाशिंगटन को प्रभावित करने में विफल रहे हैं । जब वह वाशिंगटन से लौट कर आये तक पालम हवाई अड्डे पर बड़े खुश थे । उनकी खुशी से हम भी सांझीदार थे । उन्होंने यह भाववासन दिलाया कि अमरीका की नीति बदल गई है, फिर पता लगा कि जहाज जा रहे हैं । पहले दो जहाज और फिर तीन जहाज और फिर पांच जहाज । आज कहा जा रहा है कि पाइप लाइन में जितनी मरब है वह सब पहुँचेगी । पता नहीं पाइप लाइन कितनी लम्बी है । यह भी पता नहीं लगता कि उस पाइप लाइन में कितने हथियार हैं, कितने पुर्जे हैं । अमरीका के सेंनेटरों के वक्तव्यों से यह सब पता लगता जा रहा है और इसके लिए हमें उनको बर्बाद भी देनी चाहिये लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ हमें अपने दूतावास को भी अधिक सक्रिय करने की आवश्यकता है । सेंनेटर चर्च में जो कुछ कहा है न्यू यार्क टाइम्स ने उसकी पुष्टि की है । मैं विदेश मन्त्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह

सच है कि अमरीका के स्टेट डिपार्टमेंट ने, डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने राष्ट्रपति को शिफारिश की थी कि इस समय पाकिस्तान को कोई हथियार न दिये जायें लेकिन राष्ट्रपति निक्सन ने अपने ही स्तर पर इसका निर्णय लिया है कि अमरीका से हथियार जायेंगे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भारत सरकार का क्या कहना है ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने यह कहा है कि वाशिंगटन में दो सरकारें चल रही हैं । पेंटागान सरकार के भीतर सरकार है । शायद हमारे विदेश मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने प्रवास के दौरान पेंटागान से कोई प्रेमालाप नहीं किया और अगर किया हो तो यह सदन उसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहेगा । हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि 35 मिलियन डालर की जो सहायता पाठ्य लाइन में है, उसके प्रतिरिक्त अमरीका पाकिस्तान को और कितनी सहायता देने जा रहा है ? इसके बारे में भी क्या हमें सैनेटर्स के वक्तव्यों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा ? अभी खबर आई है और उसके साथ ही सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय के प्रवक्ता का खडन भी आया है कि अमरीका 1972 के लिए 5 मिलियन डालर हमें दे रहा है और पांच मिलियन डालर पाकिस्तान को दे रहा है । हम उनसे एक तिहाई बढ़े हैं । इसके साथ यह भी आ रहा है कि पांच-पांच मिलियन डालर के साथ-साथ ढाई मिलियन डालर की सहायता और दी जा रही है पाकिस्तान को । मैं चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मन्त्री महोदय सदन को तथा सारे देश को विश्वास में लें । प्रतिदिन समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ कर हम यहाँ कॉमन एटेंशन सूचना में यह कोई सदन की प्रतिष्ठा के लिए अच्छा नहीं लगता है । विदेश मन्त्री महोदय को एक ब्यारेवार तथ्यों का समावेश करने वाला वक्तव्य देना चाहिए । अगर वह इसके लिए समय चाहते हैं तो सदन समय देने के लिए तैयार है । लेकिन टुकड़ों में सूचना प्राना ठीक नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीकी सरकार के रबी और

इरादों के बारे में उनका क्या मत है ? मुझे उनके वक्तव्य के अंतिम परिच्छेद पर आपत्ति है । विदेश मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वे हथियार बंगला देश के नर सहार को और अधिक बढ़ाना देंगे । यहाँ तक तो मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ । लेकिन मैं एक कदम आगे जाकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश में नर सहार करने के लिए पाकिस्तान के पास पहले से ही काफी हथियार हैं । ये हथियार जो आ रहे हैं वे पाकिस्तान को हिन्दुस्तान पर कभी भी फौजी हमला करने के लिए प्रेरित करने की दृष्टि से आ रहे हैं । यह हमला कही भी हो सकता है । जम्मू काश्मीर में, राजस्थान में, गुजरात में भी हो सकता है आखिर इस समय हथियार देने का मतलब क्या है, अमरीका का इरादा क्या है ? अभी विदेश मन्त्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि हमें रूस और अमरीका को एक घरातल पर रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । लेकिन अभी आज के अलबारों में इस्वीस्तिया का समाचार छपा है कि रूस के नेता हमें भी कह रहे हैं कि धीरज धरो और पाकिस्तान को भी कह रहे हैं कि धीरज धरो । क्या यह भारत और पाकिस्तान को एक ही स्तर पर रखना नहीं है ? पाकिस्तान ने जो कुछ बंगला देश में किया है वह अकेले अपने नागरिकों के साथ अन्याय नहीं है, भ्रत्याचार नहीं है, उससे हमारी सुरक्षा भी खतरे में पड़ गई है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक सिविल एग्जेशन करने के बाद सत्तर लाख लोगों को हमारे देश में धकेलना यह सिविल एग्जेशन है और पाकिस्तान मिलिटरी एग्जेशन की तैयारी कर रहा है और ये हथियार उस मिलिटरी एग्जेशन में जो भारत के खिलाफ किया जाएगा, काम में लाए जायेंगे । अब मैं दो तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

पहला मेरा सवाल है कि क्या सरकार ने अमरीका को अभी तक कोई लिखित विरोध पत्र भेजा है । मैं लिखित विरोध पत्र की बात कह रहा हूँ जबानी जमा कर्ष की नहीं । कूटनीतिक

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

क्षेत्र लिखित विरोध पत्र का एक अलग ही महत्व होता है।

डा० किर्तिशर यहाँ आए। वह सलाहकार हैं। उनका काम सलाह देना है। गलत सलाहें भी वह दे सकते हैं। वह सलाह वहाँ देगे और तथ्यों का यहाँ पता लगायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमने उनको इस बात के लिए आमंत्रित किया कि वह थोड़े से रिफ्यूजी कैंप जा कर देखें। अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो उनको तथ्य मिल जाते। उनको लोगों के चेहरों पर भय और घातक की जो कहानियाँ लिखी हैं वे पढ़ने को मिल जाती और विदेश मन्त्री को उनको समझाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। अगर हम ने उनको किसी एक रिफ्यूजी कैंप चलने के लिए प्रेरित नहीं किया तो क्यों नहीं किया?

अमरीका हमें विस्थापितों के लिए सहायता दे रहा है और पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है। एक ही अमरीका के दो रूप ये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका के रवैये के विरुद्ध अपना रोष प्रकट करने के लिए विदेश मन्त्री ने कोई कदम उठाया है? विदेश मन्त्री के आगमन पर जो खुशी जाहिर की गई थी वह गम में बदल गई है और गम जो है वह आज गुस्से का रूप ले रहा है। यह गुस्सा इस सारे सदन में ही नहीं बल्कि देश के सभी भागों में व्यक्त किया जा रहा है। इस गुस्से को एक ठोस आचरण का रूप देने के लिए क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह घोषणा करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि अगर अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना बंद नहीं करेगा तो विस्थापितों के लिए जितनी भी मदद अमरीका देने के लिए तैयार हैं हम उसको नहीं लेंगे, हम उनको वापिस कर देंगे? घुटनों के बल रोगने से भ्रष्टा है कि अपने पैरों पर लड़ा हो कर हम लड़ते- लड़ते मर जायें।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The reply to the first question is "yes". To the second question also the answer is "yes". Dr. Kisinger said that he was too busy and

that he cannot go to see the refugee camps. Regarding his third question, rather suggestion that in view of the continued policy of the United States Government regarding supply of arms to Pakistan whether I can now declare that I will not accept any aid for refugees, I am sorry, I cannot make such a declaration at the present moment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विरोध पत्र लिखित भेजा गया है अमरीका को और यदि हा, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और वह कब भेजा गया है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, this was given on the 27th June 1971.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इसके ऊपर कम से कम दो घंटे की चर्चा होनी चाहिये। यह हमारे देश के लिए जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है। पूरे सदन की इच्छा है कि इस पर दो घंटे की चर्चा हो।

MR. SPEAKER : If the rules permit it, I have no objection to allowing it.

12.37 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND REPORT OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD. AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMD.) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—638/71.]

- (2) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 938 in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—639/71].

REPORTS UNDER BANKING COMPANIES  
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF  
UNDERTAKINGS ACT)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.  
GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a  
copy of the following documents (Hindi and  
English versions) under-subsection (8) of  
section 10 of the Banking Companies  
(Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings)  
Act, 1970 :—

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the period 19th July to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st

December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the period 19th July, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT—640/71.]

REVIEW AND REPORT ETC. OF HINDUSTAN  
HOUSING FACTORY LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING  
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on  
the Table a copy each of the following  
papers (Hindi and English versions) under  
sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Com-  
panies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the  
working of the Hindustan Housing  
Factory Limited, New Delhi, for  
the year 1969-70.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan  
Housing Factory Limited, New  
Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along  
with the Audited Accounts and the  
comments of the Comptroller and  
Auditor General thereon. [*Placed  
in Library. See No. LT-641/71.*]

12.40 hrs.

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1971-72—  
*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
JAGJIVAN RAM) : Sir, I was talking the  
other day about the tragic developments in  
Bangla Desh. The resurgence of sentiments  
for Bangla Desh after the brutal intervention  
by West Pakistan military forces had exposed  
in all its nakedness the colonialist design of  
the present regime in West Pakistan. It has  
further proved that the root of democracy  
is too deep and too strong to be sapped by  
a military rule of nearly a quarter of a  
century.

The people of Bangla Desh are manfully  
resisting the efforts of the Pakistan junta to  
suppress freedom and democracy. The  
terror which has been unleashed on Bangla  
Desh has stirred the conscience of the  
world. I can well appreciate the anger of  
hon. Members. The bravery and heroism  
of those engaged in this struggle is widely  
admired and applauded. The House has  
expressed its support and sympathy for our  
friends in distress. A significant percentage  
of the population of Bangla Desh has been  
forced out and has sought shelter in India.

Shri Viswanathan described this exodus as  
demographic aggression against India. Shri  
H. M. Patel called it an undeclared war on  
India. It is clear that the Pak Army is  
engaged in a ruthless genocide of the people  
of Bangla Desh and is in the process moun-  
ting a serious threat to our economy, to our  
society and to the basic principles which our  
Constitution enshrines. The values we  
cherish and the commitment we have made  
for our own social and economic develop-  
ment, are in jeopardy. Government are  
alive to their responsibility to meet this  
threat.

The House is aware of the intrusions  
that have been attempted by the Pak Army  
on our eastern borders. The House is also  
aware of the reports which have appeared in  
the press in regard to the preparations  
which are being made on our western  
borders, more particularly across the cease-  
fire line. Hon. Member, Shri Tombi Singh,  
drew our attention to the situation in the  
eastern sector. He mentioned particalary  
Pakistan plans to train and launch some  
Naga and Mizo hostiles for disrupting  
tranquility in this part of our country. Hon.  
Members, Shri Inderjit Malhotra and Shri  
Shamim Ahmed, desired greater attention to  
be paid to the defence of Kashmir and asked  
for vigilance against Pakistani infiltrators to  
be intensified.

The House is aware of the frantic  
attempts which are being made by the  
Pakistani military junta to raise new regi-  
ments, to conscript their youth and to  
procure military hardware, arms and ammuni-  
tions stealthily or through the agency of  
their friends in some countries. All these  
preparations are being made with a view to  
extinguishing the flame of freedom and  
democracy on this sub-continent. We hope  
that those who are helping them in this  
effort are conscious of their responsibilities  
and are aware of the purpose for which  
these death-dealing weapons are being  
procured.

We have had occasions to discuss these  
threats to our security in this House. I can  
only say that we keep on reviewing these  
matters from day to day and I can assure the  
House that vigilance has been strengthened  
all along the eastern and western borders,  
and every precaution has been taken to  
defeat all possible manoeuvres on the part

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of our adversaries. Our security forces have instruction to deal firmly with infiltrators and other hostile elements which may attempt to intrude into our territory. Our people on the borders, whether it is in Kashmir, Jammu, Nagaland, Meghalaya or anywhere else, are conscious of the stakes.

The brutal methods employed by the Pak Army in Bangla Desh have strengthened their determination to resist and defeat the Pak manoeuvres. The demand for the early recognition of Bangla Desh by Government has been reiterated by various sides of the House. We are aware of the felling in the country on the question of recognition of Bangla Desh. Our Prime Minister has explained Government's stand on the matter on more than one occasion in the House and outside. There is nothing to add to what the Prime Minister has said on the subject.

One thing, however, is clear. The indomitable courage of the freedom fighters of the Mukti Foj will ultimately succeed in establishing Bangla Desh. Reports trickling from across the border indicate how manfully freedom fighters are harassing the Pakistan Army. One guerilla, one commando of the Mukti Foj is worth many marauders of the imperialist army of Pakistan.

With the ever increasing activities of the freedom fighters, it is clear that the military junta will not be permitted to continue their exploitation of the people of Bangla Desh and perpetuate their colonial rule there. In their determination to establish a democratic order in Bangla Desh, freedom fighters have all our sympathy and support.

There has been insistent demand for improving our defence preparedness by Shri Indrajit Gupta and others. Many hon. Members complained that while the report of the Ministry of Defence has given details of the threats to our security, sufficient information has not been given in regard to the arrangements made by us to meet them. I think, if the details given in the report are studied carefully, it will be found that there is no cause for worry. For obvious reasons, caution has to be exercised in disclosing our strength and our preparations. I can, however, safely say that in every arm and in every role, we are more than a match for our adversary. The House has naturally not been apprised of

the enormous exertions our armed forces have made to improve their skill in the use of the equipment which has been given to them. Every effort has been made to enhance the mobility of our land forces, to increase the fire power of the infantry and artillery and of our armoured units. Our anti-tank capability has been enhanced by the introduction of missile units. New methods of weapon training and battle inoculation have been introduced. Altogether, the defensive capability and striking force of the Indian army cannot but cause serious concern to our adversaries.

It is true that Pakistan has acquired Mirage—III E aircraft. Our Air Force has fully taken into account the increase in Pakistani air power. The strength and capability of our holdings are superior to Pakistani acquisitions. Our fighter bomber squadrons have been progressively modernised. We have recently carried out a reorganisation of Commands in the Air Force. Operational exercises including weapon Meets are being continually conducted to ensure a state of operational readiness. Heavy repair and depot maintenance facilities have been modernised and augmented. I have every reason to hope that as a result the rate of serviceability of our aircraft will improve. The measures which have been taken do not merely increase the striking power of our Air Force. They also ensure the most effective coordination of air operations in support of actions on land and on high seas.

Some concern has also been expressed in regard to the strength of our Navy. It is true that Pakistan has acquired new capabilities in the field of submarine warfare. We also have improved our capabilities. Our Navy has now a submarine arm. Its anti-submarine role has been strengthened by acquisition of modern anti-submarine aircraft. The Navy also holds and operates missile carrying crafts. The dockyard at Bombay is being modernised. A new dockyard is under construction at Visakhapatnam. The Navy too has streamlined their provisioning procedures and maintenance facilities. I am sure our Navy is in a state of readiness to give a good account of itself.

Our anti-aircraft defences have been modernised and strengthened. We now have surface-to-air guided weapon complexes installed in vital areas. Steps are also being taken to activate our civil defence



[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

measures. The Central Government is meeting the greater part of the expenditure on these measures. A large number of persons have volunteered for manning civil defence services.

The possibilities of procurements from abroad are somewhat limited to us. But I would like to assure the House that we are not neglecting these possibilities. Our main reliance, of course, is on ourselves. Our ordnance factories and defence undertakings are working to capacity to meet the requirements of the Services. Several new types of weapons and equipments have been developed and are being manufactured. The Defence Research and Development Organisation has made a commendable contribution. I must take the opportunity to express my appreciation of the dedication of the workers in our factories and other production establishments and their response to the situation that faces us.

Our scientists and their associates in the Defence Research and Development Organisation are making commendable efforts to make us self-reliant in our requirements. While no country, except perhaps the United States and the Soviet Union, is completely self-sufficient, most advanced countries endeavour to develop a technological viability so that they are able to establish mutually beneficial relationships with other countries. Such nations acquire a certain freedom of action because of their ability to develop equations and engage in a give and take exercise with other nations. Such viability, or to put it in other words, the scientific, industrial and technological maturity, is called self-reliance. We are expecting that such viability or maturity will be achieved by our scientists and technologists, particularly those working on our Defence laboratories and establishments, at not too distant a date. I can only assure the House that we will not allow their work to be hampered for lack of funds.

The budget before this House provides for an expenditure of Rs. 1241.66 crores to be incurred by the Defence Ministry during 1971-72. I need not go over the details of the provisions for which the approval of this House is being sought to day. It will be found that the funds I am seeking are some what larger than those provided last year. A part of the increase is on account

of pay and allowances to enable officers and men to meet increasing costs of living. We have increased the provision for the purchase of plant and machinery for ordnance factories, for the procurement of transport vehicles and for the acquisition of equipment and stores for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Provision has also been made for a number of developmental projects and programmes and for alleviation of hard life our officers and men have to lead in forward areas. In submitting these demands, I have been conscious of the developmental needs of our economy and of the commitments we have made to our people I have sought to ask for only the minimum and inescapable increases in our expenditure. The House will notice that despite the increase in the threats our security, the proportion of the Defence expenditure in the total budget has declined at compared to the last year. I believe the percentage of the national income we devote to our security will also decline marginally.

I would like to remind the House that national security goes beyond deployment of Armed Forces or preparedness to meet threats to our borders; it is inter-woven with our national objectives, our national interests, and our national capacity. In the quest of national security, it will be Government's endeavour to take all these factors into account. I am sure our people led by this august House will participate in these efforts and lend their full support to them.

It is not merely security for the year for which funds are being voted which is the concern of this House. Several hon. Members have stressed its long term aspects. Emphasis has been laid on the need to keep abreast with times. The developments in the field of offensive and defensive weaponry are fast. At the same time, indigenous development of equipment takes 5 to 7 years and of sophisticated weapon systems about 7 to 10 years. This is why we have evolved the concept of a Roll-on-Plan, valid for 5 years at a time, and subject to annual review and elaboration. We have, in fact, to think in terms of a longer span of years. In some fields, our studies and projections already extend into early eighties. We are making efforts to introduce modern concepts and systems of management in the Defence Services. We are placing increasing reliance on specialisation

and are taking steps to set up and develop our own design organisations. The competence and capability of our scientists and technicians are comparable to those of their counterparts from advanced nations. We are taking steps to effect procedural and organisational improvements so that we could provide a satisfactory environment for them to contribute to our defence preparedness.

In this connection, I have noted carefully the wish of many hon. Members for our Defence Forces to acquire nuclear capabilities. We have discussed this matter in this House on a number of occasions. Our present policy is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In our view the possession of nuclear weapons is no substitute for our capability in the use of conventional weapons. I would like to remind the House that our military capabilities must be based on the advances we are able to make in the field of science, technology and industry. The House is aware of the position India occupies in the field of nuclear science. The House is also aware of the plans and programmes for making further advances in this field. The House, I am sure, will not wish me to say more on this subject or to lose my sense of perspective in dealing with it.

Apart from the defence of our borders, our Defence Forces have certain other responsibilities also. The House is aware of the responsibilities discharged by our defence forces in the past in a peace keeping role assigned to them by the United Nations on a number of occasions.

On April 6, 1971, while we were engrossed in our own problems, we received an urgent request from our friendly neighbour, the Government of Ceylon. Similar requests had been made by that Government to other countries. Our response was prompt. We agreed to provide all assistance that was possible within our resources. We made our helicopters available. Our naval ships assisted the Ceylonese Navy in patrolling Ceylon's coasts. Our personnel did not deal with insurgency; they provided relief for the Ceylonese personnel and assisted them in surveillance and patrol duties only. With the completion of their task, the small forces made available to the Govt. of Ceylon were withdrawn.

We have also supplied some items of equipment and stores needed by the Ceylo-

nese Defence Forces. At the request of the Ceylonese Government, we have agreed to provide training facilities to their officers. Our cooperation in this field, the House will be pleased to know, has been mutually satisfactory.

The Defence Forces have some domestic responsibilities also. They are required to go to the aid of civil power when such aid becomes necessary to meet the threat to our internal security. The Defence Forces do not relish these tasks. I am opposed to their services to be drawn upon too frequently. Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Samar Mukerji have made politically motivated observations. I would appeal to them not to make our Defence Forces subject matter of political debate. There is no question of the Army being used for protecting monopolies or for suppressing workers. They have, on exceptional occasions, been used at the request of the civil authorities and under their direction for supporting them in their efforts to maintain law and order and to enforce the law of the land against such elements as violate law and create a state of disorder and insecurity in society. It is the politics of violence and murder that has imposed avoidable strains on our army. I am hoping that in the context of the developing situation, attempts to disturb our tranquility and to weaken the determination of the Nation to make peaceful progress will cease and occasions for the use of Armed Forces in aid of civil power will be few and far between.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has also mentioned about the use of our Territorial Army for breaking strikes. I would like to make it clear that T. A. personnel are used only for running essential services in an emergency situation. It will be appreciated that minimum essential services have to be kept running in the larger interests of the society even in a strike situation.

13 hrs.

There is an aspect of domestic responsibilities which the Defence Forces discharge with great keenness. I am referring to the occasions when their assistance is called in by the civil authorities to deal with the consequences of unfortunate natural calamities such as in the event of earthquakes, floods and famine. There have been a number of occasions on which during the last

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

year the Defence Forces have been called upon to assist. The House will remember the desilting of the Ganges Canal which was undertaken in the wake of the Alakananda floods. Our helicopters have been made available to rescue individuals who have seriously fallen ill in inaccessible areas at high altitudes; they have helped to save a number of lives. On all such occasions, assistance is provided at the request of the civil authorities.

With your permission, I shall now refer to some problems of house-keeping, Shri Bisht and Shri Parkash drew my attention to the shortfall in the strength of the territorial army. The authorised strength is about 50,000 and the actual strength is around 43,000. A committee under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala was appointed to make a review and recommend measures to deal with the problem. The recommendations made by the committee are being examined.

I am grateful to Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi's interest in the NCC. He wanted this organisation to be controlled exclusively by the Ministry of Defence without the intervention of the State Governments. I would like to remind him of the observations made by the Kunzru Committee in this regard. That committee was of the view that the States which are responsible for education should take an active interest in all matters concerning the corps. The association of the states with the scheme has been very helpful and the States have taken keen interest in promoting it. The NCC provides a vast field for our young men and women in schools and colleges, for the type of training which will be of great use to them in future in whatever walk of life they may be. I hope a larger number of them will take advantage of this scheme so that it covers practically the entire student community in the country.

The NCC scheme is designed to provide facilities for our young men to develop character and leadership and to help those who wish to make Armed Forces their career. We propose to increase the quota for filling the vacancies in the commissioned ranks from the NCC cadets. The NCC cadets also get some advantage when they apply for recruitment into other ranks of the three services.

Shri Birender Singh Rao suggested the

introduction of compulsory national service. I trust that he is familiar with the national service scheme and the National Sports Organisation which are operated by the Ministry of Education. I would wish these three schemes to be better integrated with one another. These together constitute in my view a better alternative to the compulsory national service that Shri Birender Singh Rao has in mind.

From the point of view of the Armed Forces, it is not necessary for us to introduce compulsion. The voluntary character of our formations is a source of strength. A sufficient number of volunteers has been forthcoming to man the Armed Forces. We have had no difficulty in keeping the Indian army young. There has however been some gap in the strength of officer cadres. We have taken remedial measures to bridge this gap.

Some hon Members have made observations on the composition of our Armed Forces. Shri Samar Mukerjee said that this should not be based on caste and religion. Shri Mulki Raj Sani said and rightly so that the distinction between martial and non-martial communities is a myth. Shri Birender Singh Rao outlived the bravery of a company of officers and jawans. I also pay my tribute to them. He pleaded for the establishment of an Ahir regiment and also a Chamar regiment. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar on the other hand wanted a Himachal regiment to be raised. Shri Tombi Singh talked in terms of a Manipur regiment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : A Bengal regiment also.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : There is demand for a Bengal regiment as well. I am not unaware of the sentimental value attached to the regimental names nor of the value of appeal to past history or to regional affiliations.

Nevertheless, it has been the policy of Government to ensure that our armed forces are broadbased and derive their strength and motivation from their loyalty to the nation. I would like to remind the House in this connection that our policy is fully effective in the air force, in the navy and in the officer ranks of the army. An element of class competition, however, has persisted

due to historical reasons in some regiments of the infantry. Into those regiments also, persons belonging to other classes are now being gradually recruited. I propose to bear this aspect in mind in determining the nomenclature we adopt for any formation we may raise in future.

Our recruitment policy has already undergone many changes. Fifteen selection boards and 68 recruiting centres have been established in different zones so as to cover all areas in the country. Quotas of recruitment have been fixed for each zone. Further steps will be taken to ensure that opportunity to serve in the armed forces is not denied to anyone who volunteers for such service and is found suitable for it merely on the ground of caste, race, religion or domicile.

The interest taken by hon. members from all parts of the House in the conditions of services of officers and men in the armed forces will warm their hearts and encourage them to do their duty. We are a developing country and our resources are limited. Our officers and men themselves appreciate that we cannot do all that needs to be done for them. We have, however, attempted to make some improvements over the recent years.

Personnel serving in forward areas or at high altitudes or in uncongenial climate, are entitled to extra rations and clothing, special compensatory allowance, free conveyance for families, retention of married accommodation by them and postal concessions. Schemes of additional annual increments have been sanctioned for personnel who have reached the maximum of their pay scale. Interim relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45 per month for other ranks and officers was sanctioned in March 1970. In September 1970, an additional relief was provided to armed forces to the extent of Rs. 4 per month for jawans. It has also been possible to raise with effect from July 1971 the condiments allowance to troops to the level of Rs. 2.35 per man per month for units with a strength above 50 and Rs. 2.50 for man in other units.

A proposal to increase the allocation for amenities for other ranks from Rs. 25 lakhs. A year to 50 lakhs a year is under consideration. Pensionary benefits have also been liberalised, in September 1970, a scheme of death-cum-retirement gratuity was introduced as a supplement to pensions. The minimum for pensions was raised last year to Rs. 40

per month. The procedure for payment of pension has been streamlined.

Shri Braj Raj Singh complained of delay in the payment of pensions. I would like to inform the House that action is initiated one year before the date a jawan is due to retire. With a view to settle all pending matters, he is posted to the regimental centre ten days prior to the date of proceeding on leave pending retirement. He is also given four months leave and pension is payable on the expiry of this leave. There are only few cases in which verification is not complete before the leave expires. In such cases, anticipatory pension is granted.

A phased programme has been drawn up for the construction of married/separated a family accommodation for JCOs and other ranks in the army and equivalent ranks in the other two services. During 1970-71, nearly, 5,000 quarters have already been constructed for them and an equal number is under construction currently.

It will be appreciated that all that is possible within our limitations is being attempted for the improvement in the service conditions of our armed forces and special attention is being paid to the requirements of other ranks, that is, jawans. If everything that is desired is not being done, it is not due to lack of intention on our part but lack of resources.

It is the duty of officers to look after the welfare of the Jawans and to create a feeling among the Jawans that they are fully cared for. The officers are fully alive to this aspect of their duty.

Mr. Ram Gopal was good enough to invite my attention to the quality of rations supplied to troops. He is aware of the care which is observed in ensuring that rations are wholesome. The foodgrains needed for the troops are procured by the Department of Food. The stocks procured are inspected by Food Laboratories of the Defence organisation. I am aware of some occasions when it has been necessary to relax the standards prescribed for rice. Even in such cases, effort has been made to ensure that the wholesome character of the product or its calorific value is not jeopardised. If the type of complaints he has mentioned are brought to my notice, the culprits will be severely dealt with.

Some hon. Members emphasized the need for improving communications in the

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

hilly regions. Shri Parasher and Shri Pratap Singh brought to the notice of the House the difficulties experienced in their respective areas. There can be no two opinions about the need for opening up remote and isolated areas along our borders and providing them with facilities of modern means of communication. The need for postal, telegraph and telephone facilities in these areas cannot be over-emphasized. I shall bring this to the notice of my friend, the Minister of Communications. The Border Roads Organisation, which was set up about ten years ago, has rendered some service in this respect. This Organisation has constructed so far about 5,800 k. m. of new roads, improved about 4,000 k.m. of old roads and is now looking after the maintenance of about 7,000 k. m. of roads. These roads have made a tremendous impact on the socio-economic development of our border areas. I agree, however, with hon. Members that much more remains to be done for opening up inaccessible areas where lack of communications hampers the development of backward communities and their integration with the main-stream of our national life. I am having this problem studied in some depth.

May I, on behalf of the ex-servicemen, express to hon. Members their gratitude for the interest taken in their welfare? We have to keep our Armed Forces young. That is why servicemen are retired at a comparatively young age. Nearly 50,000 persons retire every year, out of whom more than two-third stand in need of rehabilitation assistance in one form or the other. Their training and discipline are an asset to the nation. It has been our endeavour to provide facilities for them to enter different civil vocations. Shri Chand Vakar and Rao Birendra Singh suggested re-employment of ex-servicemen in Government departments and public sector undertakings. The House will be glad to hear that a series of reservations and relaxations have been made by different Ministries and public sector undertakings and State Governments. A number of concessions have been given by the Union Government to facilitate absorption of ex-servicemen in their employment. For instance, 20 per cent of the vacancies in Class IV have been reserved for them. Similarly ten per cent of vacancies in Class III posts have been reserved for ex-servicemen. Age limits have been related to the

extent of the military service rendered by ex-servicemen plus a grace period of three years. Minimum educational qualifications have also been relaxed. Reservations have been made in All India and Central Services for ECSS/SSCOs, both in respect of permanent and long term temporary vacancies. Twenty per cent of the vacancies in the IAS and IFS have been reserved for them. Twenty seven per cent of the vacancies in the IPS have also been reserved. In Class I, the reservation is to the extent of 25 per cent and Class II posts to the extent of 27 per cent. A special competitive examination is held by the UPSC exclusively for EC/SSC officers. The age limits in their case have been relaxed and the prescribed age limit i.e., 24 years is applied with reference to the year in which the officer joins his pre-Commission training. Most State Governments have extended similar concessions for appointments to posts under their control.

The concessions for ex-servicemen were reviewed at a conference of Chief Secretaries in November last year. A further review will be undertaken this year.

Special arrangements exist for inducting ex-servicemen in paramilitary forces such as the Central Reserve Police, the Industrial Security Force, the Border Security Force and the Home Guards.

Arrangements have been made and procedures have been revised to make it possible for ex-servicemen to be absorbed into different vocations within six months of their release. The House will be glad to know that during 1970-71, job opportunities were found for 23,600 ex-servicemen.

Efforts have also been made to provide orientation training to ex-servicemen for improving their employability. A scheme for their training has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments. Under this scheme armed personnel will be enabled to join industrial training institutes six months before the date of their retirement and to continue their training for a further period of three to six months. They will be paid by Government during the period of training. Thus they will be imparted full-fledged vocational or technical training at these Institutes. I am hoping that this scheme will help ex-servicemen to set up small industries and also to provide disciplined manpower for our industries in the private and the public sectors.

The House is aware of the Special fund which has been created to provide finance on concessional terms to ex-servicemen for starting some business for employment. Such finance is available on an individual or co-operative basis. A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs was contributed to this fund during 1970-71. Thus a total sum of Rs. 8 crores is available in the fund to finance economic activities of ex-servicemen.

Shri Inderjit Malhotra made the useful suggestion for ex-servicemen to be settled in border areas. We have already been trying to do so. So far, it has been possible to settle about 140 ex-servicemen in NEFA and another 100 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A scheme for the settlement of ex-servicemen in the border areas of Rajasthan is under discussion with the Rajasthan Government.

The House is aware of the provision for medical care to military pensioners and their families. The scheme was sanctioned in 1966. Government have now extended the scheme to cover the provision of dental treatment and dentures.

Shri S. M. Banerjee drew my attention to a number of points concerning industrial and non-industrial workers in the Defence establishments. He is aware of the steps that have been or are being taken in regard to them. I am grateful to him for assuring the House that the Defence workers will do their duty and make their contribution to maximise the production of equipment and stores needed by the Defence Services. I have always held that in their sense of patriotism civilian workers of the Defence Ministry wherever they may be engaged are second to none. They will not regard any sacrifice too great and any work too hard when the national interest so demands. He has been pressing for what he calls a permanent negotiating machinery to be set up. I think he knows that the joint consultative machinery is doing its best to tackle these problems. I would invite him and the organisation he represents to contribute to the effectiveness of these efforts. He is always welcome to meet me.

The progress made in developing and augmenting production and in organising the production of the stores, the weapons and equipment needed by the Defence Services has been explained by my colleague, the Minister of Defence Production.

I will refer briefly to the complaints

made by Shri Shreekanan Nair in regard to the alleged discrimination in the matter of location of the public sector undertakings. I would like to clarify that sites for defence production units have been and are selected after a full study of techno-economic considerations. A full techno-economic survey has been carried out before the location for the new electronic factory under the B. E. L. was decided. A number of techno-economic criteria has been set up for this study. The suitability of a location in Kerala was considered. Judged by these criteria, the location in Kerala got a low rating. There has been no discrimination whatever against Kerala or against any other State.

Shri Sawant spoke about disparity between General Duty Officers on the one hand and Technical Officers on the other in the Air Force. The functions and roles of these cadres are different. It is therefore, inevitable that there should be some difference in the rules regulating recruitment, and pay and allowances. I would like to add that officers for the Technical Branch are selected from amongst engineering graduates. Officers of the Flying Branch have to be paid better because of the risk and strenuous nature of their duties and because of the shorter span of the active service.

Shri D. N. Tiwary drew my attention to the implementation by the Ministry of Defence of Government's language policy. I would like to assure him that efforts are being made to increase the use of Hindi in official work. I am keeping a personal watch over the progress of these efforts. We have set up an Official Language Implementation Committee in the Ministry. This Committee is headed by a joint Secretary. Similar Committees have been set up in Services Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations. The progress made by these committees is reviewed periodically.

It should be remembered that the arduous duty which personnel in the Armed Forces undertake at snow-bound altitudes or at places infested with health hazard or keep vigil in furious weather conditions is non-capable of adequately compensated. Any monetary compensation will be too poor a reward. The proper reward for such a service is the appreciation by the nation of the sense of patriotism which inspires the personnel of the three forces to undergo any risk for the sake of security of the country. I take this opportunity to send my compliments to all personnel of the Armed Forces

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

for the splendid work that they have doing for the defence of the motherland.

I am, however, not neglecting monetary compensations within our resources. For the first time, this question has been examined in great depth by Services Headquarters. The result of their review has been integrated by the Chief of Staff. Under their guidance, a set of proposals for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force has been evolved.

These, together with the relevant study papers, have been made available to the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission will also study the problems on the spot and examine individual witness from all ranks and all Services. It is my hope that as a result the Third Pay Commission will put forward some meaningful recommendations for the benefit of our Defence Forces.

A great deal, of course, depends on the morale of our Armed Forces and the quality of their leadership. I have visited our officers and men in the forward areas. Their morale and keenness leave nothing to be desired. The leadership which is provided by the Chiefs Staff and under their direction, by the Army, Air and Naval Headquarters, is of a very high quality. The House can put its complete trust in their ability and in their dedication. They have been and are fully prepared to meet all eventualities and to fulfil all the tasks that may be assigned to them. They are second to none in their sense of patriotism.

Shri H. M. Patel referred to some whispering campaign. Nothing could be more unfair to our senior officers. I would like to state categorically that these whispers are without any foundation whatever. The responsibility for basic decisions rests not on them but on me as the Defence Minister and on Government as a whole. Such whispering campaigns have nothing but sinister motive. They are carried on with a purpose. Is it difficult to guess the source of such whispers? No one who has the interest of the nation, of the security of the country uppermost in his mind will initiate or spread such rumours. Such rumours serve the cause of the enemy more than of our own.

Shri Samar Guha thinks I am timid. He wants the Indian Army not to bite but to show its teeth. I do not believe in empty

threats. (*Interruptions*). He should know that over the recent years, the teeth-to-tail ratio of the Indian Army has been improved significantly. If and when there is real need to use the teeth to meet the threats to our security, we shall not be found wanting. Shri Samar Guha is a student of science and as such I presume he is possessed of an analytical and disciplined mind. I am afraid he has not applied his own brain while speaking on the subject and specially when bestowing his kind attention on me and the officers of the Armed Forces. He has been wrongly briefed. At Agartala, I addressed a mammoth public meeting. Shri Samar Guha can see a brief reporting of my speech at that meetings in the press. If he visits, per chance, the border area Tripura, he may ascertain from the people what was the effect of my speech there. The analogy of the lion was given at a meeting of Lions Club at Varanasi. The simile was used in relations to capitalists and workers. Perhaps it appeared attractive to the Press and they published their own version. But I do not know what he means by accusing me of "not only misleading the country but the Government on the political issue of Bangladesh." He has not said how I have done this. He has not quoted any statement or any speech by me in this regard. I have been very discreet in making any statement on the subject of recognition. The Prime Minister has been dealing with that. This accusation is without any foundation. I would not mind accusations against me, though it is a matter of common knowledge that issues like recognition of Bangladesh or of armed confrontation with another country cannot be decided by an individual minister. It can be decided only by Government. Of course, in emergency, only the Prime Minister can take such a decision. Not content with accusing me, he has dragged in Army officers. Nothing can be more sinister. He has made serious allegations against high officers of the Armed Forces without giving their names. Whether he has full facts in his possession or has been wrongly briefed, it was proper on his part when he got this information to communicate it to the Prime Minister or to me so that appropriate action could be taken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : I never said 'Army officers'. I said 'high-ups'. Even that day I protested and protest today

also, I only said 'high-ups', which means other categories also.

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM :** Such whispering campaigns against the officers of the Defence Forces harm the interest of the country. Obviously, Mr. Samar Guha has been wrongly advised on this issue. I may tell the House that all these allegations are baseless and unfounded.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** who is his adviser ?

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM :** He is his own adviser ?

Sir, I have tried to cover, within the time at my disposal, as many points as I could. A careful note has been made of all the points that have been made by hon. members.

These shall be looked into and proper action taken.

It remains for me to thank the hon. Members for the interest they have taken in the work and life of the Defence Services. I would like only to assure the House that the resources placed at our disposal would be effectively used and to pledge that the duty assigned to us to defend the motherland and to repel all threats to our security shall be fully and faithfully discharged.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let me dispose of the cut motions.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I want cut motion No. 30 to be put separately.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will put Cut motions Nos. 1 and 2 by Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Nos. 3 to 8 by Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Nos. 9 to 16 by Sreekantan Nair and Nos. 17 to 29 by Shri S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motions Nos. 1 and 2, 3 to 8, 9 to 16 and 17 to 29 were put and negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will not put Cut Motion No. 30 by Shri S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion No. 30 was put and negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will now put cut motions Nos. 31 to 34 by Prof. S. Saksena to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motions Nos. 31 to 34 were put and negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5, 111 and 112 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below, Ed.]*

#### DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Ministry of Defence."

#### DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES; EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,42,50,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

#### DEMAND NO. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES; EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,52,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

#### DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES; EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding



[Mr. Speaker]

Rs. 1,63,30,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force',"

**DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,53,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

**DEMAND NO. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,85,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 112—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence'."

13.35 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**

**MR. SPEAKER :** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation namely, Demand Nos. 81 to 84 and 138 and 139, for which three hours have been allotted. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has suggested that the time may be

increased to four hours. I hope the House agrees to it. In future I am not going to accept the request for increase in time.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** The Demands of this Ministry were guillotined thrice.

**MR. SPEAKER :** In the case of the last Ministry the time allotted was seven hours but the time taken ten hours, an increase of three hours over the time allotted by the BAC. I feel that whenever there is any suggestion for increasing the time, it should normally go back to the BAC. Otherwise, several other business get dislocated. So, BAC are always of the view that there should be no change or departure from what they say, but that is happening every day. Now BAC fixes some time, House fixes some other time and the Minister comes out with a third suggestion for increase in time, I feel this is a bad practice.

Only Members who are present in the House and who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send their slips within fifteen minutes mentioning the serial number of the cut motion.

**SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA (Banka) :** At what time is the Minister expected to reply.

**MR. SPEAKER :** At the end of 3½ hours. I think, half an hour is enough for him.

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :** If you could give four hours for the debate, perhaps I could reply tomorrow in half an hour.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No; you have already got one hour more. All that can be done is to give 3 hours and 15 minutes to Members and 45 minutes to you.

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** My colleague, Dr. Mahishi, will also like to speak for about 15 to 20 minutes.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Do you not speak together ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : She is dealing with Tourism and Meteorology. She is the Minister of State and, I think, I must give her at least, 15 minutes. Half an hour will do for me, I have been guillotined for the last three years in succession and, therefore, I think, I deserve some special consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : You have been guillotined as a prince also. The parties have been allocated time as follows : CP(M)—10 ; CPI—10 ; DMK—9 ; Jana Sangh—9 ; Congress (P)—7.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : That is on the basis of three hours.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is on the basis of four hours.

DEMAND NO. 81—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation’.”

DEMAND NO. 82.—METEOROLOGY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,45,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Meteorology’.”

DEMAND NO. 83—AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,92,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Aviation’.”

DEMAND NO. 84—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation’.”

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,91,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay in Aviation’.”

DEMAND NO. 139—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,02,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation’.”

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda) : Sir, time is very short and we have many things to say. At the outset of the debate, I would like to state that we cannot agree with the policy and the attitude adopted by the Government in the running of this Ministry. There is much wrong in the basic policy of the Government. Aviation and Tourism are being considered only for those affluent section of the people who can afford to squander a lot of money for the same. Big hotels, like Ashoka and Janpath, and other luxurious arrangements are made

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

for them. But what about the common people who form 90 per cent of the population ?

Civil aviation service is a nation's pride. But under the present policy of the Government, the common people at large in our country do never feel that aviation is their own undertaking. It is now only meant for a few business magnets, its executives, Government officials, ministers, MP's and for the foreign visitors.

13.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Aviation is also a public utility service, but our common people never get any opportunity to enjoy the flights and services of our aviation. So, the fare structure of the air services should be reviewed and for the common people there should be scales in the fare chart. All small towns should be linked up with the service routes as far as practicable. Air services should be extended for carrying people of lower income group and our countrymen tourists to important melas, fairs, exhibitions and also tourist centres at a subsidised rates of fare. If we can afford to pay such huge amount for Jumbo and Boeing jets and other paraphernalia for a limited section of the affluent public, why should you not extend these little facilities to our common people ?

Under the policy of the Government the Department is following a very stiff and unaccommodative attitude towards its employees and various categories of staff. More often the Ministers and the management try to shield their defaults in the tackling of the labour problem under the plea of differences between the rival trade unions. But it is they, the management, that take the chance to mislead and utilise one union against the other and when the employees and the staff resist such nefarious tactics of the management, it takes a different course and the management switches over to a more stiff attitude towards the labour.

And that is why still now the long standing grievances and demands of the workers, technicians and the pilots are left unsettled.

As regards the trade union policy, the

employees have many times demanded that recognition to a union should be through secret ballot. We also place the same demand and want a categorical reply on it.

The C.I.T.U. has initiated and made a very clear declaration to this effect and all other unions excepting I.N.T.U.C. only, have accepted this policy. The President of India, Mr. V. V. Giri, is also advocating that recognition of the trade unions should be by secret ballot. But it is you, the Ministry and the management that are creating all troubles and playing foul with the labour.

It was such high-handed and irresponsible action of the management against their own employees that they in the last week of March, 1971, arbitrarily declared lock-out of the Indian Airlines suspended five leaders of the Air Corporation Employees' Union for leading "the work-to-rule agitation" to press longstanding demands relating to wage revision and other matters. The management also unduly threatened the employees and adopted victimisation measures against them. On the other hand, the Ministers and the management very often evade implementation of their promises and commitments.

Another burning example of the anti-labour policy of the management is this that following the closure of the Airways (India) Limited, due to the Government's decision not to fly into Pakistan's territory after that Hijacking incident, nearly 140 workers having served in the airways for a long period have become without jobs. It is now the responsibility of the Government to absorb them in the Aviation Undertakings. Repeated representations have been made to the Minister and a list of the retrenched workers has also been submitted, but the Government still keep its eyes closed to this urgent matter. So, I want to know what and when a positive step is going to be taken by the Ministry for those poor workers. In this connection, the fate of the workers of other private operators should also be determined and a clear-cut policy with regard to those private operators should also be announced.

Further, to mention the anti-labour policy of the Ministry, I would like to state that in the eastern zone, it has now become a practice that the period of overtime

services exceeds the usual working hours of the employees. The Management is pursuing a policy to compel the workers to undergo such heavy overtime duties without having any consideration for their health and safety as also the safe running of the air services. This practice should immediately be stopped. And for that, I draw the hon. Minister's attention to it. So, I want to know what positive step the hon. Minister is going to take to settle up all these demands of the employees viz. wage revision, overtime duty reduction and other matters relating to their democratic trade union rights and also the question of absorbing the workers of the private operators by the Government and, lastly, the demand for recognition of union by secret ballot.

Sir, the manner of acquiring the air fleets like Boeing, Jumbo-jets, etc. is very deplorable. Some private negotiations are made and contracts for supply of aeroplanes costing some crores of rupees are given to some favourite concerns of the Western capitalist countries. Rates are never competitive and open universal tenders are never invited for purchase of the aeroplanes of different types for our services. It reflects suspicion in the deal and a huge amount of money donated by our poor people is thus drained out. This practice should be stopped.

The Government is trying to import political consideration in the matter of deciding concession on 20 per cent levy to the travellers going abroad. Finance Minister stated that some consideration will be given in case of students and others. But what about the relations of lakhs of Indian citizens residing outside, say, for instance, 2 lakh Indians are now in U.K. Most of their relations are of middle class and lower income group families. What will happen to them if it becomes urgent for any of them to go to U.K. or to come back to India? And again, if those masters of tax evaders and smuggling racketeers purchase tickets through foreign travel agents or by their own agents outside India, and by that ticket travel abroad, they are exempted from the levy. This way, the purpose of earning will be totally frustrated. There is also an apprehension that this provision may affect the industry of tourism adversely. So, we want that the Government should announce a clear-cut policy and make rules for the same and place it on the Table of this

House immediately. Otherwise, the ruling party will use these concession facilities as a weapon for political consideration and other material bargain.

About tourism I say, Sir, that this Department is more concerned with the foreign visitors keeping in view the earnings of foreign exchange. But as per report, we find that mostly the visitors from Western countries are comprising the total number of incoming tourists. And for increasing a single number of them, we spend a lot of money in terms of advertisement, publicity, commission to travel agents, importing geisha-girls, constructing five star hotels, providing costlier arrangements for skiing, etc. But what is the net result? If we count the per capita income the result will perhaps come to almost zero. Now the foreign visitors are coming from a limited number of western countries. We may, in addition, extend the area in other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The people of those countries are not so fastidious about their luxury and amenities. So, this aspect of the tourism possibilities may also be thought over.

The Department's decision to remove Calcutta from the list for Tourist Scheme is arbitrary and motivated. It is only due to political consideration that you have taken such decision.

Sir the Tourist Department has provided in most cases no direct transport to the places of tourist interest and also from one tourist point to the other place. Our big railway stations or transport stand or the airport personnel cannot enlighten the tourists about the important places of tourism in India and the transport, lodging and boarding arrangements. We have no composite, comprehensive and authentic map of tourist interests in India and also no Guide Book. At the tourist sites almost in all places, there is no common sanitation shed, no urinal and latrine for the visitors, no cheap canteen or dormitory lodging system for the middle-class and common people. So these should be looked into.

Tourism is said to be dealing in human minds and bringing harmony and understanding between one State and another. But if there are no cheap facilities for travel for our poor countrymen, then how it will act to bring a better understanding amongst the people of various States of India? I

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

would request the Minister to think of his own country people also.

Lastly, Sir, I would speak about my constituency, that is Malda, in North Bengal. We have an aerodrome that. But no air services. Malda is still a place where there is no direct transport connection. It is the only business centres of the districts of Malda and West Dinajpur. There is fair possibility of having a good number of air passengers and cargo traffic. Malea is also a very good tourist centre. Gour, Adina, Pandu are the historical places in Malda.

So, I request the hon. Minister to declare that he will open an air service station at Malda and link it up with Calcutta-Siliguri and Calcutta-Gauhati air service routes. I shall also request to link up Balurghat with the same air routes.

In this connection, may I know what has happened to the construction of Calicut aerodrome and why it is delayed? Same excuses are given by the Government that land is bad; then why did they not find it before? I want to know when it will be completed.

About, Boeing plane service to Trivandrum to be introduced in October, if the timings are not changed, those who go to Cochin and Trivandrum will be delayed and stranded. I want to know whether a change will be made in the time-table. And what about Kovalam Tourist Centre? When will it be completed?

With these observations, I would finally suggest, Sir, that unless the source of the influence and control of capitalist-monopolist trend and policy at the top of the Air Corporations is removed, the relation with employees and the workers will not be improved and the services cannot be remodelled for the use and benefit of the common people of our country.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM  
(Coimbatore): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head 'Meteorology' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to establish the propose cyclone detection radar at Nagapattinam (20)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to change the timings of the

Madras-Madurai, Madras-Coimbatore flights so as to connect Madras-Delhi flight and vice-versa (21)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to select Madurai, Thekkadi Courtallam, Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu as tourist centres and construct tourist hotels there (22)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for constructing aerodrome for Tuticorin Harbour near Vallanadu or Kayitharu (33)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Need for opening short distance air services between Madras and Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris, Madurai and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu (24)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI  
(Patna): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop mountains along Gaya District as a tourist centre (37)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide all kinds of modern amenities for the tourists in Rajgrih (38)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by 100.

[Need for the development of Patna aerodrome (39)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce a night air service from Patna to Delhi (40)].

That the Demand under the Head

'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce an air service from Patna to Gaya (41)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce an air service from Patna to Muzaffarpur (42)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce an air service from Patna to Darbhanga (43)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of 'Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce an air service from Patna to Bhagalpur (44)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to approve the scheme of the State Government for the development of tourism in Bihar and to provide funds demanded by the State Government therefor (45)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop Rajgrih, Nalanda, Both Gaya and Vaishali as international tourist centres (46)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open a tourist hotel in public sector at Patna (47)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop Parasnath mountain as a tourist centre (48)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to run a big and fast speed plane from Delhi to Patna (49)].

That the Demand under the Head

'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to issue return tickets to air travellers on easy terms (50)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop the historic places in Pipali Kanan (Pipra) in Champaran district Bihar as a tourist centre (51)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop Motihari lake in district Champaran as a tourist centre (52)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop Bhainsalotan Barrage (Valmiki Nagar) in Champaran district as a tourist centre (53)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop Kumhrar in Patna as a tourist centre (54)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop Maner Sharif in Patna district as a tourist centre (55)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase tourist facilities in the country (56)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give adequate assistance to the State Governments for the development of tourism (57)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to curtail the expenditure of the Ministry by reducing the salaries of high officers (58)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the amenities for the non-gazetted employees working in the office of Tourism and Civil Aviation (59)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase efficiency in the work regarding Meteorology (60)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop the derogatory practice of making search of the Members of Parliament also along with other passengers before taking seats in the aeroplanes at the aerodrome (61)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to enforce sale of food-stuffs and other articles at aerodromes at the market price (62)].

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need to improve the quality of meals and refreshment served during air travel (63)].

**श्री शंभा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) :** जनाब डिप्युटी स्पीकर साहब, सैरोसियाहत्त भाज दुनिया की टेज-तरी तरक्की करने वाली सनघत हे, जिस के जरिये कम वक्त में और बगैर ज्यादा तकलीफ के बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी होती है। भाज मुमालिक की मईशत सिर्फ सैरो-सियाहत्त पर ही मुम्हत्तिसर है। कई मुमालिक में जाने वाले सियाहत्तों की तावाक बहाँ की आबादी से ज्यादा होती है। भाज दुनिया की सैरो-सियाहत्त से होये वाली आमदनी 13000 करोड़ है, जो दुनिया की तेल की सनघत से होने वाली आमदनी से दुबली है। बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए सैरो-सियाहत्त से सफ़्फा कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं

है। इस का करोग देने से मुस्तसिफ तरीकों से लोगों को रोजगार फराहम होता है।

अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान में सैरो-सियाहत्त की सनघत पर नजर डालें, तो शायद दुनिया भर में ऐसा कोई मुल्क न होगा, जिस में कुदरती मनाजर, मजहबी, तमहनी, फन्नी और तामीरी ऐतवार से इतने मशहूर मुकामात मौजूद हों। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में 1968 में सिर्फ 1,80,000 सियाह् भाये, जिन से 26 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हुई, 1969 में 2,47,000 सियाह् भाये, जिन से 33 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हुई और 1970 में 2,80,000 सियाह् भाये, जिन से 38.11 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हुई।

गुजिशाता दो तीन सालों से इस महकमे में दिलचस्पी ली गई है और सियाह् की तावाक में इजाफा हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा आमदनी दुनिया की आमदनी का सिर्फ 25 फीसदी से भी कम है फिर भी हमारे यहाँ सियाह् सिगापुर और हांगकांग से कम भाते हैं। सरकारी अन्दाजा है कि 1973 में 4 लाख, 1975 में 5 लाख और 1980 में 9 लाख सियाह् हमारे मुल्क में भायेंगे। इन को एकोमोडेट करने के लिये 45 हजार होटल के कमरों की जरूरत होगी, जिस को पूरा करने के लिये 280 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इस लिये जरूरी है कि इस काम के लिये मुनासिब मन्सूबा धनी से तैयार किया जाय, ताकि भागे चल कर दिक्कत पेश न भाये।

इस वक्त हिन्दोस्तान में सिर्फ 179 मन्सूर छुदा होटल हैं, जिस में 9659 कमरे हैं। 1973 तक हमें मजीब 10480 कमरों की जरूरत है। सरकार ने 5 करोड़ रुपया होटल डेवलपमेंट फोन के लिये रखा है, जिस के तेहत अब तक 6.9 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज मन्सूर किया गया और मार्च, 1971 तक 2.17 करोड़ रुपया नकद कर्ज दिया गया। इस वक्य हमारे मुल्क में 41 ओजिक्ट्स बेरे-तामीर हैं, जिन की

तकमील से 5480 कमरे तैयार होंगे, फिर भी 5 हजार कमरों की कमी रह जायगी। लिहाजा जरूरी है कि होटल डेवलपमेंट फण्ड के लिये मजीद 0 करोड़ रुपये जाय। खानी इदारों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा होटल तामीर हों ताकि यह कमी पूरी हो सके इस के लिये मुनासिब होगा कि इन की दिलजाई के लिये इन को कुछ सहूलियत दी जाय। इस के लिये बेहतर होगा कि होटल के बगलों पर वैंथ-टैक्स प्रायद न किया जाय। मेरी दरखास्त है कि सरकार मेरी इस तजवीज पर गौर करे और में उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस पर अमल करने से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काफी होटल बन जायेंगे। आज सिर्फ साहर बंकाक में जितने होटल के कमरे हैं, हमारे मुल्क में सब मिला कर भी उतने न हों। हमारे मुल्क में सैरा-सियाहत की दिलचस्पी के हजारों मुकामात है, मगर वहां पर कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। इन को डेवलप करना अजहद जरूरी है। चौथे मन्सूबे में इस के लिये सरकार ने 25 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं, जो बिलकुल नाकाफी हैं। सरकार कम-अज-कम मजीद 100 करोड़ रुपये फौरी मन्सूर करे ताकि ऐसे मुकामात को फौरी तौर पर डेवलप किया जा सके। इस के तेहत महकमे ने गोष्ठा, गुलमन, मनाली-कुल्छू, कोबालम-बीच बनैरह की स्कीमों की लिया है, लेकिन अभी भी मुल्क में हजारों सियाहत के लिहाज से दिलचस्पी के मुकामात हैं, जिन को फौरी तौर पर डेवलप किया जाना चाहिये।

सरकार ने 26 मुकामात पर सफर की सहूलियतें मुहिया करने के लिये 105 मोटर-मास्कान को मुफरिर किया है। बाज मोटर-मास्कान अच्छी बसों और मोटर फराहम कर सकें हैं, लेकिन इन की तावाद् बिलकुल थोड़ी है। सरकार ने ट्रांसपोर्ट लोन के तेहत 1 करोड़ रुपये मन्सूर किये हैं, लेकिन यह रकम बहुत कम है, कम-अज-कम 5 करोड़ रुपये मन्सूर किये जाने चाहिये ताकि काफी तावद् में मोटरें खरीदी जा सकें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि ट्रिस्ट ट्रांसपोर्ट इन्स्टीट्यूट को एक्सपोर्ट-औरियेन्टेड इन्स्टीट्यूट

तस्लीम किया जाय, अगर हम इस को इन तरह से तस्लीम कर लें तो इस से इस इन्स्टीट्यूट की काफी तरक्की हो सकती है।

हवाई सफर में हम इस बक्त 707 के अलावा जम्बो-जेट्स भी चला रहें हैं। एअर इण्डिया का बहुत अच्छा नाम है, मेरी विनती है कि इसे गिरने न दिया जाय। डोमेस्टिक फ्लाइट्स के लिये 7 केरेबिल, 14 वाइकाउन्ट, 11 फ्रेंचशिप, 14 एबरोज और 22 डेकोटाज के अलावा 6, 737-बोइंग खरीद कर चला रहे हैं। मजीद कुछ बड़े हवाई जहाज खरीदने की तजवीज भी जेरे गौर हैं। चार्टर्ड फ्लाइट्स का भी इन्जाम है।

एन्टरटेनमेंट के मामले में कोई अच्छा क्लब, होटल या रेस्टोरांट का इन्जाम हमारे यहां नहीं है। सैरो-सियाहत के फरोग के लिये जरूरी है कि तफरीही-महागल अच्छे और ज्यादा हों, इस के लिये अच्छे क्लब खोले जाय, अच्छे होटल और रेस्टोरांट खोले जाय, अच्छे थियेटर का इन्जाम हो, जहां फिल्म और ड्रामें दिखाये जाय, रेग्मूलर तरीके पर क्लासिकल और फौक गाने और नाच का इन्जाम किया जाय। बाहर के सियाह अमूमन शराब के धावी होने की वजह से ड्राई-लाज की वजह से भी बहुत परेशान होते हैं। अब चूंकि काफी रियास्तों में ड्राई-लाज को खत्म कर दिया गया है, इसलिये यह दिक्कत उम्मीद है, धार्इन्दा पैदा नहीं होगी।

डोमेस्टिक टूरिज्म के मामले में लापरवाही न बरती जाय। मैं इस मौके पर एक जेर आप की खिदमत में धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—

सफर कर दुनिया की गणित, यह जिन्दगानी फिर कहाँ,

गर जिन्दगी कुछ बाकी रहे तो यह नीजबानी फिर कहाँ।

अंगली जानवरों से इस महकमे का बहुत ज्यादा साखुक रहता है। अंगली जानवरों से हमारे मुल्क की काफी आसानी हो सकती है, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि अंगली जानवर



### [श्री गंगा रेड्डी]

शिकार और जहर की वजह से नार्पद हो रहे हैं। खुद डा० महिषी जी ने 18 अक्टूबर, 1970 के हिन्दू में एक मजमून में लिखा था कि जगली जानवरों को बेदर्दी से मारने की वजह से वे नार्पद होते जा रहे हैं। यह बात बिलकुल सही है मगर इस क्या इलाज है, क्या इकदामात इस की रो ने के लिये किये जायेंगे। अगर फौरी इकदामात नहीं किये जायेंगे, तो एक दिन ऐसा आयेंगा, जब बहुत से जगली जानवर इस मुल्क से नार्पद हो जायेंगे और उन का नामो-निशान तक नहीं रहेगा सिर्फ तस्वीरो में ही वह बाकी रह जायेंगे। एन्टीन जैसी दवाओं को खा कर भी हमारे खूँसार जानवर नस्तो-नाबूद हो रहे हैं। इस के बारे में वज्जारत महकमा जराअत, होम और कैम्पिकल्ज के साथ मशविरा कर के कोई रास्ता निकाले कि एनहीन का इस्तेमाल किस तरह से हो। इस के लिये कोई पाबन्दी भ्रायद की जाय और सलत कबानीन बनाये जाय ताकि कातिल को इन्नतनाक सजाये दी जा सके। इस मामले में काफी देर हो चुकी है, इस लिये मजीद ताखिर मुनासिब नहीं है। अगर इस में देर की गई तो मुझे खदशा है कि हमारे बहुत से जानवर खत्म हो जायेंगे।

सरकार ने संक्युधरीज के लिये चौथे प्लान में सिर्फ 50 लाख रुपये रखे हैं, यह इस काम के लिये बहुत मामूली रकम है, इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस के लिये कम से कम पाब करोड़ रुपये की रकम दी जाय। इसी मन्सूजे के तहत सरकार ने बाज पार्क्स को भी हाथ में लिया है, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि भ्रान्ध का "गोरे पार्क" इस फीज से महरूम है, उसके लिये कोई मदद नहीं दी जा रही है। मेरी मांग है कि आदिलाबाद का "कबाल" और वारगल का "बालाल" संक्युधरीज को भी इस में शामिल किया जाय।

भाप का इण्डियन टूरिजम कारपोरेशन ठीक से काम कर रहा है। ट्रेबल एजेण्ट्स की

मौजूदा तादाद जो कि 46 है, बहुत कम है। ये लोग बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, इन की तादाद बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। होटल मेनेजमेन्ट की ट्रेनिंग के लिये चार तालिब-इल्मो को बाहर मुमालिक में भेजा गया, यह अच्छा कदम है। गाइड्स की जो ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन वह काफी है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। आर्किलोजी डिपार्टमेन्ट के जो गाइड्स हैं, मेरी राय है कि उन को टूरिजम महकम के तहत लाया जाय। गाइड्स को दूसरी जुबानो की तालीम भी बहुत जरूरी है, उन के अन्दर खुशईखलाकी का होना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

इस कौम में पब्लिसिटी का बहुत महकम रोल है, क्यो कि जितनी ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी होगी, उतने ज्यादा सवाह भ्रायेंगे और उतनी ज्यादा आम्दनी मुल्क को होगी। दूसरे मुल्को में पब्लिसिटी पर ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जाती है। हमारे मुल्क में भी इस तरफ खास तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिये।

जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान का मुकाम आल्मी नक्शे से है, उसी तरह से भ्रान्ध की मुकाम हिन्दुरतान में सियाहत के मुन्ते-नजर से है और यह प्रदेश एक खास दर्जा रखता है। यहाँ पर बहुत सी नायाब चीजे हैं, जैसे—सालार जग म्यूजियम, फलक-नुमा, गोलकुण्डा, चारमीनार, नागाजु'न डैम, वारगल मन्दिर, भ्रदाचलम, तिरुपति, राम मन्दिर पीचारा वाटर फाल वगैरह। अगर भ्रान्ध प्रदेश को मुनासिब माली इमदाद दे तो ये सियाहत के मदान बहुत खल्द तरक्की कर सकते हैं।

इस महकमे के जो डायरेक्टर हैं, खुशकि-स्मती से वह भ्रान्ध प्रदेश से आते हैं, लेकिन इस काम के लिये भ्रान्ध प्रदेश को जितनी मदद मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल रही है। यह बात जाहिर है कि टूरिजम को उवेलप करने के लिये ट्रेम्पेडस-इन्वैजिनेशन की जरूरत है। खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि यह वज्जारत दी काबिज,

वमानतदार, मुस्लिम और बाजीक डाक्टरों के हाथ में है, मगर मरीज का क्या हाल है ? डाक्टर बहुत भ्रष्ट हैं, दवाखाना बहुत भ्रष्ट है, मगर दवा नहीं है, ऐसी हालत में मरीज की क्या हालत होगी, आप खुद भ्रष्टाचार लगा सकते हैं। यह वह महकमा है, जहाँ पैसा लगाइये और दूसरे साल ही मुनाफा लीजिये। हम बैकनी-जर के लिये तरस रहे हैं, जब कि यहाँ पर पांच सौ फीसदी मुनाफा हो सकता है। यह वैरमुमकिन बात नहीं है—अगर हम 200 या 250 करोड़ रुपया इस को एलाट करे तो अगले साल ही हम को यह रकम नफे की शक्ल में वापस हो सकती है।

एक नया सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि एक मास्टर प्लान तयार किया जाय, जिस में मुख्तलिफ मुक्तों को इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्लेसेज से कनेक्ट किया जाय, खास कर राजमहेंद्री इस मामले में काबिले-गौर है।

अब मैं बजारत की कुछ कमियों की तरफ नजर टालना चाहता हूँ। नेशनल डेवलपमेन्ट कौन्सिल की सिफारिशों पर अब तक अमल नहीं किया गया। डेवकन एअरवेज पहले हैद्राबाद में चलती थी, बहुत कामयाब और फायदेमन्द इदारा था, उस के मुकाबले इण्डियन एअर लाइन्ज को देखे तो उस का 110 भी नहीं है। इसकी वजह क्या है? बोइंग 737 के बारे में अफसर लोगों ने तबज्जह बिलाई, बिलकुल बेकार जहाज हैं, क्योंकि खरीदे गये, इस की वजह मालूम नहीं है। अब धायद उस की कमियाँ समझ में आ गई हैं, उम्मीद है उन को दूर किया जायेगा। हड़तालें जो इस महकमे में हुईं, उन की सजा हम लोगों को दी गई, 15 फीसदी किराये में इजाफा कर दिया गया। बैकनी सफर पर 20 परसेन्ट महसूल धायद कर दिया गया है, इस का हजारे बिजनेस पर बहुत ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस महसूल को ब्राबद न करे।

मद्रास का इन्टरनेशनल एअर पोर्ट दुनिया

का बदतरीन एअरपोर्ट है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ तबज्जह फरमायें। हमारे यहाँ केअरलेसनेस की वजह से कार्यों के रितीज होने में वैरमासूरी डिले होती है, एक-एक घन्टे तक इन्तजार करना पड़ता है। आखिर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को फिर याद दिलाऊंगा कि द्विरिज्य में आप जितना पैसा लगायेंगे, उस का पांच गुना दूसरे साल हासिल कर सकते हैं, इस लिये इस तरफ आप को खास तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

श्री श्रीमती श्रीमती (जमुई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय की मांग पर विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है। हमारे लिए एक गौरव की बात है कि हमारे देश में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के लायक इतनी सम्पदा है कि हम अरबों रानों की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकते हैं तथा अपने देश की प्रकृति, शोभा एवं इतिहास से बिहब को पराजित करा सकते हैं। हिमालय की गोद में काश्मीर से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार में बाल्मीकि नगर से राज-गृह बौद्ध गया एवं अनेकों स्थान हैं, हमारा ताजमहल है। दक्षिण भारत में अनेकों स्थान हैं, मकान है, इतिहास की सामग्रियाँ हैं जहाँ दुनिया के लोग आ सकते हैं। आते भी हैं।

लेकिन इस विभाग के लिए जिस नीति, जिस तहरत और जिस कुशलता से काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्रों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए एक स्वायत्तघासी सामबिधिक निगम की स्थापना से सम्बन्धित कार्य की देख-रेख का उल्लेख किया गया है। पहली बात तो यह है कि इन विमान क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से निगम बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। निगम बनाने से जो काम अभी एक विभाग कर रहा है वहाँ दो विभाग हो जायेंगे। एक निगम के अधिकार में विमान क्षेत्र की देख-रेख का और दूसरा सिविल एविएशन का होगा। और निगम अधिकारी कौन होंगे? ऐसा सुना है कि जे० आर० डी० टांटा

[श्री भोला भाँगी]

भी एक होंगे। इस तरह निगम की वेल्ड-रेल के नाम पर विमान क्षेत्रों के प्रबन्धकर्ता टाटा साहब जैसे व्यक्ति होंगे। ऐसे ही बड़े लोगों के हाथ में व्यवस्था बनी रहेगी। प्रलय से निगम की स्थापना करने से भ्रामदनी निगम की होगी और सार्च सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट का होगा।

दिल्ली, बम्बई और मद्रास अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्र पर टर्मिनल काम्प्लेक्सों की मास्टर प्लान तथा कार्यक्रम के नक्शे तैयार करने का काम पेरिस की एक कम्पनी को दिया गया है। तब अमरीका के डा० फुल्लर की सेवायें प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता क्यों हुई? क्या पेरिस की कम्पनी ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरी तरह निबाहने में असमर्थता जाहिर की है जिसकी वजह से डा० फुल्लर की सेवाओं की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई? डा० फुल्लर, इनकी कम्पनी फुल्लर एन्ड सोबो कम्पनी ने कहीं इस तरह का काम किया है? क्या यह सही है कि सेवा के लिए डा० फुल्लर को 60,000 डालर और इनकी कम्पनी को 60,000 डालर दिये जायेंगे और धाने जाने तथा हिन्दुस्तान में रहने का सार्च प्रलय। यह फिजूलखर्ची है और इसे रोकना चाहिए।

14.00 hrs.

विमान मर्दों पर हर साल करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वालों की सुविधा के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? खासकर दिल्ली में उनके लिए क्वार्टरों का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। सरकार को इस धोर प्यान देना चाहिए। स्टाफ में फौले असंतोष को दूर करना चाहिए।

मंत्रालय के उच्चाधिकारियों और सिविल एविएशन के टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट के बीच अक्सर मतभेद पाये जाते हैं। टाटा कमेटी ने कुछ

सिफारिशों की हैं। सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिये एक टेक्निकल कमेटी कायम की जानी चाहिए जो इस बात का फैसला करे कि कौन सी सिफारिशें अनावश्यक हैं और कौन सी सिफारिशें लागू करने लायक हैं। क्या सरकार ने इनकी सिफारिशों पर विचार किया है? क्या सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों के विषय में अपना विचार प्रकट किया है?

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के अन्तर्गत चल रहे होटलों के व्यवस्थापकों और कर्मचारियों के बीच अक्सर वाद-विवाद और झगड़े होते रहते हैं। व्यवस्थापकों की गलत नीति के कारण अक्सर कर्मचारियों को अपनी मांगों के लिए हड़ताल करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। अभी भी प्रसोका होटल के कर्मचारियों में असंतोष फैला हुआ है जबकि और ऐसे अधिकारियों को जो नियम के विरुद्ध काम करते हैं तरक्की दी जाती है।

नई दिल्ली में खुलने वाले अकबर होटल की सजाबट के लिए विदेशी फर्म को ठेका दिया गया है और इस तरह विदेशी मुद्रा बर्बाद की जा रही है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में होटल के लिए यह कर्हातक उचित है कि इस काम के लिये भी विदेशी फर्म को सजाबट का ठेका दिया जाये? क्या हिन्दुस्तानी फर्म सजाबट के काम को नहीं कर सकती हैं?

लोदी होटल और रणजीत होटल इतने वर्षों के बाद भी नुकसान में चल रहे हैं—यह बड़े खेद की बात है।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, उपस्थित मंत्रालय की भांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय अत्यंत व्यक्तित्व हैं, उनको धर्म में बहुत बड़ी भास्वा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी जिला बीड धर्म का क्षेत्र रहा है, बराबर वहाँ पर थार्डिंग, बर्मा, चीकोन और

स्वाम के यानी घाते हैं। यदि आप देखेंगे तो पीछे उनकी संख्या काफी रही है। बिजेशकर सारनाथ और गोरखपुर उसके केन्द्र रहे हैं। लेकिन इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा वहाँ पर जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी उसको न देखकर दुख प्रकट करना पड़ता है। बूढ़ धर्म के अनुयाई वहाँ पर जो सुविधा चाहते हैं उसकी व्यवस्था वहाँ पर नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं बलरामपुर गया था और वहाँ पर मैंने देखा कि स्टेशन पर उनके उतरने या ठहरने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज हर जगह पर होटल की व्यवस्था बढ़ाई जा रही है। मैंने गोरखपुर के लिए मन्त्री जी को लिखा भी था कि मंत्रालय के द्वारा वहाँ पर होटल की व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि बौद्ध धर्म अनुयाइयों के ठहरने का प्रबन्ध हो सके और उनकी ज्वाइस का खाना मिल सके। वहाँ पर उनके घूमने के लिए भी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। लजरी टैक्सी और ट्रिस्ट कार का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इस प्रकार से बौद्ध धर्म वालों के लिए जो वहाँ पर क्षेत्र है उनकी उपेक्षा की गई है। मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह से आपने इस विभाग को बढ़ाया है, इस देश की भ्रामदनी को बढ़ाया है उसी तरह से यदि आपका ध्यान इन क्षेत्रों की तरफ जायेगा तो आपके मंत्रालय का वैभव भी बढ़ेगा और हमारे जो क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ के लोगों को भ्रामदनी का जरिया मिलेगा तथा वहाँ पर रोजगार भी बढ़ेगा। आपने बनारस में सैलानियों का प्रबन्ध किया है लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि आज सारा विश्व जो है वह शान्ति की तरफ बढ़ना चाहता है, मैं अभी डीलक्स में आ रहा था तो मैंने चार साबुओं को देखा जोकि सफेद थे, जो वैष्णव धर्म अनुयाई थे और जोकि उस भाषी में भी भजन-कीर्तन कर रहे थे, इन विदेशियों की यात्रा का जो प्रबन्ध आपने किया है उसमें वे बनारस तक तो आते हैं लेकिन बनारस से भागे हमारे कुछ क्षेत्र और हरिहर क्षेत्र हैं—वेदा में तीन क्षेत्र हैं जोकि महाहर

हैं—काशी क्षेत्र, भुनु क्षेत्र, और हरिहर क्षेत्र, और जो धर्म के जिज्ञासु हैं जो कि शान्ति के लिए भारत में आते हैं, आप देखते हैं कि एक तरफ हमारा देश अखिल सभ्यता की नकल कर रहा है लेकिन विदेशों में हमारा धर्म बढ़ रहा है, उनका मेडिटेशन, उनकी मस्तिष्क और उनके अचन आप सुनें तो आप देखेंगे कि हमारे धर्म की तरफ उनकी भावना बढ़ रही है लेकिन बनारस से भागे जाने की उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आपने कश्मीर में बल लेक को विकसित किया है, उसमें शिकारे बल चल रहे हैं और दूसरी सुविधाएँ दे रहे हैं उसी तरह से गंगा और बाबरा के किनारे जो शान्ति-पूर्ण नगर है, जो हमारे भारत की आत्मा है, हमारी संस्कृति की आत्मा है और जो बर्बाद-बलबी हमारे धर्म की तरफ बढ़ते हैं, हमारी संस्कृति और हमारी मर्यादा की तरफ बढ़ते हैं, तो उनको एट्रेशन देने के लिये बनारस से भागे उनके जाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि वे उन नदियों के किनारे जाकर घूम सकें, उन नगरों को देख सकें तथा उन ग्रामों को जोकि हमारे भारत की आत्मा है उनके दर्शन कर सकें और उनको शान्ति प्राप्त हो सके।

एक सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि एस्ट्रालाजी में भृगु संहिता के जनक भृगु मुनि हमारे क्षेत्र के थे लेकिन आज वहाँ की बड़ी उपेक्षा हो रही है। आज वह मन्दिर बड़ी जीर्ण शीर्ण अवस्था में पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे बलिया में जो शिवा जी का स्थान है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अंग्रेज वहाँ पर जाया करते थे लेकिन आज उस स्थान की उपेक्षा हो गई है। वहाँ पर एक बहुत बड़ी मील है जहाँ पर विश्व के सारे पक्षी आते हैं जिनमें सालसर बहुत ही महाहर चिड़िया है जिसकी कि लोग बाहर लें जाते हैं। लेकिन आज बलिया से वहाँ पर जाने के लिये न तो कोई मार्ग है और न उस मंदिर तक ही जाने के लिए कोई रास्ता है। इस प्रकार से वह

[श्री अग्निप्रका प्रसाद]

क्षेत्र उपेक्षित पड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी का ध्यान उसकी तरफ़ जाये और उसका विकास करने हेतु मंत्रालय के अनुदान में उसको शामिल किया जाये। बनारस में जो टूरिस्ट सेन्टर बना हुआ है उसको मैंने देखा है लेकिन वहाँ की हालत बड़ी ही खराब है। वहाँ पर मुझे ठहरने का मौका मिला है और मैंने देखा है कि न तो भवन ही अच्छा है, न सफ़ाई का ही ठीक प्रबन्ध है बल्कि वहाँ की सारी व्यवस्था ही खराब है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि जो आपके टूरिस्ट सेन्टर हैं वहाँ की व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से जो बौद्ध धर्मा-बलंबी क्षेत्र है, जैसे भृगु क्षेत्र है, हरिहर क्षेत्र है वहाँ पर विदेशियों के ठहरने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

कम्युनिकेशन के सिलसिले में आपने कहा है कि सीलोन से, बर्मा से हवाई जहाज आते हैं लेकिन बनारस तक जाने के बाद उसके आगे छोटी लाइन है, बड़ी लाइन है नहीं और सड़क भी बड़ी खराब है इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि एयर इंडिया या इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की तरफ़ से कम से कम उन जगहों पर जहाँ पर छोटी लाइन हो, बड़ी लाइन न हो और न सड़क हो, अगर वे लोग उतरना चाहते हैं तो ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि जहाज से वहाँ पर पहुँच सकें। जैसे बलरामपुर में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और इसी तरह से गोरखपुर में आपका फौज का हवाई अड्डा तो है लेकिन सिविल एरोड्रोम नहीं है। इस तरह से पटना बनारस, बलिया गाजीपुर लिंक करते हुये व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। गाजीपुर में पहले का एरोड्रोम पड़ा हुआ है जिसकी उपेक्षा हो रही है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाये कि अगर विदेशी वहाँ पर बीच से उतरना चाहें तो उतर सकें।

एक मुख्य बात यह है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर पर्यटन विभाग की आवश्यकता और

प्रमुखता को देखते हुए भारत सरकार को इस को अधिक के अधिक अनुदान द्वारा धन देना चाहिये जिससे यह विभाग अपने काम का विस्तार कर सके तथा टूरिस्टों को सुभाने वाले कार्यक्रम चला सके।

मीनाजी मन्दिर को डेवलप किया जाय तथा इसी तरह से और जो स्थान हैं वहाँ पर अधिक से अधिक रास्ते बनाये जायें। हवाई अड्डे बनाये जायें और जहाँ छोटी लाइन हैं उसको बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाय तथा जहाँ रेलवे लाइन नहीं है वहाँ अच्छी और चौड़ी सड़कें बनायी जायें तथा लम्बरी टूरिस्ट कारो की व्यवस्था की जाय जिस में पर्यटक आसानी से उन स्थानों को देखने जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्रालय की भागों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I am glad that the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation is being discussed after three years. The report rightly points out that tourism is the largest industry of the world with a turn-over of Rs. 20,000 crores. What is going to be our share in this Rs. 20,000 crores? In England there were five million tourists in 1969 and they expect that this number would go up to 10 million in 1975. We may not be able to compete with England but we must at least be able to compete with Thailand. In Thailand there were 3,70,000 tourists in 1969 and they expect the number to go to more than six lakhs in 1975. We had about 2,80,000 tourists in 1970 but surprisingly the report is silent about the future. No target has been fixed.

I am glad that the Ministry is aware that nine million foreign tourists skipped India. What are the reasons? One is lack of hotel accommodation of international standard. The other is our defective air transport system. The report says that there will be a shortage of about 5000 hotel rooms in 1973. Now we have to plan for the future. Otherwise even in 1973 we shall be saying that so much will be the

shortage in 1975. The Ministry should plan now itself.

We have to consider our public sector undertakings, especially the hotels in the public sector. The strike in Asoka Hotel resulted in a loss of Rs. 60 lakhs. From the report I find that the Ranjit and Lodhi hotels are incurring losses. The public sector is supposed to be a model in labour relations. We do not find it either in the Asoka hotel or in other hotels even though we believe in the socialist economy and the public sector playing a dominant role. I find that the trade unions also do not play their part well as far as Asoka Hotel is concerned.

Distance is a formidable problem in our country. Quicker and more efficient air and road transport system is necessary to meet the needs of modern tourism. The hon. Minister recently visited Madurai and a suggestion was made that helicopters services should be given at least in some important tourist centres. The hon. Minister has to consider this.

Very recently, after 19 months the Indian Airlines have raised the fare by 15 per cent. How far are they justified in doing so within 19 months? We do not grudge this increase if we get good service in the IAC. There is much scope in the IAC to improve the efficiency of the services. I think the IAC has to compete with Air India in efficiency just as Air India has to compete with the other world airlines.

Sir, reports have come that the Indian Airlines is using only half of the number of the 14 HS-748 aircraft. This is one among the reasons why people are asked to pay more to travel by Indian Airlines planes. Air India is no doubt one of our prestigious public sector undertakings in our country. It is going to spend more than Rs. 100 crores for the for 747 Jumbo Jet aircraft. At this juncture, the Government of India have proposed a 20 per cent tax on foreign travel. I think this is an unwise measure, because Air India would incur a loss of Rs. 8.5 crores whereas the same tax of 20 per cent on foreign travel would bring only Rs. 7 crores to the national exchequer. Again, Air India will not be able to survive the competition with international airlines if this tax is continued. I think the Minister should also press for withdrawing this 20 per cent tax. I think all the parties in this House will agree to this.

Let me point out to the Minister that blackmarketing is flourishing in the foreign exchange especially that brought in by the foreign tourists. I think it has to be curbed. One of the simple ways would be that for the hotel bills of the tourists it must be made compulsory that they should pay in foreign exchange. Again, the harassment of the tourists by unauthorised guides, and beggars in tourist centres have to be considered. At least,—though no doubt it is a very big problem to remove poverty from this country—the Ministry should be interested in getting the beggars cleared from tourist spots. What is the experience of foreign tourists in India? When they want to come to India, they think this is the land of Maharajahs, cobras and rope-trick. But when they arrive in this country, what is their experience? Let me quote:

“The tourist is bewildered by the inefficient hotel receptionist who cannot readily find his name in the bookings, the house keeper who had left his room undone, the bearer who uses his master key at all odd hours, the telephone operator who tests the instrument when the visitor is fast asleep, the cockroach which insists upon being his bedmate and a porter with a wrong number from the bell-desk to usher him out unceremoniously.”

This is how it has been summarised.

In spite of the fact that there are inefficiencies in our help for tourists, the number of tourists has been increasing in the last three or four years. I think we have to consider the number going up high in the near future and we have to plan for the future now itself.

I am very glad that the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Dr. Karan Singh, is taking keen interest in developing the tourist spots of the south. He proposed a sound and light programme at the Meenakshi Temple, Madurai. Upon certain objections, I think the Minister has announced that it will be shifted to Mahabalipuram. The Government of Tamil Nadu wishes that it will be better to have it in the Meenakshi Temple, Madurai.

There are many places in the south, especially the ancient temples built many centuries back, known for their sculpture and architecture. They do not find enough publicity in our tourist literature, posters

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

and films. I think the Minister will have to look into it.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed a one crore project for Mahabalipuram and Ootacamund, and the Ministry has assured that it will send their experts, and still it has not been taken up. I think the Minister will send the experts soon.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to construct a rest-house at Mandapam and Rameswaram to the tune of Rs. 8 lakhs, and still the Government of India has not approved the scheme. In view of the fact that a number of tourists would like to go to Rameswaram,—they have to stay at Mandapam because of the shortage of accommodation elsewhere—I think a rest-house is very, very necessary. In view of the fact that we are having an acute shortage of guides, a scheme known as the guide training scheme has been approved by the Government of Tamilnadu. I think it is still pending approval here and I request the minister to look into it.

Many of the international airlines are not stopping at Madras. If they stop at Madras, the tourists can go to various places in the south like Kovalam, where we are spending Rs. 2 to 3 crores and also other places.

I think the Government of Tamilnadu has requested that there should be an airport at Salem in view of the steel plant coming up there and another airport at Tuticorin. I hope the minister will give consideration to it.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा) : सबसे पहले मैं डॉ० कर्णसिंह को शुभारंभवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस विभाग के कार्यभार को संभालित कर रहे हैं। मुझे आशा है कि अगिल्ले में यह विभाग फिर दूरी और रात भीगुनी तरफकी क्रेश। इरिणस का सक्रिय इस इस देश में बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़े ही खेद तथा दुःख की बात है कि सरकार इसकी ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये उसका नहीं दे रही है। मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि यह एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है जिसमें जितना खर्चा अभी

खर्च किया जाएगा उससे कहीं ज्यादा इसमें लाभ हो सकता है। यह मुनाफे वाला विभाग है। इस विभाग पर खर्च करने में सरकार बड़े संकोच नहीं करना चाहिये। जितना जाहूँ आप इसमें इन्वैस्ट कर सकते हैं। मैं तयम्भवा हूँ कि जितना रुपया इस विभाग को इस साल के लिए मिला है वह बहुत न्यूनपणे है। इसमें काफी ज्यादा इजाफा होना चाहिये ताकि अधिक शुष्क रूप से पर्यटन के काम को किया जा सके।

समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं श्रीर बीजों की ओर अधिक ध्यान प्राप्त न विलाते हुए अपने इलाके के बारे में ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ। वह इतना रमणीय स्थान है कि कालिदास को कहना पड़ा था : हिमालयमोक्षम नभविद्यमः। सब पर्वतों का जो राजा है वह हिमालय की श्रेणी है। यह जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है, उत्तर काशी, अयोध्या, गढ़वाल, टिहरी, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, पिथौरागढ़ ये सभी बड़े ही रमणीय स्थान हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि काश्मीर का पहला नम्बर है। लेकिन काश्मीर के बाद दूसरा नम्बर इनका ही आता है। सीनिक ब्लूटी के सिवाय के, प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य के सिवाय से यह इलाका प्रति उत्तम है। इस इलाके की तरफ अगले सरकार ध्यान भी अपने अन्दर उन्नत पैदा कर ले तो यह इलाका स्विटजरलैंड या स्कॉटलैंड जैसा बच सकता है। मैंने कई देश देखे हैं। मैंने किसी भी देश में प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य इतना अच्छा कहीं नहीं देखा है जितना कि कुमायूँ और गढ़वाल के पहाड़ों पर पाया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से तीर्थ स्थान हैं। हरिद्वार है, इलाहाबाद है, काशी है, मधुघ है, वृन्दावन इत्यादि हैं। ऐसे कितने ही स्थान हैं जेकि आकर्षक के केन्द्र हैं। इन्विस्ट ट्रेड बहुत बहुत फल फूल सकती है। तीर्थ यात्रियों की तरफ से और सर्वोत्तम का भी काम बहुत आगे बढ़

सकता है। आप फारेन कंट्रीज के लोगों को आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं। उसके लिए सबसे बड़ा स्कोप अगर हिन्दुस्तान भर में कहीं है तो कुमायूँ और गढ़वाल के पहाड़ों में है। जो चीज भी फारेनर्ज चाहते हैं वे चीजें वहाँ मौजूद हैं। ग्लेशियरज को देखना चाहें तो पिंडारी, मिलम के ग्लेशियर वहाँ हैं। मिलम का ग्लेशियर वहाँ दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा ग्लेशियर है। ऐसे सत्रह ग्लेशियर मेरे क्षेत्र में हैं। कितने ही तीर्थ स्थान वहाँ हैं। जमनोत्री, गंगोत्री, बद्रीनाथ, केदारनाथ आदि वहाँ पर हैं। बहुत ही सुन्दर स्पॉट वहाँ पर हैं। शिकारगाहों को आप देखें तो अफ्रीका में जितने गेम स्पॉट हैं उससे कहीं ज्यादा और कहीं बड़े हमारे यहाँ हैं। तराई भावर का शिकारगाह कहीं बड़ा है और उसमें हर किस्म के जानवर मिलते हैं। हाई आल्टीट्यूड में जायें, पांच छः हजार की बुलन्दी पर जायें तो नैनीताल और मसूरी हैं। और दस हजार की बुलन्दी में जायें तो हर किस्म के बर्ड, जानवर, स्माल और ब्रिग गेम शूटिंग के लिए आपको मिल जायेंगे। जानवरों के नाम मैं आपको बताता हूँ। थार, विजा कस्तूरी, चित्तल घुड़, कांकड़, च्याकू शेर, चेड़, जंगली मुर्गी, पंज हिरण आदि। कहने का मतलब यह है कि कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं, कोई ऐसा जानवर नहीं है, कोई ऐसे बर्ड नहीं है जो इस क्षेत्र में न मिलते हों। जो ट्राफी समझा जाता है सारी दुनिया में वह जानवर मिलम में मिलता है। वह दस हजार की बुलन्दी में है। मछलियों को देखें तो वे भी वहाँ मिलती हैं। वहाँ सब स्नो फंड रिचर हैं। ट्राउट फिशिंग के लिए लोग काश्मीर जाते हैं और हजारों खर्च करते हैं और पांच सात मछलियाँ भी मार पाते हैं। हिमालय के सभी नाले और नदियाँ स्नो फंड हैं। इनमें काफी मछलियाँ मिलती हैं। इनकी तजारत भी हो सकती है।

इस वास्ते मैं आपका विशेष ध्यान इस इलाके की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और अगर आप इस व्यवसाय को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं

तो टूरिस्ट की सेपटी के लिए, उनकी कम्फर्ट के लिए आपको सब कुछ करना होगा। जो ब्यूटी स्पॉट हैं उनको डिवेलेप करके उसको आपको पब्लिसिटी देनी होगी। वहाँ पर पैसेंजर हैली-काप्टर की भी बहुत जरूरत है। अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में टूरिज्म को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो कई जगहें हैं जहाँ हैली-काप्टरों में आजकल डिफेंस वाले जाते हैं और उसको अगर हैलीकाप्टर सर्विस बना दिया जाय, जैसे पिथोरागढ़ है या दूसरी जगहें हैं तो इस ट्रेड को बहुत बढ़ावा मिल सकता है, इस व्यवसाय की बहुत उन्नति हो सकती है। आवागमन के साधनों को बढ़ाने की भी बहुत जरूरत है। टूरिस्ट स्पॉट्स जो हैं वहाँ अगर यातायात की सुविधा न हो तो वे तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। टूरिस्ट अपने सिर पर बोझ नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। जब तक यातायात के साधन न हों तो तब तक होटल भी वहाँ नहीं खुल सकते हैं। आर्चंड भी नहीं बन सकते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरक्की हुई इसलिए कि वहाँ सड़कों का जाल सरकार ने बिछाया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सड़कों के किनारे-किनारे आर्चंड भी बने। होटल अच्छे बनने चाहियें। मिडिल क्लास के लिए यूथ, के लिए और तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए पूरी-पूरी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों। ये तीन किस्म के जो हमारे यहाँ के हिन्दुस्तानी टूरिस्ट हैं, उसकी सुविधाओं का खयाल होना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि माउन्टेनीयरिंग स्कूल जो है वह भी टूरिस्ट विभाग के अन्दर आना चाहिये। मास्को और पेरिस में जिस तरह से आपेरा हाउसिस हैं और उनमें ड्रामे और थियेटर होते हैं, ऐसे ही हमारे यहाँ भी होने चाहिये। पेरिस, लंदन आदि में बड़े-बड़े म्यूजियम व पिक्चर गैलरीज हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विभाग इस ओर ध्यान दे। जहाँ तक हो सके इन इलाकों को हवाई जहाज से इंटर कनेक्ट कर दिया जाए तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा।

नैनीताल और मसूरी के लिए जैसे काश्मीर के लिए रेल का टिकट बहुत कंसेशनल रेट्स



[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

पर दिया जाता है, उसी तरह से यहाँ भी दिया जाना चाहिये। मैनीताल जो लोग जाते थे उनको अब तक दिया जाता था लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि रेल विभाग ने पता नहीं क्यों नाराज होकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए इसको बन्द कर दिया है। जिस तरह से रेलवे कनेक्शन अब तक मिलता था, उसी तरह से भविष्य में भी जारी रहना चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान सारी दुनिया का छटा हिस्सा है। लेकिन फिर भी दुनिया की टूरिस्ट ट्रेड में इसका भाग परसेंट का हिस्सा है। यह बहुत ही दयनीय हालत है। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दुस्तान का छटा हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश है। इस छोटे भाग की धोर में मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता चाहता हूँ। आप आकड़ों को देखें। तीसरे प्लान में ईस्ट बंगाल को 91 लाख रुपया दिया गया, जम्मू काश्मीर को 62 लाख, महाराष्ट्र को 42 लाख, तमिलनाडु को 36 लाख, राजस्थान को 38 लाख, केरल को 33 लाख, मंसूर को 25 लाख, गुजरात और उड़ीसा को बीस-बीस लाख, पंजाब को 19 लाख 46 हजार और उत्तर-प्रदेश को 1४ लाख 5 हजार 8 सौ। इसका नम्बर गर्वारहवा घाता है। दूसरे प्लान में जम्मू काश्मीर को 77 लाख मिला और उत्तर प्रदेश को केवल ८ लाख। उत्तर प्रदेश को उसका न्यायोचित भाग नहीं मिला है। इस वास्ते उसकी धोर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। वह कोई मामूली प्रान्त नहीं है, बहुत बड़ा प्रान्त है। हर किस्म की इन्स्टिट्यूट वहाँ हो सकती है। मैदानी हिस्सों में भी वहाँ भ्रमण व्यवसाय हो सकती है। अभी पूर्व बक्ता बता रहे थे कि मद्रास में कितना ज्यादा स्कोप है। मैं आपका ध्यान पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की धोर दिखता हूँ। उससे काँठ जिले हैं। वहाँ बहुत ज्यादा स्कोप टूरिस्ट ट्रेड को बढ़ाने का है। अभी तक जो धन राशि प्राप्ति नहीं ले दी है वह बहुत नाकाफी रही है।

वह इन आकड़ों से सिद्ध हो गया होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप धन दे ताकि वहाँ होटल खुल सके। धोर गरीब लोग भी वहाँ जा सके। धर्मशालाओं वाला टूरिज्म अब नहीं रहा है। छोटे-छोटे हट्स फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के बने। सबके बनी। जब तक यातायात के साधन नहीं होंगे टूरिस्ट लोग कैसे जा सकेंगे। महात्मा गांधी के साथ में कौसानी में सन '29 में रहा हूँ जो भ्रमोडा जिले में है। कुछ ही दिन में उनके साथ रहा हूँ। वे कहते थे कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जिस हिन्दुस्तान में कौसानी जैसी जगह हो, वहाँ के लोग स्विटजरलैंड क्यों जाते हैं। इसको देखकर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है वह बहुत ही उत्तम जगह है। उत्तर प्रदेश ही में टूरिस्ट ट्रेड का भविष्य बहुत उज्ज्वल है। सारे उत्तर प्रदेश का पर्वतीय क्षेत्र एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ धोर गरीब इलाका है। यदि सरकार वहाँ की इकानोमी को बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो उसका एकमात्र साधन टूरिस्ट ट्रेड हो सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश का टूरिस्ट डिपार्टमेंट अब तक उदासीन रहा है। सरकार को विशेष ध्यान दे कर उस डिपार्टमेंट में सक्रियता लानी चाहिए, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का उत्थान हो सके, स्थानीय लोगों की आर्थिक हालत सुधर सके और पूरे देश को भी लाभ हो सके, क्योंकि इससे हमारा देश फारेन एक्चेंज कमा सकेगा, लोगों के आवा-गमन के साधनों में सुधार होगा, लोगों को व्यवसाय मिलेगा और यहाँ का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा होगा। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र की धोर विशेष ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

श्री महा दीपक सिंह (कासगंज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने विचारों को रखने से पहले यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक विरोधी दल का सदस्य हूँ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह तो इसी से स्पष्ट है कि माननीय सदस्य सामने बैठे हुये हैं।

भी महा बीचक सिंह : किन्तु बजट के सम्बन्ध में विरोध और समर्थन का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। सरकार और हमारे बीच सरकार की जो भावना है, उसको मैं इन शेरों के द्वारा प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ :

“भेरे हुसने में नाबुछा हूँ और रोने भी नहीं देते, गरज उनका यह मतलब है यूँही बूट-बूट के मर जायें।”

खैर, कुछ भी हो यह सोचकर कि :

“दरिया को अपनी मौज की तुमयानियों से करम, किफती बला से पार हो या दरमियां रहे।”

जहाँ तक पर्यटन का सवाल है उसका सम्बन्ध व्यापार से है या यूँ कहना चाहिए कि व्यापार का एक मुख्य अंग पर्यटन भी है। किसी देश की उन्नति या भवनति उसकी आर्थिक दशा पर ही निर्भर है। जिस राष्ट्र की आर्थिक दशा अच्छी होती है, वही प्रगतिशील होता है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। आज हम देखते हैं कि अमरीका और रूस आदि जिन देशों ने तरक्की की है, उन्होंने पहले अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत किया और उसके उपरान्त उन्होंने अन्य सब विषयों में तरक्की की।

हमारे देश में जो विदेशी यात्री या पर्यटक आते हैं, व्यापार की दृष्टि से उनका बहुत महत्व है। इस लिए हमारे देश में पर्यटकों को जितना महत्व दिया जायेगा, उनको जितनी सहायता दी जायेगी, उतना ही हमारे व्यापार को बल मिलेगा और उसके साथ-साथ हमारी आर्थिक दशा में भी सुधार होगा। जब हमारी आर्थिक दशा में सुधार होगा, तो हमारा देश दूसरे देशों के समक्ष मजबूत होगा।

यह देखा गया है कि द्वितीय महायुद्ध के पश्चात् कई फारेन कंट्रीज ने अपने यहां ऐसी योजनाएँ बनाईं, जिनके द्वारा वे विदेशों के पर्यटकों को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित करते हैं।

इससे उन देशों को नाना प्रकार की इनकम होती है और जिसके द्वारा वे आर्थिक दृष्टि से मजबूत होते हैं।

जहाँ तक पर्यटन का सवाल है, यह हमारे लिए कोई नवीन विषय नहीं है। हमने 606 ईसा-पूर्व का इतिहास देखा है, जब भारतवर्ष में हर्ष, प्रशोक और चन्द्रगुप्त का शासन था। उस जमाने में भी विदेशी यात्री हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आया करते थे। फाहियान, ह्युएनत्सांग और मैगस्थनीज आदि बहुत से यात्री उस समय हमारे देश में आये और उन्होंने वापिस आने देशों में जा कर यहाँ की संस्कृति, शासन-व्यवस्था, आर्थिक दशा और समाजिक रीतियों का वर्णन किया। एक यात्री ने तो यहां तक लिखा है कि गारनबर्ष में लोग इस प्रकार अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते थे कि जब कोई व्यक्ति देशाटन के लिए जाता था, तो वह अपने घर को खुला छोड़ जाता था और वापिस आने पर उसका सब सामान जहाँ का तहाँ मिलता था। इससे प्रकट होता है कि हमारे देश में उस समय कितनी ईमानदारी थी।

इसी प्रकार ह्युएन-त्सांग ने लिखा है कि भारतवर्ष में आपस में कोई लड़ाई-झगड़ा नहीं था और देश धन-धान्य से पूर्ण था। इस देश में जो विशेषताएँ थीं, इन यात्रियों ने उनका वर्णन किया है। उनके वाक्य हमारे इतिहास का एक खास अंग बन गये हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, पर्यटन हमारे लिए कोई नवीन विषय नहीं है। यह जरूर है कि उस समय से अब तक कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है। हमारी सरकार और मन्त्रालय इस विषय में कुछ उदासीन रहे हैं। हमारे देश में वे सब विशेषताएँ हैं, जिन को देखने के लिए विदेशी पर्यटक आया करते हैं। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से देखिये या ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से, हमारा देश हर तरह से दूसरे मुल्कों से आगे है, पीछे नहीं। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं, जिनको देखने के लिए दूसरे मुल्कों के लोग आनामिद रहते हैं।

### [श्री महा दीपक सिंह]

उदाहरण के लिये हमारे देश में हल्दीकाठी है। उसको देखने के बाद हर आदमी के मन में भावना उत्पन्न होती है कि यह वह देश है, जहाँ के राजा अपने राष्ट्र की स्वतंत्रता के लिए केवल घास की रोटी खा कर जीवित रहते थे। हमारे राजस्थान ने सारे सत्तार के सामने यह एक ऐतिहासिक आदर्श उपस्थित किया है।

अगर भौगोलिक दृष्टि से देखें, तो यहाँ पर हर जगह पहाड़ भी मिलेंगे और नदिशा भी मिलेंगी। जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, यहाँ शिकार के लिए बढ़िया स्थान मिलते हैं। यहाँ गंगोत्री और जमुनोत्री जैसे पहाड़ मिलते हैं। काशी जैसे स्थान को देखने पर हर आदमी के दिल में यह उमंग पैदा होती है कि भारतवर्ष से केवल ऐसे मनुष्य ही नहीं हैं, जो स्वतंत्रता के लिये लड़ सकते हैं, बल्कि यहाँ की वीर महिलायें, वीराणामायें, भी स्वतंत्रता के लिये युद्ध-क्षेत्र में कुर्बानी करती हैं। इस प्रकार के अनकानके स्थान हमारे देश में हैं।

हमारे देश में धार्मिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण बहुत से तीर्थस्थान भी हैं। जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में काशी और भवघ है, जहाँ पर श्री राम ने जन्म लिया था, जिन का जीवन-चरित्र, रामचरित-मानस, सारे हिन्दू समाज में पूजा जाता है। यही नहीं, भगवान् कृष्ण ने जिनका उपदेश गीता से लिखा हुआ है और जिनको फारेन कंट्रीज में भी बहुत ऊँचा स्थान प्राप्त है, श्री विदेशों में जिनके शब्दों की खोज वायुमण्डल में की जा रही है, जहाँ पर जन्म लिया—शोकुल, वंश भी उत्तर प्रदेश में है। हमारे देश में केवल एक दो ऐसे स्थान नहीं हैं, बल्कि जिन दृष्टि से भी देखा जाये, यह देश दूसरे देशों की तुलना में अग्रणी है, अतुर्बनीय है।

जहाँ तक काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है वह भारतवर्ष का मुकद्द है। मैं काश्मीर की तारीफ में कुछ और आपके सामने पेश करता हूँ :

भक्ति का मजा भक्तिमय इन्सान से पूछो, भक्ति में जो कश्चित्, उसे भक्तान से पूछो, जेना है मजा बहिष्त का दुनिया में कही गद्, तो भारत के ताज राज उस काश्मीर से पूछो।

समापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री महा दीपक सिंह : चूँकि समापति महोदय चाहते हैं कि मैं समाप्त करूँ, इस लिए मैं अपने विषय को बहुत जल्द समाप्त करता हूँ।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, यह मन्त्रालय अपने काम में उदासीन रहा है। मैं तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कुछ आकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1965-66 में इटली ने टूरिज्म से 666 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा उठाया, फ्रान्स ने 682 करोड़ रुपये का उठाया, टर्की ने 40 करोड़ का उठाया, दक्षिण अफ्रीका ने 30 करोड़ का उठाया, लेकिन भारत ने सिर्फ 25 करोड़ का फायदा उठाया। इन आँकड़ों को देख कर हमने निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि हमारे देश की आमदनी जो हमें टूरिज्म से होती है, दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले बहुत कम है। उसमें हमारे देश का हिस्सा केवल 1 डेढ़ परसेंट है, जो बहुत ही अल्पव्यय है। दुनिया में कई ऐसे देश हैं, जिन्होंने विदेशी यात्रियों से बहुत पैसा कमाया है, जैसे स्पेन। स्पेन ने 1968 में 760 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई, कुछ मुल्क ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने 600 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई, जब कि भारतवर्ष को 1968 में केवल 24 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई।

जब मैं कुछ सुझाव आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ विदेशों से पर्यटक काफी संख्या में आ सकते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कुछ सुविधाएँ भी जाननी चाहिए। उनकी बंधाँ पर रिश्तः

बैशन और ठहरने में बहुत असुविधा होती है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया जाय। जैसे अमरीका में एक कम्पनी है—जिसका नाम अमरीकन एक्सप्रेस है, उसके द्वारा कुछ मिनटों में रिजर्वेशन हो जाता है, सब सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हो जाती है, उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे यहाँ होनी चाहिये। कुछ समय पहले महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मन्त्री ने अन्तर्राज्यीय स्तर पर एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया था, जिसमें गुजरात के पर्यटन विभाग के मन्त्री को भी आमन्त्रित किया था। इसी तरह का अन्तर्राज्यीय समिति का निर्माण यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के लिये होना चाहिये, इससे हमारे यहाँ पर्यटकों को आने के लिये प्रेरणा मिल सकेगी।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे प्रदेश में कई ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं, जिनको पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बनाया जा सकता है। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश का उत्तरी भाग, जिसमें पहाड़ी क्षेत्र आता है, जैसे गंगोत्री, जमनोत्री, बद्रीनाथ, केदारनाथ, सोरों, इन स्थानों के लिए यातायात के मार्ग ठीक कराये जाय, इन मार्गों पर अच्छे-अच्छे होटल बनाये जाय, कम्पलेंट बुक रखी जाय, पर्यटकों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए दवाओं का प्रबन्ध हो, उन की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाय। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central):** Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

I must say at the outset that both the Cabinet Minister and the Minister of State for the Meteorological Department are doing good service to the country...

**श्री कुकन शर्मा कल्याण (बुरगा) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्डार जी का इतना सुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है, लेकिन सब में बसापूर्ति नहीं है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The bell is being rung.

Now, the quorum is there. The hon. Member may continue.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was saying how much useful service this Ministry is doing to the country. So far as the Civil Aviation is concerned rather tourism is concerned, it is both a foreign exchange-earner and at the same time, making contribution to the general coffers of the country.

If we pay more attention I think we shall be able to get more money as a contribution to the Central Fund and at the same time we would be able to earn more foreign exchange,

My immediate concern for speaking on this Demand is that our taxation proposals have brought in two points which are bound to affect our Tourist industry.

The first point is bound to create an impact on our Tourist industry, that is, the 20 per cent increase of surcharge on the purchase of international air tickets against the Indian rupee. I need not mention that this aspect will bring about a drop in the traffic on all carriers and as Air India has recently purchased jumbo jets and invested Rs. 100 crores, this surcharge is bound to reflect on the bringing down of the tourist traffic and it will go against the finances of the Tourism Department. It will be a blow as a matter of fact to the Tourist industry. I therefore urge upon the Finance Minister to withdraw this surcharge on the purchase of the tickets of the Air India.

I am told, the immediate effect of the surcharge would be the loss to the Air India to the tune of Rs. 8.5 crores. Then again, the second immediate effect that will be produced because of this is that it will affect our foreign exchange. Since India is a pool partner along with BOAC and Qantas, India shall have to pay more to the pool as a pool partner thereby reducing this if there is a change in the pattern of traffic from Indian traffic to the international traffic and in this way India will suffer.

The second point to which I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is this. The hotel industry will be affected because of withdrawal of certain concessions and facilities and reduction of rebate on

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

hotel industry. These points have been dealt with by other Members and so I need not give the figures. We are badly in need of more hotel accommodation for the tourists and we are trying our best to increase the rooms for the tourists. It has been stated in the Report that 'during 1970, 17 new projects in the private sector were approved from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists'. Then again, they have accepted 41 projects approved earlier. The sum total effect of these would be that on the completion of these projects we will be adding approximately 5480 rooms to the existing accommodation.

But even then there will be a shortage of about 5000 hotel rooms by 1973. So, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to look into the matter and give more thoughtful consideration to doing away with the surcharge and to restoring to the hotel industry the concessions sought to be withdrawn and the rebate sought to be withdrawn.

So far as the development aspect of the tourist industry is concerned, I must urge Dr. Karan Singh to develop more centres so that more foreign tourists could be attracted. I happened to go to Sravasti, and to my great surprise and shock, I found that there was only an inspection bungalow there with no water; and a number of foreigners do go to Sravasti. From Sravasti, if you proceed to Lumbini, what is the state of affairs that you find? Our Government must enter into some understanding with the Nepal Government for the development of that centre also.

Similarly in the South, there are a number of Buddhist caves, and the people go to visit those caves, but there are no hotels or other kinds of accommodation there for the tourists.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a principle has not been implemented by both the corporations. We tried our best to persuade the two corporations to have the intake of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. This is too wide a proposition. But I think that that whoever is available should not be driven out of the interview room, but more latitude should be given to those people.

If I may tell the hon. Minister, as I have seen from Administration, some of the finest young men are available from these communities. Why should we not, in order to lift them up in the social scale, give them the proper place in the official cadre as well as in the artisan cadres? Regarding reservation, I think I have said enough, because we have already discussed the matter elaborately.

Regarding the meteorological department, I must say that it is doing a very useful service, by way of weather service, geophysics and satellite meteorology. At page 87 of the report it has been mentioned that the satellite meteorological department observatory located at Kolaba, Bombay receiving televised pictures from the meteorological satellite receives the satellite pictures daily. In this connection, I would like to suggest that more efficiency should be brought in because at times the weather forecast is found to be at a tangent to the report given on which the people are alerted. But I must say that in spite of deficiencies, the meteorological department is playing a very important role, and as time passes. I hope that there will be more research in the fields of fundamental and applied meteorology and that the Institute of Tropical Meteorology at Poona will absorb more young scientists so that our forecasts could be as accurate as they can be.

So far as the western countries are concerned. I think they are more accurate in their forecasts. In New York, I found they used to give forecasts on television which proved to be correct.

DR. KARAN SINGH : No.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I beg to differ. That does not necessarily mean that I am against, or am criticising, the Department. I am only making this suggestion for improvement of the accuracy of the forecasts so that people may be spared inconvenience and life may also not be endangered by reason of inaccurate forecasts.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Civil Aviation and Tourism

are important subjects. No doubt the hon. Minister is trying his best to develop this kind of activity in the country. But what has been done is not sufficient. The budgetary provision made for this is insufficient. It should be augmented.

So far as tourism is concerned, what the tourists want are better boarding and lodging facilities, convenient transport arrangements, whether by air, or by rail or by road. Unless and until these aspects are developed, promotion of tourism will not be successful. I am told that the report of the Survey Committee on tourism has stated that gradually the number of tourists coming from the western countries is decreasing due to unfavourable conditions. I do not know what those conditions are. The tourist department should go into it and see that all the difficulties are removed.

Hotels should be constructed at important places. By this I do not mean that the hotels constructed should be like Ashoka, Janpath, Ranjit or Lodhi. The hotels built should be such as will be in a position to offer the tourists convenient residence, meals of the average type at competitive rates and other facilities. Unless this is done, we may not be able to augment our revenue from tourist traffic.

In the South, there are several important places and temples of tourist interest. They should be declared as tourist centres. There is, for example, the Nagarjunsagar project which is a mighty project. Even now, many tourist centre. Then there is Nagarjunakonda just five miles away. But there are no facilities for tourists to reach that place. Many ancient monuments are kept at Nagarjunakonda. Two or three boats are now going there daily, but this arrangement is unsatisfactory. Special arrangements have to be made to take visitors to and fro, I suggest that an electric ropeway might be constructed so that tourists might be in a position to reach the Konda and see the ancient monuments of the Buddha and other ancient relic.

Then there are places like Amravati, Ellora and Ajanta which are important tourist centres. Similar arrangements should be made with regard to these places also. Then we have Tirupati and Yadgirgutta where we have temples of immense tourist importance. The Department of Tourism should not only arrange for easy transport

to these places but also arrange to build hotels to provide boarding and lodging accommodation to the tourists coming.

15.00 hrs.

The 20 per cent extra surcharge which has been levied should be withdrawn immediately. The airlines services should be increased and helicopters should also be made available to Nagarjunsagar and other places. At present there is no arrangement for touring such places.

In our headquarters District of Nalgonda there is an airstrip, but air communication is not there. It should be attended to. In the southern part there are several places of Buddhist interest, but no attention has been paid to them by the Tourist Department. I request the hon. Minister to pay attention in this regard.

श्री० गोविन्द दास रिड्कारिया (भाँसी) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पर्यटन विभाग की माँगों का समर्थन करने के साथ-साथ मंत्री महोदय से, अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह हिमालय से उतर कर थोड़ा विनम्याचल, जो भारत के मध्य में है, उस पर ध्यान देने का कष्ट करें।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि पर्यटन विभाग का सगठन या उस का तालमेल इस तरह से बँधायें जिस से देश के जितने सांस्कृतिक स्थान हैं उन के साथ-साथ जो ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थान हैं उन को भी किसी तरह भूला न जा सके। अभी एक साननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान दिलाया था कि अपने देश में भाँसी एक ऐसा स्थान है जिस में 1857 में महारानी लक्ष्मी बाई के नेतृत्व में भ्रमियों के खिलाफ एक क्रांति संगठित की थी और जिसके कारण 1947 में आजादी मिली। आप उस भाँसी को भूल जाते हैं। वहाँ तमाम विदेशों के और देश के पर्यटक उतरते हैं भाँसी स्टेशन पर उस भूमि को बीर-भूमि मान कर नमस्कार करते हैं। लेकिन अब जब वहाँ यह देखते हैं कि पर्यटन विभाग की तरफ से एक भी ऐसा हॉटल या स्थान नहीं है जहाँ उन को जानकारी मिल सके मारी भाँसी की या भाँस-पास के स्थानों की; तो उन का मन

[श्री गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

बड़ा खिन्न होता है। मैं धाप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से जितने यात्री खजुराहो जाते हैं वे भांसी हो कर जाते हैं इसलिये भांसी में होटल और जानकारी केन्द्र रखना चाहिये।

भांसी से खजुराहो की तरफ जब थोड़ा सा बढ़ते हैं तो बिनध्याचल की बड़ी नदी वेतवा मिलती है वह भांसी के बाद ही 7,8 मील के ऊपर पहाड़ों के बीच से एक ऐसे स्थान से गुजरती है जहाँ नदी सात जगह बट जाती है। उस स्थान को सप्त घारा कहते हैं और ये सातों घारायें औरछा के पास मिलती हैं। वह एक ऐसा दर्शनीय स्थान है जो बहुत भ्रष्टा हैं जहाँ खजुराहो जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिये विशेष सुविधा का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये ताकि यात्री वहाँ भी ठहर सकें। उस के बाद जब खजुराहो की तरफ बढ़े तो बलासागर एक ऐसी जगह मिलेगी जहाँ बुन्देलों के समय के ताल और किले और मन्दिर देखने को मिलेंगे। इस के बाद सपरार बांध और दूसरी चीजें देखने को मिलेंगी। इसलिये पर्यटक विभाग को इस तरह से योजनाबद्ध कार्य करना चाहिये कि जो पर्यटन लाइन बनाई जाय उस में ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और तीर्थ स्थान सब के सब आ जायें।

इसी तरह से बुन्देलखंड में बड़े भ्रष्टे जैन मन्दिर हैं। भांसी के जिले में देवगढ़ में विशाल जैन मन्दिर हैं जिसमें हजारों पुराने समय की मूर्तियाँ रखी हैं। लेकिन आज वहाँ उन की रक्षा का साधन नहीं है। वहाँ की मूर्तियों को चुरा कर विदेशों में बेचा जाता है। भ्रतः जो जैन मन्दिर हैं उन को भी पर्यटक विभाग के धन्दर ले कर वहाँ पर कुछ रहने के साधन बनाये जायें ताकि पर्यटक वहाँ भी जा सकें। साथ ही साथ जो पर्यटक आते हैं उनको जानकारी हो इन सारी जगहों की, ऐसे केन्द्रों को जो बुन्दरे हिस्सों में छिपे पड़े हैं। इसलिये जब

तक पर्यटक विभाग में समन्वय नहीं होगा तब तक उसकी ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं हो सकती।

बुन्देलखंड में तमाम ऐसे ऐतिहासिक स्थान पड़े हुए हैं जिनकी जानकारी पर्यटकों को नहीं है। महोबा में धाल्हा, ऊदल पैदा हुए, बावा में कालिजर का किला है। इसलिये बिनध्याचल का अध्ययन कर के ऐसे स्थानों को पर्यटक विभाग अपने से शामिल करे ताकि पर्यटकों को उन की समुचित जानकारी मिल सके और वह उन स्थानों को देखने जा सकें।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी के रहते हुए यदि भांसी पर्यटक विभाग का केन्द्र न बन सका तो भेरा ख्याल है कि वह ऐसा कार्य होगा जिस से देशवासियों को निराशा होगी। इसलिये मैं उन से खासतौर से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस की तरफ ध्यान दें।

RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur) : By reading through the report of the Ministry of tourism and Civil Aviation, it is quite obvious that the Ministry realises the great potential of tourism but one is sad to note that there is lack of ambition all through the report. We talk about the gold rush on the part of other developing countries ; yet we are satisfied with the smallest amount of progress in our own country.

It seems that the Ministry is totally unaware that India has perhaps the best potential for the promotion of tourism in the whole wide world. Nature has endowed us abundantly and man has done the rest and yet we are satisfied with such a small increase as 92,821 tourists to our country in the last two years.

Tourism is the greatest industry in the world. Any investment in this sector is bound to bring back mammoth returns. Countries like Spain earn over Rs. 750 crores worth foreign exchange, Greece as much as 100 million dollars, Yugoslavia 150 million dollars. Compared to this we earn only Rs 32 crores. Why ? We must ask ourselves this question. May be we have not understood the importance of tourism ; may be we do not know how to promote it. It must be seriously examined.

Here is a Government that has promised to eradicate poverty and it is not making use of its biggest source of earning income. India herself can earn that income for this country if only tourism was given a chance.

It is obvious that the Ministry of Tourism is inter-dependent on other Ministries, particularly on the Finance Ministry. Therefore I should urgently appeal to this House and suggest that may be it would be possible to start an independent commission of tourism which would not be so tied down with red tape and bureaucracy,

This report admits that there is acute shortage of seats in the internal airlines I should like to suggest that Air India be allowed to operate on trunk routes. I also believe that there are several businessmen, Indians, from the African countries who have similarly asked to run private airlines. This would not be the first time; we have already had private airlines in this country. I do not see why this question should not be examined.

One would have thought that the Finance Ministry would have helped the Ministry of Tourism in its dilemma. But it is done just contrary by introducing a tax of 20 per cent. on all international travel. The reason for this, we presume, was to earn extra revenue for the exchequer. Air India has already pointed out that their losses are going to exceed the total estimated gain by this tax. Recently, the Government of India approved an investment of Rs. 100 crores for the purchase of four Jumbo Jets and also introduced an 100-dollar allowance to travel on Air India, presumably to get more customers for the Jumbo Jets. In order to increase air traffic, Air India recently has also introduced special fares for travel from India. All these efforts will be completely obliterated by the new tax.

Mr Chavan has estimated an additional income of Rs. 7 crores through this tax, and Air India has estimated a loss of Rs. 8.5 crores. Today's papers tell us that Air India is rethinking on its plans to buy two more Boeings, in view of the 20 per cent travel tax proposed by the budget. And yet, this report tells us that there is an actual shortage of planes in the country.

All this contradiction is most confusing and goes to show a total lack of co-ordina-

tion between the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Civil Aviation. If it is the intention to increase the revenue, and at the same time, to eliminate leakage of foreign exchange through travel, I suggest a 10 per cent tax be levied on international air tickets based on the purchase price of the tickets, and simultaneously, a basic travel quota be introduced as existed in 1957, that is £600 for two years. The estimated revenue from the 10 per cent tax will exceed the revenue from 20 per cent tax, as a larger number of persons will travel due to the basic travel quota.

Another contradiction in our country is that this report says that there is an inadequacy of hotel rooms. And yet the budget, with this new tax levies on hotel and hoteliers, has killed any incentive to build more hotels. It was with the greatest effort on the part of the Minister of tourism and those involved in the hotel industry that hotels were included in the list of priority industries in 1967. They have hardly had time to take advantage of the incentive before they were withdrawn. There can be no tourism without hotels. The additional accommodation required by the end of 1978 will be 4,000 to 5,000 hotel rooms, which means an investment of Rs. 40 crores per year, or Rs. 320 crores by 1978. It is obvious that incentives have to be granted if these targets are to be achieved. If the Government is really bent on bringing prosperity to India, I am sure that they will reconsider this unremunerative tax.

The trouble, of course, is that very few of us understand the mechanism of tourism and of the hotel industry. This report shows an inadequacy, or even practically a total lack of training facilities. We talk about providing employment. Why not take advantage of the potential that we have of tourism and train people as hoteliers, as guides and in other subjects needed for promoting this very important industry?

Looking through this report, I see that the Minister of Tourism, as many of us in this house, is very anxious to preserve the life of the wild animals of our country. Now we have in India so many different shooting reserves and wild life reserves that we can compete with any other country in the world to show our visitors these places, if only we had proper dak bungalows and proper arrangements for transportation.



[Rajmata Gayatri Devi]

At the same time, I note in this booklet that the shooting of tigers has been banned all over the country, about which I am very, very happy, but that will not serve the purpose of preserving these animals. The tiger is already in the red book of extinction, because even if you ban its shooting and even though you do not allow export of skins, every single shop in the country, practically every single shop, is making a roaring trade in selling tiger and panther skins which I do not think we all in this house are buying. These are bought by the foreign tourists, and not to leave them here when they go back but to export. Today I made it a point to go round the shops to see at what prices these skins were sold. Panther skin, mounted - Rs 1 750, unmounted, Rs 1,550. A tiger skin sells from Rs 3,700 to Rs. 7,000; snow-panther, snow-leopard-unfortunately I did not have the chance to see.

There was a wonderful article by Mrs. Ann Wright in the *Sunday Statesman* about two or three months ago. I really think that all the members of this House should read it and together we should pass a law that the sale of these skins should be punished not only with fine but even by imprisonment.

I come to another aspect of tourism, which I want the Minister to investigate. The hon. member behind me who just spoke sometime back pointed out the places which a tourist could visit. We have in this country fortunately many religions and cultures living side by side. We have big festivals like the Urs Mela in Ajmer, the Kumbh Mela, etc. The tourists would like to go to all these places with the pilgrims, participate and see these festivals. Accommodation should be arranged for them. We must not only think of accommodation in the way of five star hotels. It should be cheaper accommodation. Rooms should be available for Rs. 10, bed and breakfast, the type of thing you see in other countries. People should be encouraged to take in boarders, as they do in other parts of the world.

Another thing which strikes one all the time is that the poor Ministry of Civil Aviation has to contend with the Ministry of Transport and Railways. Our railways are inadequate; our roads are inadequate. Road building can bring in a tremendous

amount of income and provide a tremendous amount of employment. This ought to be seriously looked into.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a word about entertainment. Tourists come to see our country, to do business, to go to our Ashrams to meet the Maharishis and so on. They come for many reasons. But there is a total lack of entertainment in the evenings for these people. After all, we cannot always be severe and grim and say, you cannot have a good time. People want to have a good time. That is the aim and purpose of life. You work hard and enjoy yourself. Where will they go in the evenings? Third rate cabarets copied from the European cities! Why? What about our own art and culture? I would not ask for some classical music or classical dances for them nor am I going to say something that may shock members. You are about to eradicate a century-old profession. Those ladies who are going to be disallowed from plying the oldest profession in the world can easily be taught. They already know how to sing and dance. They can be trained as cabaret artistes. That is something to think about.

DR KARAN SINGH : I leave it to the private sector.

RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : In conclusion, I would urge on the Government to look upon the tourist industry as a business, not as a department of Government. No business can flourish unless quick decisions are taken. We must use a sense of urgency. All of us in this House must have a sense of participation. This is not a political thing. It will bring prosperity to our country. Please give top priority to the tourism industry.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore): Sir, before I offer my support to these demands, I would like to place a few points for the consideration of the minister. It appears that tourism in this country is fast developing. From the report it appears that in 1970, the inflow of tourists into our country was 2,18,822 while it was only 1.88 lakhs in 1968. No doubt this is a big jump of 20 per cent. It is consequential that there

should be enough hotel accommodation for all these tourists. Government is well aware of the fact that our tourist traffic is gradually increasing. Therefore, sufficient steps should be taken for making accommodation available to these foreign tourists.

In spite of all this increase in traffic, I find that out of the four hotels run by the India Tourist Development Corporation in big cities two are already running at a loss, which is most surprising. It is true that certain measures have been taken by the ITDC to improve the position but that will take time.

I also notice that the ITDC are going to construct many more hotels. But it will take a long time. At the same time, tourist traffic is gradually increasing. So, as a stop gap arrangement the private hotel owners should be requested to accommodate all foreign tourists.

15.20 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

I find that in the annual plan there is no provision for youth hostels in any of the big cities. There should be provision for such hostels where cheap accommodation can be provided to the tourists.

It is seen that there is provision for construction of a few hotels in northern and southern India but I find that there is no such provision for eastern India. I feel that there should be provision for construction of motels in eastern India also in places like Calcutta, Santiniketan or Digha. Otherwise, I would say that the eastern zone has been neglected by the Tourism Development Corporation.

Several State Governments have asked for financial help from the Tourist Development Corporation for the development of tourist traffic. For instance, I find from the Report that in Kerala the Kovalam tourist project has been taken up by the ITDC, which is a welcome thing. But no such project has been taken up in eastern India. The West Bengal Government have asked for financial help to establish a tourist centre at Siliguri and even a small plot of land has been offered to ITDC for the purpose. I am sorry to say that ITDC has not given sanction to it nor given any financial help to the State Government. I hope this will be looked into.

Again, there is enough scope for the development of the Digha project in West Bengal. This place is attracting a large number of both foreign and domestic tourists every day. Though the West Bengal Government are trying to develop the Digha project, for paucity of funds they could not do it properly. Recently, there has been a lot of damage by sea to Digha. As the remedial measures need a huge amount, this could be undertaken only by the Central Government. I hope the Government will come forward to do the needful. It is also necessary to construct a youth hostel and motel at Digha to attract more tourists from outside. I hope the Minister will look into it.

At present there is no hospital facility at Digha. A full-fledged hospital should be established there. I hope this will be constructed immediately.

While something is being done for foreign tourists, nothing is being done for domestic tourists. Some encouragement should be given to domestic tourists also. While there are some holiday homes for government employees there are no facilities available for the general public except private hotel accommodation.

Therefore I would urge upon the Government to construct cheap hotels at the tourist centres so that domestic tourists can have the facility of accommodation.

Now I would say something about the airways.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : May I have some more time ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only one minute.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I would like to impress upon the Minister only one thing. The airways are very dear today ; they are limited only to the affluent society. There is no concession for students who are studying in various parts of the country and are staying some thousand miles away from their hearth and home. I would urge upon the Minister to offer student concession as is done in the case of railways and other road transport organisations.

With these points, I support the Demands.

**SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH** (Jhalawar) : Mr. Chairman, I am very happy that after a gap of three years the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation has found wings once again to come up to this august House. I shall briefly refer to some points because I do not know how much time I have at my disposal.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Only five minutes.

**SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH** : Of all the follies perpetrated in this year's Budget, the one that defies all understanding is perhaps the tax on foreign travel. I hope, the Minister is doing his best, along with his Ministry, with his counterpart in the Finance Ministry, to see that this tax goes, because it means untold difficulties for Air-India which is our national carrier. It will mean that we will not be able to have Air-India's profit which, as was pointed out, would go up ; instead of that, it will go in the red. The Jumbos have a capacity to fly about 400 passengers, I do not know how many persons are flying in them. I am told, they do not take more than one-third the capacity. With this tax, there shall not be even that capacity, I visualise.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN** : Only the crew will fly.

**SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH** : Tourism is a two-way traffic. If Indians are not encouraged to go out, the number of chaps coming from abroad will also be curtailed. We have to see that other people came to India and that they have more interest for coming here. There are so many regulations and things that impede their travel in India.

It is mentioned in your report somewhere that you are making a sample survey as to why so many foreigners are overflying India. You have to find out why they are overflying India. We want them to stay here in India not for one night but maybe double their nights. If proposals are taken and consideration is given to them, there shall be many interesting things which they can do after dark also. As the moment if a tourist comes to Delhi or goes to Bombay or any other place, he just does not know what to do with himself once the Sun sets apart from perhaps going into the hotel bar where also if it is a city like Madras.....  
(Interruption).

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN** : We have removed prohibition.

**SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH** : Even the Indian friends find difficulty in sharing hospitality with them. I hope, such things are taken away and clear and precise thoughts are given as to why we are losing tourists and are not getting them as we want to.

Since you have said that I have only five minutes, I shall refrain from other items which I had. I think, there are a lot of place of tourist interest which are today barred by our so-called security reasons. People cannot go to see the beautiful parts of Almorah or UP hills or Darjeeling or somewhere in other parts of the Assam region. Even, I think, if they want to go perhaps to places like Jaisalmer or some such place, there is trouble for them. We are today living in the age of satellites.

And when satellites can probe all your distances from the top, I do not see how our harmless tourist with his camera can in any way add to or do anything better than what the satellites are doing.

There are some parts of Rajasthan which are being completely neglected. I trust the hon. Minister with his benign smile will see to it that eastern parts of Rajasthan, particularly, Kotah, are connected by air services. A growing industrial city of Kotah has at the moment no airline connecting it with the rest of the country. There used to be a private operator. But that has somehow, I think, crashed itself into liquidity or what I do not know. I suggest, if you have some spare planes or if you have something up your sleeve, you should speedily connect Kotah with Jaipur and Delhi so that it comes in the round-about.

Then, there are, as was pointed out earlier, a lot of interesting fairs that take place in Rajasthan. The most interesting fair is the Pushkar Fair, the holiest of holies for us. It is the most colourful fair. I hope, the hon. Minister sometimes takes the trouble of visiting it and sees the vast potentiality offered by this fair. A lot of tourists go there. But I am sorry to say that there is not enough accommodation available there or around at Ajmer and there is not much to do, apart from being there for a day or so. Again, roundabout Ajmer itself, there

are so many places of historical importance and scenic beauty. If somebody puts a little brain into it, the things can improve.

Further, I suggest that in far-flung States like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh where cities are rather widely situated and where there is at the moment no airline, you must think of putting up some feeder airlines. If you do not have the capacity to put up feeder airlines, let those who have the capacity to do so. If you do not allow the private sector as your national policy will come into the picture, why don't you ask some of the State Governments and let the State Governments pool their resources, like, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, and they can start feeder services between Bhopal and Jaipur or may be to Jaisalmer and to extreme corners of Bastar or some such places.

The next important point before you cut me short, is that most of our regional trunk airlines connecting Delhi and, I mean, the capitals like Trivandrum, Madras or Patna or such places, do not have adequate frequency of air connections. Anybody who leaves, say, Trivandrum and has some work in Delhi cannot do it one day, and he has to spend one day extra. Again, if you want to go from here to Trivandrum, you will have to drop for the night at Madras and then catch the next plane. It used to take one day previously. Similarly, in places in the east, like Patna, where there used to be several services, now there is only one service. I wish these important regional capitals should be properly linked with Delhi. They should have such a link that anybody who comes here arrives in the morning, does his work comfortably and does not waste his day in coming and going.

Lastly, I would like to say that I am told there is a proposal by the Rajasthan Government to make a Deer Park atop the historic fortress of Chittor. I would like you to examine it and, if possible, extend your expertise.

I would like the hon. Minister to clarify one thing. There are a lot of agriculturists who want to export their perishable exotic produce to other countries in Europe, out of season for them. A lot of air cargo space can be utilised if a proper thought is given towards this and a scheme drawn up.

With these words, in deference to your wishes, Sir, I end my speech and I would

request the hon. Minister to consider the points that I have made.

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, many of the points have already been covered which to my mind are the major points regarding the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry and the attention this Ministry should give for improvement of civil aviation and tourist services.

I may, however, say that a few years back these two Departments which now form one of the major Ministries in the Government of India were only part of the Transport Ministry. This only proves that during the past few years how much concern and how much attention Government has given to improve their services about which we talk so much so that they can earn us more foreign exchange, but, to my mind if better and more facilities are provided within the country for improvement of internal tourism, we can also achieve the desired goal of national integration.

Whenever I go to my home State and when I pass through Pathankot railway station and when I see special trains parked there coming from other parts of my country and people going to Jammu and Kashmir State, I feel very proud. There I feel very happy that many more people should come to my State. But I also feel so much disappointed at the facilities which now exist there to-day at the Pathankot railway station for the tourists who come over there to go to Jammu for pilgrimage or to proceed to the Kashmir valley to enjoy its scenic beauty. It is true that the major part of the responsibility there is of the State Government. But, I would very humbly urge upon the hon. Minister and through him to the Central Government that the Central Government cannot shirk its responsibility where these facilities have not been provided and have not been in existence.

Now talking about the Indian Airlines, it is a fact that the Indian Airlines has faced many difficulties. There had been strikes and there had been other difficulties also and here, I should like to congratulate the hon. Minister that with only his personal keen interest we had been able to improve some of our major airports.

Though we are told that some of our airports to-day are international airports,

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

still I see that the desired standard of international airports has not been achieved. Therefore, I would request him that the first attention should be paid to these major airports which we call international airports and whatever minimum facilities are available at other international airports should be made available at our airports.

One of the difficulties which every foreign visitor complains is about the delivery system of the delivery of packages. When we have acquired jumbo jets, when we have acquired every possible modern plane in the world to-day to land at our international airports, the delivery system of the packages is still being carried out by human element and it takes so much time that they complain that while they take five hours to reach Delhi from London, it takes one more hour for them to get their packages. These small things, though very small, are very important from the business point of view. So, I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to these things.

As there is very little time at my disposal, I would now come to the tourism side. Now, as I said in the beginning, apart from the foreign tourism, our home tourism is also very important. My hon. friend, Shri Paandey, right in the beginning has remarked that I have got everything in Kashmir and so, I need not say anything before this House...*(Interruptions)*. It has proved my complaint and as very rightly pointed out by Mr. Bist, though in the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 62 lakhs were allotted for the development of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State, a major portion of the money was spent in Kashmir.

In the Third Five year Plan, Rs. 77 lakhs were allotted for the development of Tourism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The major portion of the money was spent only in the Kashmir valley. I would only make one or two suggestions for the development of the tourist industry areas, apart from the Kashmir valley in the Jammu and Kashmir State. I would very humbly request the hon. Minister that he should send a survey team to survey those parts, apart from Kashmir valley, in Rajouri, Poonch, Jammu, Bhadrawah, and Kishthwar. They could be developed from the tourist point of view.

One last suggestion. Many other hon. Members have also said that we are laying too much emphasis on the construction of 4-star and 5-star houses. If they are really interested in developing tourist-interest places which are laying in remote corners of our country, I would suggest to hon. Minister that let them introduce approved tourist houses in those areas. They may have one or two rooms with approval of the State Tourism Department or some Central Tourism Agency. Rates and minimum facilities to be provided therein could be approved so that when tourists go there they may not find any difficulty, and they may spend some time there. With these words, I support the Demands.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I would like to make a few suggestions to the hon. Minister Dr. Karan Singh and his able colleague, who are well-acquainted with many facts. But, I want to tell you one thing, that Tourism in the eastern part of India is falling. This is an admitted fact. The main reason is this. The tourist traffic in Dum-Dum airport has fallen very badly. The foreign air companies are gradually going away. I want to know whether in the interest of eastern India, the Government will consider that air companies in Calcutta stay so that Calcutta could become the headquarters for tourism in the eastern India. Then there is Orissa, which has got wonderful art, architecture etc. and in Bihar there are wonderful places like Nalanda, Pataliputra, etc. There are so many places to see and how can the foreign tourist go to those parts without landing at Calcutta? This is a matter which Government have to consider.

Calcutta may be a bad city, for argument's sake one may consider that West Bengal is also bad, one has to consider that Calcutta is not only in West Bengal, but it belongs to the whole of eastern India. It is the gateway to the eastern India. There are many things of tourist in Assam, Bihar and Orissa and we have picturesque Manipur. What attempt is made to develop them? I do not know.

In Patna, the capital city of Bihar, the flights are irregular and intermittent. There is no proper, strong and big runway; big planes cannot land there. I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention to this point,

One hon. Member said that restrictions for the hill stations of India should be removed. At least the restrictions should be minimised. I have seen that in these hilly regions of U.P., in the Darjeeling area, in Shillong and other places, there is so much of restriction and there is so little convenience for the foreign tourists that a big amount of foreign exchange that we can earn is not being earned now as foreign tourists seldom are allowed there. Therefore, I would submit that the restrictions in regard to hill stations should be liberalised, and the hon. Minister of Tourism should talk to the Home Minister in this regard. As the previous speaker had pointed out, in these days of modern scientific advance, to suggest that a foreign tourist, if he goes there, would take photographs with his camera is not a valid argument today for banning foreigners from visiting those areas,

Then, in the Palam airport there is no retiring room. If a passenger comes in the night and he wants to go to another place in the morning, then he has no retiring room where he could stay for the night.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Hotel is there.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is not for ordinary passengers. Once on my way to Jaipur, I came from Calcutta to Delhi at about 11 p. m., and the next morning I had to go to Jaipur. I asked them whether there was any arrangement for retiring room there but they said that there was no arrangement. So, I had to come all the way to Delhi and again get up at three O'clock in the morning to catch the Jaipur plane. I do not understand why some retiring rooms should not be there. At the international terminal at Dum-Dum also, there is likewise no retiring room. The transit passengers have to carry all their baggage to the old domestic terminal for retiring rooms some two furlongs away, because they do not have any hotels and retiring rooms there.

Then, I would submit that the food in the Indian Airlines is deteriorating every day. This complaint was made by many Members last year. This year they have not made any complaint. So far as we Indians are concerned, we are used to everything and we are used to all types of food. But the foreign tourists are not so used. Last

time when I was travelling there was an American gentleman who was sitting by my side. He quietly told me that 'Your food is very bad'. When he came to know that I was a Member of Parliament, I was so much ashamed and I said 'Yes, it is very bad'. Therefore, there should be a little improvement in the food for Indians as well as foreigners. We have got to attract foreign tourists to India and, therefore, the internal service should be improved.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राननंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे मन में कई बार बड़ा उत्साह उत्पन्न हुआ कि डा० कर्णसिंह को पूरी बधाई दूँ लेकिन इनके प्रतिवेदन में जब देखा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में विश्व यात्रा सम्बन्धी विकास हेतु जो प्राविधान किया गया है वह केवल 25 करोड़ है अतः यदि वह प्राविधान 100 करोड़ का होता तो इनको पूरी बधाई मिलती लेकिन अब वे केवल चवन्नी भर बधाई के अधिकारी हैं। यदि आज विश्व यात्रा का भाव संसार के सैनानियों में पैदा हुआ है तो उसके दो प्रधान कारण हैं—एक तो सुगम आकाश यात्रा, आरामदेह यात्रा और दूसरे संसार के दर्शन की जिज्ञासा। इन दोनों का समन्वय अपना पर्यटन विभाग ही करता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप बड़े दायित्व के साथ इस कार्य को कर रहे हैं लेकिन अन्त में दृष्टि यहां पर आकर रुक जाती है कि पांच साल में केवल 25 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं और इसमें आप क्या करेंगे ? जब तक इस देश में, जिसको कि अंग्रेजी में टेम्परामेंट कहते हैं, उसको पैदा नहीं करेंगे तब तक विदेश के यात्रियों को जो हमारे देश में आना चाहते हैं उनको हम आकर्षित नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कितने ऐसे प्राइवेट हाउसेज होंगे जोकि विदेशी पर्यटकों को निमंत्रण देकर अपने घर बिठा सकते हैं, रखते हों, स्वागत करते हों, सत्कार करते हों, घुमाते हों ? यह टेम्परामेंट की बात है, और कुछ नहीं। अगर मैं यहां से आरम्भ करूँ तो एक बड़ी निराशा का चित्र पेश होता है। हमारे यात्री जब उतरते हैं, बड़ी जिज्ञासा के साथ

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

देखते हैं कि देखेंगे भारत कैसा देश है, जहाँ हिमालय की गरिमा, जहाँ खजुराहो की शिल्पकला, जहाँ गंगा और जमुना और जहाँ कौनारक का मन्दिर, जहाँ चारों घाम, जहाँ अजन्ता और अलौरा जहाँ अभी भी ऐसे कक्ष बने हुए हैं कि एक लम्बे में जरा यो उंगली लगाइये तो ध्वनि प्रतिध्वनित होती है, इसको देखने के लिए लोग विदेशों से आते हैं। लेकिन बम्बई उतरिये सुबह 6 बजे, जैसे ही यात्री उतरा पसीने-पसीने होता है क्यों कि एयरपोर्ट एयर कंडीशनिंग नहीं है। वैसे ही नहीं है आप के पास आप कर भी क्या सकते हैं। फिर कस्टम्स में कोई मुस्करा कर बात नहीं करता। यह एक प्रोजेक्शन है। फटी हुई आँखों से ऐसे देखेंगे जैसे सब एटम बम भर कर लाये हैं। तलाशी दो। यह टेम्परामेंट की बात है। फिर आगे चलिये तो जैसी मोटर में वह बैठा वह मोटर भी अच्छी नहीं, ठीक है हमारा देश गरीब है, ज्यादा अच्छी मोटरे नहीं है, खैर मोटर में बंद कर जैसे ही चलने को हुआ तो फौरन आ जाते हैं साहब भूखे हैं। उसके बाद लोटा परेड आप ने देखी है? 500, 1000 आदमी आप की लोटा लिये हुए खुले में संडास जाते हुए मिलेंगे। मैं नहीं जानता इसका प्रबन्ध हो सकता है कि नहीं। लेकिन कहीं पर ऐसी लोटा परेड नहीं देखी। एक यात्री को मैं लेने गया तो उस ने कहा यह क्या है? मैंने कहा ताजी हवा लेने के लिये लोग मैदान में जा रहे हैं क्योंकि हम लोग ट्रोपिकल कंट्री में रहते हैं। इस तरह मैंने उनको समझा दिया। लेकिन वास्तव में यह बड़ा डिस्प्रेसफुल है। सड़क पर आदमी और औरतें बैठी हुई हैं। तो यह नज़र चित्र देखने के लिये विदेशी हमारे देश में नहीं आया है। उसके बाद होटल पहुँचते हैं, वहाँ भी अजीब हाल रहता है। विदेशों में जिस प्रकार पर्यटकों की सुख सुविधा का ध्यान रखा जाता है वह चीज हम को अपने देश में देखने को कम मिलती है। विदेशी मुद्रा की बात है,

इसको अर्जित करना है। अपनी गरिमा, प्रतिष्ठा का जो क्याओ में चित्र प्रयुक्त किया गया है वह तो बाद की बात रही, पहले उसे लोटा परेड देखने को मिलती है, एयरपोर्ट पर पसीने-पसीने यात्री हो जाता है, उसके बाद मायूसी से भरे हुए चेहरे और आँखों से धूर धूर कर देखना, ये कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो यात्री के मन को विन्न कर देती हैं।

स्वागत होता है होनोलूलू में। आप ने देखा होगा कि जैसे ही प्लेन से उतरे एक सुन्दर बालिका या बाला आप को माला पहनाती है। लेकिन आप के यहाँ कस्टम्स अफसर खड़े हो कर कहता है अपना सामान खोलो। दूसरे मुस्कराहट नहीं चेहरे पर। मुझे अच्छा लगा मनीला जब गया, माला पहनायी गयी। यही होनोलूलू में होता है। तो जहाँ जाता हूँ और माला नहीं पहनायी जाती तो ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। तो टेम्परामेंट इनकल्केट कीजिये, एक ऐसा स्वागत दृष्टिकोण यात्रियों के स्वागत के लिये, उनके अभिनन्दन के लिये, उन को आराम देने के लिये और एक सुन्दर वातावरण पैदा करने के लिये बनायें जिससे यात्री को अच्छा लगे।

राजमाता गायत्री देवी ने कैंबरे की बात कही। हम इसको नहीं दे सकते, खैर न देना चाहिये। जो हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति है उसके अनुरूप पर्यटकों का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ भारत नाट्यम नृत्य दीजिये क्योंकि नशापन देख देख कर पर्यटक थक गया है और एक स्वस्थ वातावरण देखना चाहता है। नवी आधुनिक सभ्यता में नये सृजन को देखना चाहता है और हमारी संस्कृति को देखना चाहता है। कैंबरे के थककर मैं न पड़िये।

श्री महीष, 25 करोड़ से बढ़ा कर 100 करोड़ रु० माँधिये। हम जानते हैं कि

हमारे यहां बोलने से कोई असर नहीं होता। लेकिन 100 करोड़ अगर मांगेंगे तो 50 करोड़ मिल ही जायेगा। जिस प्रकार ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर मजदूरों के बेजेजे न मिलने पर हड़ताल कर देता है और परिणामस्वरूप मजदूरों को बेजेजे मिल जाती हैं। तो ट्रेड यूनियन से कुछ तो सीखिये। माननीया महिषी जी से कहिये कि दो रोज बह करे और चार रोज आप करिये तब आप को 50 करोड़ ६० मिल जाएगा। इससे सुगम रास्ता और कोई नहीं है। इससे सरकार को पुनर्विचार करने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़ेगा। और अगर आप ऐसा करोगे तो 50 करोड़ ६० आप को मिल जायेगा और दुबारा हंगर स्ट्राइक करने की आप को आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। वैसे कितना ही भाषण कर लो, मांग कर लो, पैसा नहीं मिलेगा। मैंने एक मार्ग आप को बताया। दूसरा मार्ग आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं।

फ्रांस में देखिये। वहां एक प्रिन्सिपल है। जल्दी जाये, जल्दी जाये। इतना ज्यादा वहां पर आकर्षण है कि जल्दी उस की जेब खाली हो जाती है, और जल्दी फिर उसको जाना होता है। ऐसा ही आप भी कीजिये। यह कन्ट्री का टेम्परेमेंट होना चाहिये। खूब डालर, फ्रांक और मार्क ले कर आये, जल्दी आये और जल्दी जाये। इस दुनिया में कौन जेब पर नजर रखता है यह देखिये, और वैसे ही हम को करना चाहिए।

होटल के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप फाइव स्टार को छोड़ दीजिए। लेकिन दो, तीन स्टार होटल रखिये और सस्ता होना चाहिये। आप सुविधायें अच्छी दीजिये और छोटे-छोटे होटल बनाइये, और रिमोट प्लेसेज में बनाइये।

कश्मीर जैसा सुन्दर तो मध्य प्रदेश नहीं है लेकिन वहां नर्मदा है, खजुराहो है तथा पंडित जवाहर लाल जी की भाषा में 'मीडन टेम्पल में भिलाई है। लेकिन वहां प्लेन से कोई नहीं जा

सकता। आप यहां से अगर चलें तो भिलाई जाने में 24 घंटे लगते हैं। जबलपुर में, रायपुर में प्लेन सविस नहीं है। फिर भला कैसे कोई पर्यटक भिलाई देखने जा सकता है। इसलिये मेरा मुझाव है कि आप ऐसी सविस शुरू कीजिए जो यहां से इलाहाबाद, जबलपुर, रायपुर और रायपुर से भिलाई, भिलाई से नागपुर, नागपुर से भोपाल, भोपाल से ग्वालियर और ग्वालियर से दिल्ली को कनेक्ट करे।

एक प्लेन आपका पाकिस्तान चला गया। लेकिन उसके बाद जिस तरीके से तलाशी होती है वह बहुत अपमानजनक होती है। क्यों नहीं आप कोई मीडन इक्विपमेंट लगा देते जैसे ही कोई भेटल हो तो उस में रूठ लाइट हो जाय। आपने दिल्ली से लगाया, बड़ा अच्छा किया। लेकिन बम्बई में नहीं लगाया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बैठता हूँ और अब जब दुबारा हमारी डिमान्ड आये तो मध्य प्रदेश को आप को कवर कर लेना चाहिये। इसके लिये हम भी आप के साथ भूख हड़ताल करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ऐसे प्रदेश जहां यातायात के साधन नहीं हैं, जहां स्थापित्य कला के उत्तम नमूने हैं ऐसे स्थानों पर आने जाने के साधन हो जायें तो आप सचमुच में पूरे-पूरे सामुदाय के पात्र हो जायेंगे। अभी हम खबन्नी भर ही आप को बधाई देते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : I was listening with rapt attention to the speeches of the hon. Members. It is really a pleasure to listen to the well-informed speeches of the Members. That the Demands of our Ministry, coming after a period of three years before the House, have evinced such keen interest among the members is a matter for gratification.

The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation consists of the Civil Aviation Department, the two Corporations namely Indian Airlines and Air India, the Department of Tourism and the India Tourism



[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

Development Corporation. There is also a third Department called the India Meteorological Department, and a fourth one, a small section, namely the Commission of Railway Safety. Many members may not be aware that this unit of Railway Safety, which has been organised into a Commission and is working under the Commissioner of Railway Safety, has been placed under our Ministry in order to facilitate quick and efficient enquiry into the Railway accidents and also to suggest safety measures. Of course the Railway Board adopts safety measures. The commission on railway safety can suggest measures for railway safety and for the safety of the new lines and the railway bridges. This arrangement has been made, I think, only to facilitate quick and efficient enquiry into railway accidents. The Ministry is connected only to the extent of submitting the report to the House and through the House to the Railway Board.

16.00 hrs.

The House has been very kind in talking about the measures that we have taken in boosting up tourism in our country. During recent years tourism has come to assume some importance. Earlier it was not given such importance and was not considered to be one of the major industries. Today on account of the foreign exchange earnings and the increase in the influx of tourists to our country, tourism has come to assume some importance. In 1970-71 the number of foreign tourists visiting our country went up to 2,88,000, which is an increase of about 15 per cent over the previous year. The Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation are struggling hard to see that more and more facilities are given to the domestic and foreign tourists.

As regards foreign tourists, facilities by way of hotel accommodation, shopping, transport, Sight-Seeing arrangements to go round and see the monuments, etc. are being created.

Many hon. Members referred to hotel accommodation. The existing capacity is 9779 rooms in 182 hotels that have been recognised and approved by the department. If we take into account the influx

of tourists to our country, it may go up to four lakhs by the end of 1973 and the number of hotel rooms needed may be to the extent of something like 9400 rooms more. Efforts are continuously being made to meet this demand in the public sector and also in the private sector. With the collaboration of foreign agencies a few hotels are being built in the private sector in Bombay. In the public sector the ITDC is trying to build a few hotels, five starred, a few motels and tourist lodges. Taking into consideration all the construction that may be done by 1973, the increase in the accommodation will be only to the extent of 600 rooms in the public sector... (*Interruptions*) One may mention here the additional capacity that may be created by Air India also which is going to build two hotels in Bombay and some private hotels : Tatas are going to have one with the collaboration of Intercontinental Hotel Chain of America ; Oberois with Sheratons ; thirdly Shlvsagar Estate, with Hilton, and fourthly, the Advanis with the Holiday-Inns of America. With this also, the total accommodation that is going to be created may not be able to meet the demands that are going to be created. In the public sector, including the accommodation created by Air India, it may go up to 1,200 rooms, and in the private sector it may be to the tune of something like 7000. But even then there will be a shortage of accommodation, and in order to meet this shortage, the Department of Tourism has been giving loans for the building of hotels in the private sector. A fund for Hotel loan to the extent of Ra. 5 crores has been kept aside and already more than 50 per cent of it has been released. More than Ra. 5 crores commitment has been made for disbursement of the amount. There fore, in order to encourage the increase in hotel accommodations or the hotel industry, the department has started giving more concessions and also has relaxed the restrictions so that the private sector could make use of it. Now, in view of the fact that we are getting good response also, there will be a little tightening too in regard to these things but I hope the financial assistance by the department will continue for sometime more towards the hotel industry.

Hotel accommodation alone will not be enough ; along with it, transport facilities are also necessary. The India Tourism

Development Corporation, which came into existence as an integrated body in the year 1966 and which is now in 1970, with the amalgamation of the Asoka Hotel, Ltd., and also the Janpath Hotels, Ltd., been catering to the needs of the tourists in the transport section also. The ITDC is mainly looking after the hotel accommodation, the transport section and the publicity part. The Department, besides this hotel accommodation and encouraging them in the private sector, has been doing on behalf of the department, the construction of some motels, the construction of tourist lodges and increasing the accommodation in the wild life sanctuaries and also building youth hostels. As the House is already aware, domestic tourism also requires to be encouraged, and as Shri R.S. Pandey put it, the big centres of scientific development also are to be visited by the people. Therefore, in order to encourage this visit of young people and students within the country, youth hostels are occupying a very significant place in the development of tourism of our country.

A number of youth hostels which are going to provide accommodation at cheaper rates, not cheap accommodation, but accommodation at cheaper rates, and good food at cheaper rates are going to be constructed. Already, the Jaipur youth hostel has reached the ceiling, and other youth hostels are also under construction.

For the wild life sanctuaries which deserve all the attention of the Department of Tourism, Rs. 50 lakhs have been kept aside, so that these five sanctuaries—the Jim Corbett sanctuary near Naini Tal, the Kaziranga sanctuary in Assam, Kanha Kaili in Madhya Pradesh—I hope Shri Pandey will not say that Madhya Pradesh has been neglected—the Gir forests in Gujarat and Periyar down south,—have been considered as national sanctuaries. Every effort is being made to increase the accommodation in these wild life sanctuaries to improve the feeder roads, to create transport facilities and also create central services for the tourists who may come to occupy the accommodation in the wild life sanctuaries.

We know that, hon. Members have expressed their concern over some of the rare species getting extinct in certain areas. For the breeding of rhinos, a special

amount has sanctioned by the Department of Tourism in Kaziranga. So also for the breeding of barasingha in Madhya Pradesh, a special amount was sanctioned. Every effort is being made to prevent the rare animals and other animals also from becoming extinct. But even in spite of that, as hon. Member, Rajmata Gayatri Devi pointed out, the poisoning of tigers and lions is also being resorted to by the villagers; that may be on account of the temptation that they have for selling the skins. But then the export of skin is banned.

Even then, poaching is carried on. Efforts are being made continuously by the Department of Forests and Tourism to see that the banned articles are not exported. Some State Governments have given cooperation by banning shooting of tigers and lions. If all the State Governments cooperate, it will be easier to see that the rare species are kept alive for a longer period.

The Department of Tourism has decided to construct a motel in Jammu, one in Banaras and another in Siliguri. Mr. Inder Jeet Malhotra was saying that Jammu is not having good accommodation, not for aristocratic people but for people from the lower strata of society. The outh hostel at Patni Top in Jammu and the motel under construction in Jammu will provide accommodation at cheaper rates for these who can afford to stay in five star hotels. More and more such tourist lodges are being constructed. At Khajuraho, 40 rooms are being added at cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. In Hassan in Mysore, 20 rooms are being added at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Expansion of the existing accommodation in wild life sanctuaries etc., now under the control of the ITDC is also being done. Every State is being attended to.

Mr. Bisht said that UP is being neglected. I do not know whoever can afford to neglect UP. But the UP Government has allotted only Rs. 50 lakhs for the entire plan period. The activities of the Department of Tourism, Government of India, are there only to supplement activities undertaken by the State Governments. The State Governments are also required to allocate funds for promoting tourism. The State Governments together have contributed Rs. 9 crores for the entire plan period, out of which Rs. 3 crores comes only from Jammu and Kashmir. The amount of money given to the

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

Department of Tourism at the Government of India level is Rs. 14.23 crores out of the Rs. 25 crores given in the plan. Out of this, Rs. 10.77 crores will go to the ITDC. Therefore, Rs. 25 crores given in the plan plus Rs. 9 crores given by State Governments plus the investment made by the private sector—all these together should go to boost up tourism in the country. A good amount has to be spent on publicity. Both the ITDC and the Department of Tourism are spending on publicity.

A survey was made by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion and they have come to the conclusion that according to statistics available for 1968-69, on an average a tourist spent Rs. 1,367 and 22 nights in India. Out of that, he spent 42 per cent on boarding and lodging, 26 per cent on internal travel, 28 per cent on shopping and 3.4 per cent for miscellaneous things.

From this point of view, we would like to see that the tourists who come to our country will be able to spend a few more days and a few coins also more in our country. By tourism, not only the country would be earning foreign exchange, which has been to the tune of Rs. 38 crores during the last year and Rs. 33 crores in the previous year and Rs. 105 crores in the Third Five Year Plan. Besides the foreign exchange earned, the country would be gaining abundance of goodwill. A tourist who comes to our country, enjoys hospitality and goes back with abundance of good will to his country will prove to be a bigger instrument of publicity for us in his country than what all the means of our publicity—the folder or the booklet—can do for us in other countries. Therefore, on the publicity the Department is spending, and also, ITDC is spending on films and a number of things, and the State Governments are placing their demands and are certainly making use of these.

Now, Sir, in order to have some efficiency in all these sections of the Tourist Department, an Inspection Cell has been created. The Hotel Classification Committee is there to classify the hotels and to see that the standards are maintained. Continuous inspection is being carried on to see that these things are maintained.

One of the hon. Members, Mr. Subodh Hansda remarked that the two hotels are

running in loss. I would like to tell the hon. Member and the hon. House that the ITDC has been able to make an over-all profit of nearly Rs. 15.94 lakhs during the year 1969-70 and nearly Rs. 50 lakhs during 1970-71.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Please cut short your speech.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Then the Lodhi and Ranjit hotels have also been able to make a marginal profit of Rs. 0.15 lakhs. I say that Ranjit hotel has been able to make a small marginal profit. As regards Lodhi hotel, now the gap of loss is reduced considerably because earlier the loss was Rs. 8 lakhs. Anyway, the INDC has been farming well. I would like to say that with the goodwill and cooperation of the Members, I hope the Department of Tourism will be able to do very well.

There is the Tourism Development Council also which will be advising, which consists of 9 Members of this House, 9 respectable members of outside, Ministers of all States and Ministers at the Centre and also representatives of the travel trade and industry. India has been a Member of the International Union of Tourist Organisation which may in course of time be converted as World Tourist Organisations. And India has to play and has been playing a very significant role there. As a Member of the ASTA and as a Member of the PATA Conference, India has been contributing a lot towards these things. And it is expected that in spite of all the difficulties better market will be created in India for the tourists that will be coming. And continuous efforts are being made with the coordination of the Archaeological Department, which is maintaining the monuments in our country.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the India Meteorological Department which is in our Ministry. India Meteorological Department has been working as a scientific department under the Ministry, working for service and also in the research field. It has got the allied disciplines also associated with that; Geomagnetism, Astrophysics and Instrumentations are also along with that. The whole country is divided into five regions—Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Nagpur. Under these regions, you

find quite a number of observatories. Observatories to the tune of 480 are working in the entire country. Then there are separate directorates for astro-physics, geo-magnetism, instrumentations, seismology and a number of other things which are very important from the point of view of scientific development of the subject.

Then, we have got a number of observatories plus a pilot balloon observatory—current weather observatory, radiowind observatory, radiosonde observatory, cyclone warning observatory and so on. We have also a number of automatic transmission stations. The most valuable work that is carried on by this department can be understood when we come to know that the department is running a service for the agriculturists; it is running a service for the ports, for the river valley projects in the hydro-meteorological field, for the industries and also for the common people at large. In the agro-meteorological field bulletins and also predictions which cover a period of four days are given to the agriculturists. In the hydro-meteorological field the department was working as an agent of the Irrigation & Power Ministry and the Central Water and Power Commission. Now it has ceased to be an agent, It has taken up its own independent capacity except on the Ganges and the Damodar Valley Corporation.

India Meteorological Department has got three autonomous Institutions—Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, Indian Institute of Astro-physics, Kodai-kanal and Indian Institute of Geo-magnetism in Colaba—where great research work is carried on.

India Meteorological Department has been participating in an active way in the World Weather Watch Programme as a result of which there has been a regional telecommunication hub in Delhi and the department will be able to disseminate messages of weather prediction to larger areas within a very short time, on account of the tele-communication system.

In addition to that, with the earth station at Arvi near Poona links have been speeded up with Japan and Melbourne. Now India has already got link with Moscow and Cairo. Therefore, the speed of the activity is increasing.

In the World Meteorological Organisation also India has participated and the House will be glad to know this time our Director-General has been elected as Vice-President of the World Meteorological Organisation. Till now no Indian was the Vice-President of this organisation.

On account of these participations the financial implications will be to the tune of Rs. 6 crores in the World Weather Watch and there will be a Regional Meteorological centre for Meteorological Study and Research in Delhi as a part of the global activities carried on in World Weather Watch.

Therefore, with all this participation, the India Meteorological Department is increasing its capacity to extend its activities to different fields of meteorology. like rocket meteorology where it is doing work in co-operation with the Thumba Rocket Launching Centre, where we are measuring pressure, temperature etc. at high altitudes.

With all this, I hope that we will not only be able to fare well but we will be able to earn a good name in the World Meteorological Organisation, which is a specialised body of the United Nations.

Finally, I thank all the members for the rapt attention with which they listened to me and for the co-operation they have given to me.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to support the Demands of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Having listened to the discussion so far made on this subject I was feeling very sorry because no reference has been made to Manipur's tourist attraction in the Hon'ble Minister, Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi's speech. In the eastern part of the country, and for the matter of that in the whole country, in spite of Manipur's smallness and backwardness in the economic sphere, it is one of the best tourist attractions. It is in Manipur that we have one of the most beautiful and the biggest natural lakes, known as the Lokta Lake. The entire history, folklore and cultural background have been woven around it. So, it is a matter of great regret that so far no proper attention has been paid to the development of tourism in this part of the country.

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

This Lokta Lake, I would like to make special mention of this, has an area during the dry season of at least 48 square miles and during the rainy season it covers more than 100 square miles. This is one of the wonders that Nature has given to that small part of the country. The little that has been done about this is the construction of a small tourist house known as Sandra Tourist Home but this Sandra Tourist Home is so poorly provided that very few tourists feel like going there. There is very little programme provided for the tourists there, there is no boating arrangement and the whole tourist programme is very slow. In spite of all the pressures that have been made with the Government of India, so far, very little progress has been made.

I would like to make a reference to a number of other places where tourist homes and tourist facilities can be developed. A few days back I put in a question about new projects that are being taken up for the development of tourism in the State. A few names of proposed tourist houses had been mentioned in the reply and some attention had been indicated in the reply. But as we know, the pace of the development in this trade is so slow and unsatisfactory that apart from foreign tourists, even those of us domestic tourists who felt like going there and seeing it, have to come back very disappointed after seeing the conditions there. Hotel facilities and a number of things that are provided in this place leave so much room for improvement. I therefore would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, who is himself well versed with the tourist trade and is very well acquainted with things in Kashmir—and Manipur has been very rightly compared with Kashmir; it has been called by many tourists as well as scholars as the Kashmir of the East—that this Kashmir of the East should not be left as neglected as it is now.

Having said this much on the subject of tourism, I would like to make a little reference to the long-drawn grievances of that area in respect of civil aviation. This area, specially, during the rainy season is practically cut off due to the land-slides on the roads and due to bad weather on the air-routes. Even tele-communications are cut-off. Sometimes, and very often, during the rainy season, as a regular feature, the

part is cut off not only from the rest of the country but also from the the rest of the world. So, this has to be given a special attention and, in respect of the civil aviation, the number of shuttle flights that are between Imphal and Silchar has to be increased. Otherwise, the pressure of more and more passengers between Silchar and Imphal is going to give much trouble to the I.A.C. staff and the grievances that are faced by the passengers there are beyond my description. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to increase the number of shuttle flights between Imphal and Silchar and also to increase the number of seats between Calcutta and Imphal because this is the only way by which we can approach Imphal. The communication between this eastern zone and the rest of the country can be improved only through this way. The development of Manipur, and this eastern zone, in tourist trade and in other spheres will depend upon the degree to which the Government of India gives attention to it by giving more funds, by increasing the number of flights, by increasing the facilities of hotels, etc.

With these words, I support these Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

SHRI K. BASAPPA (Chitradurga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Indian Airlines had the troubled history during 1969-70 due to the illegal agitation causing acute inconvenience to the travelling public and also resulting in a loss of nearly Rs. 4.65 crores in revenue to the Corporation. Therefore, I say that the labour-management relationship needs a progressive policy to ensure industrial peace for the next 5-10 years.

I am glad to learn that some agreement has been reached, by the efforts of our hon. Minister and the Minister of State in this regard, with one of the labour unions.

Then, it is very necessary to take quick decisions for replacement of the old and unserviceable aircraft and to purchase new ones in time to keep abreast of the trend in aircraft technology.

I further request that the food served on the aircraft, particularly, the vegetarian food, because I know only about vegetarian food, being a vegetarian myself, needs a lot

of improvement by introducing regional varieties in the vegetarian food.

Regarding the airports, there is a need for modernisation and improvement in the airports to help passengers to get in and get out as quickly as possible, as pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Inder J. Malhotra. I am happy to learn that the services of a reputed international firm has been obtained for the purpose of improving these international airports, along with the services of a distinguished inventor Dr. Fuller, as an Architectural Adviser.

This further raises another important problem of bringing the management of the international airports in the country under a statutory form of management to ensure efficient operations, the growth and development of airports, and also to ensure financial autonomy. I am happy to note that a few days back, in this House, the hon. Minister has been able to introduce a Bill in this direction. I feel this is a right step in the right direction.

Then, about the introduction of computerisation of reservation system in the Indian Airlines, that is another landmark in the Civil Aviation Department.

Coming to the tourism, the flow of tourists from foreign as well as domestic is so great from Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

Therefore, a survey should be made of all the places of tourist interest in the country and then a plan drawn up for spreading over a period of 15 to 20 years for improvement of these places and necessary money made available to carry out this programme, giving priority to important places. For example, in my State there is the world-famous Kolar Gold mines and there are no adequate facilities for tourists, either foreign or domestic travellers. This must be looked into.

Sir, I agree with the suggestion that concession should be given in air fares to students.

Coming to the Meteorological Department, I am glad that that Department has made much head-way in all directions not only in research but in several other fields also as narrated by the hon. State Minister just now.

Sir, a proposal has been made for imparting training to students in hotel management in foreign countries and several have been sent abroad and the tourist guides are given training in foreign languages only, but not in the languages of the country. They should be given training in the regional languages of the country also so that whenever a foreign traveller or a domestic traveller travels from one end of the country to another, the tourist guide should be able to give them information in the language they speak. Therefore, it is necessary that training should be given to the tourist guides in all the regional languages of the country. This is a thing which I impress upon the Ministry.

Coming to wild life sanctuary, particularly, Bandipur and Kanapur in Mysore State, these sanctuaries are well-known for their elephants and they should be developed further. Here, I find that the State Minister seems to have forgotten to mention about them.

With these words, I support the Demands under consideration.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Mr Chairman, Sir, at the outset I congratulate the Ministry. .

MR CHAIRMAN : I will call the Minister at 5 p.m.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Mr Chairman, Sir I congratulate this Ministry for doing very well the job entrusted to it.

This is one of the Ministries that has very clearly set before itself the goals to be achieved and is making the sincerest efforts to make speedy and steady progress towards that end.

The manner in which the Ministry has handled the recent strike in the Airlines deserves congratulation from all sides of the House. I hope the ugly chapter of strikes in the Airlines will be closed for ever and the relation between the management and the workers would always remain cordial.

The Ministry also deserve our congratulation for taking a very bold and imaginative decision in introducing jumbo jets in the international air routes.

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

Having said that, I would like to say that although a steady progress has been maintained in the development of tourism, this is a field in which we should have a complacent attitude. There is always scope for improvement in this field. Sir, our earnings from tourism in 1970 have improved but when we compare it with the overall world earnings, our performance is very regrettable. As you know, Sir, the total world trade in tourism industry is of the order of Rs. 11,000 crores but our share is only Rs. 37 crores. Therefore, we may have to make improvements in this matter. The tourism industry has got to be organized on the most modern lines. This will, of course, require great investment but we should not flinch because every rupee invested in this industry would go a long way in augmenting our earnings from tourism in the long run.

Before developing new tourist spots, we must see that all the existing spots are fully developed. There should be a phased programme for development of spots of tourist attraction.

One of the first things to be assured to the foreign tourist is his personal safety. One single case of physical assault, especially on a foreign woman, may deprive us thousands of foreign tourists.

Similarly, there are many other things which have to be looked into to provide comfortable living and journey to foreign tourists.

Coming to my own State of Orissa which has great potential for tourists in the matter of ancient Indian culture and architecture, I would like to say that this State has not been looked after by the Ministry in the manner in which it ought to have been. Even the elementary necessity of linking Bhubaneswar with air services on our trunk routes has not been done. I hope that all the needs of the Orissa State in the matter of providing air services for the tourists will be looked into personally by the hon. Minister.

Recently, the Government have worked out a project report on the light and sound spectacle to be introduced at Konarak. The project could not be finalised because of financial assistance not being given by

Central Government. It hardly needs Rs. 15 lakhs and I request the Minister to see that this amount is provided at the earliest.

There is a great spot of tourist attraction for the people of South-East Asia recently discovered. The excavations at Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udayagiri complex in Puri district of my State have revealed very rich heritage of Buddhistic treasures. I request the Minister to pay special attention to the development of this complex.

There is another spot which needs development from the tourist point of view. The Simlipal national park in Mayurbhanj district abounds in numerous wild animals of very rare varieties living in natural surroundings. Those can be great attractions for tourists if properly developed.

Lastly, I wish to say this. Bhubaneswar must be linked with air with other tourist centres. This will facilitate the visit of tourists to the State of Orissa. When the hon. Minister of State made a statement in the House, not a single word or reference was made to our State. I request the Minister to pay proper attention for the development of rich tourist spots which are in abundance in our State.

**SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat) :** I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Tourism is emerging as the world's largest industry. Its earnings in 1970 were Rs. 20,000 crores. The international tourist movements are accelerating at the rate of 14.5 per cent per annum. In India also, the foundation has been laid and now the country poses for a major break, though the country has to go a long distance.

The earnings in India through tourist receipts were 0.29 per cent in 1969 and 0.16 per cent was of the international tourist movements in 1969.

I have gone through the report of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and earlier speeches made by the Minister of State. I am glad that certain steps are taken in the right direction and much progress made in this respect. We can very well look forward under the able leadership of Dr. Karan Singh and Dr. Sarojini Mahishi. The report reveals about certain progress made in this direction. The number

of tourists has increased from 1,88,000 to 2,80,000 during the year 1969-70; it has exceeded the target fixed, namely, 2,77,000. Foreign exchange has increased from Rs.33 crores in 1969 to Rs. 38 crores in 1970. Tourism plays a very important role in promoting friendship with different countries of the world. Besides, it also helps in earning foreign exchange, which is very important from our point of view.

Domestic tourism plays also a very important role in bringing about national unity and national integration. India is a country with great diversity; there are many languages, many cultures, traditions, customs and habits, and the people of one part of India are ignorant of the culture, tradition and customs of the people of other parts of India. There must be more contact between people of different parts. There must be more visits by people from one part to other parts, and there should be closer cooperation and better understanding which are very essential for national integration and for national unity.

Now, I would like to say a few words about my own State, namely, Assam. It will be a paradise for tourists. But unfortunately it has not been able to draw as much attention as it should. Assam is rich in its natural beauty. It is famous for its flora and fauna. There is perhaps no other part of the world which has got such varieties of animals and birds as we have in Assam. The Kaziranga game sanctuary is famous for its rhinoceroses. In 1970 Kaziranga earned Rs. 4 lakhs. About 12000 visitors came to Kaziranga, but about 50 per cent of the visitors had to return back disappointed because of lack of accommodation. The Government of Assam had submitted a scheme costing Rs. 75 lakhs as against Rs. 34 crores allowed in Fourth Plan. I hope the hon. Minister would consider this favourably. I am glad to learn that the Ministry has sanctioned a certain amount for the protection of the rhinoceroses.

Now, I would like to say a few words about civil aviation. The whole of the eastern part, namely Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur has been neglected for a long time. Uptil now there is no direct service from Delhi to Assam. Because of the conditions in Calcutta and West Bengal, the flights are very often cancelled, as a result

of which the whole of the eastern part is completely cut off. Besides, when the flights are cancelled at Calcutta, the internal services are also disrupted. I would request the hon. Minister to have an airline base at Gauhati, so that even if the flights are cancelled at Calcutta, the internal services could continue and cater to the needs of the people of this part. I would request the hon. Minister to look into these problems.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry,

श्री बख्त सिंह (आगरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं टूरिज्म और सिविल एविएशन की डिमाण्ड का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आगरे का ताज दुनिया के बन्दसों में से है। मैं पिछले कई सालों से कह रहा हूँ कि आगरा में इम्प्रूवमेंट की काफी जरूरत है लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ताज के पीछे एक बड़ा मैदान पड़ा हुआ है। जापान का वहाँ पर जिस तरफ लेपर इंस्टीट्यूट है, जापान के सिटिजन्स का कहना है कि उस ऊबड़-खाबड़ जमीन के हिस्से को बगीचे के रूप में डेवलप किया जाना चाहिए और उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इसमें हम कुछ आर्थिक मदद भी कर सकते हैं। इसके बारे में तीन-चार साल से यह मामला चल रहा है, पहले तीन करोड़ की स्कीम थी उसको डेवलप करने के लिए लेकिन अब वह स्कीम कम होते-होते 50 लाख की ही रह गई है और अभी तक उसमें कुछ हुआ भी नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि उस मैदान को फौरेन डेवलप किया जाये। इसके अलावा सन् 1966 में शाहजहाँ गार्डन में मोतीलाल नेहरू की 13 फीट की मॉबिल की विशाल मूर्ति लगाई थी जिसका उद्घाटन, माननीय ब्रह्मराज साहब, ने किया था। उस हिस्से को हम डेवलप करने के लिए तीन सप्ताह से कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हमारे मन्त्री जी ने और राज्य मन्त्री जी ने मौके को देखा है और वायदा किया है कि उसको डेवलप करेंगे। लेकिन आज दो साल से उस सम्बन्ध में बी. कुछ नहीं हो



[श्री अचल सिंह]

रहा है। उसका ऐस्टीमेट व स्कीम भी पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० और हीटिकल्चर विभाग से भेज दी गई है लेकिन अभी तक उसको डेवलप नहीं किया गया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैसूर के वृन्दावन गार्डन की तरह उसको भी डेवलप किया जायेगा क्योंकि ताज की वजह से लाखों टूरिस्ट आगरे में आते हैं। वह प्राचीन युगलों की इमारतों के लिए मशहूर है, जैसे ताज, किला, फतेहपुर सीकरी, एतमादुदौला आदि। जो टूरिस्ट यहां आते हैं उन से काफी फीरेन ऐक्सचेंज आता है और मेरे खयाल से आगरे का इस बारे में प्रथम स्थान है।

हमारे यहां सिर्फ एक अच्छा होटल है, जब कि टूरिस्टों की तादाद काफी रहती है। इसलिए उन की संख्या को देखते हुए कई होटलों की जरूरत है। लेकिन बिफैन्स मिनिस्ट्री इस किस्म की विकल्पें पैदा कर देती है जिस से होटल नहीं बन पाते। दो एक पार्टी होटल बनाना चाहती है। लेकिन बिफैन्स और कन्ट्रोलमेंट बोर्ड नहीं बनने देता। मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि वह इस मामले को देखें और आगरे में अच्छे होटल बनाने का इतजाम करायें, क्योंकि आगरे में लाखों टूरिस्ट, देश के और विदेशों के आते हैं और उनके रहने की कमी-कमी जगह नहीं मिलती। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी आगरे की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें क्योंकि आगरे में मुगलों की बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी इमारतें बनी हुई हैं। और ताज तो, जैसा मैं कह चुका हूँ, दुनिया के अबन्नों में से एक अबन्ना है।

आगरे के सिविल हिस्से में काफी कंजेशन है। उसकी भी डेवलप करना चाहिए। इस मामले में स्टेट सरकार को भी हिस्सा लेना चाहिये ताकि आगरे का सुधार हो। मुझे आशा है मन्त्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का सन्धान करता हूँ।

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Many members expressed concern at the small number of tourists coming to India. Shri Vishwanathan said that tourists come to India attracted by Maharajas and snake charmers. I may tell him that they are not attracted by the Air India Maharaja or the Maharajas who are bothered about their privy purses but by the dynamic and intelligent Maharaja who happens to be our Minister in charge.

Many members know that Air India is the only airline in the world today which is making a profit right from the beginning—I speak subject to correction. At the same time, there is also criticism of Air India for going in for Jumbos. One hon member said that operating Air India throughout the world is not a viable proposition. But today the only profitable route is the Atlantic route. If we want to operate that route and profit by it, Jumbos are absolutely necessary. Today's papers say that there is a proposal to reconsider the question of purchasing Jumbos mainly because of the effect of the 20 per cent surcharge on foreign air travel tickets imposed in the last Budget. This is true because a foreigner would, rather than pay money to India, travel by his country's own airline: a German would pay the money to Lufthansa rather than to Air India; similarly a Frenchman would prefer to travel by Air France. Thus Air India would stand to lose. That is why I would request the Finance Minister through the Minister in charge to drop the proposal of a surcharge of 20 per cent on foreign travel air tickets.

Indian Airlines have been suffering on many counts and yet we have certainly made progress. Today most of the State Capitals have been linked by jet services and efforts are being made to link as many centres as possible. Though the performance of the I.A.C. is very good, it is not able to run air services to many parts of the country, and so it is my humble submission that where the I.A.C. cannot operate the routes, these routes should be given to private operators who are prepared to run them. This way we can connect cities which do not have IAC services and serve the travelling public.

Coming to the hotel business, many members levelled the charge that our public sector hotels are incurring losses. A few hotels may incur losses, but on the whole we have certainly made good progress and —are making good profits. We will have to get foreign expertise and know-how more than we are doing now, because as Maharani Gayatri Devi rightly pointed out, tourism is a business and business needs money. Our Maharaja, though he is a good Minister and a good salesman, has been able to sell only his ideas, he does not have any product to sell. He has been allotted only Rs. 25 crores whereas our earnings amount to Rs. 32 crores per year. Therefore, our effort should be to get more money for tourism because every rupee that is spent on tourism rolls back threefold or fourfold.

Some other members said that many countries thrive because of tourist business. We can also do it. For this we need more hotel accommodation. It was said that we will be running short of accommodation by 5,000 rooms after four years. How are you going to meet this problem? Even some communist countries invite not only American expertise and know-how but even American money because they know that it is a business out of which they can make money. We can also do the same. Therefore, any public undertaking, even though it has got some teething troubles, is bound to succeed. Whatever efforts we make will bear fruits only after a few years and we should not lag behind in this respect.

With these words I support the Demands of the Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

श्री परिपूरकमिन्त्र वैष्णवी (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : सभापति जी, अभी तो समय है। हम को भी मौका दे देते क्यों कि हमने नाम भी भेजा था।

सभापति महोदय : हम किसी अन्य माननीय सदस्य को समय नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री परिपूरकमिन्त्र वैष्णवी : यह तो नाम की ग्वायती है।

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Having been gullotined three times in the last four years, hon. members can well imagine what a rare privilege I find it to be able to reply to this debate on the Demands of my Ministry. I would have liked at least one hour to be able to do justice to the very interesting points that were raised, but apart from being given very little funds, this Ministry is also given very little time. Therefore, I will have to try and complete my speech in half an hour.

I would like to thank the hon. members for the very interesting points that they have made and as I will not be able to deal with every point separately, I would like to assure them that each and every point that has been made in this afternoon's debate will be noted and will receive very close attention.

My colleague has dealt with tourism and meteorology. I will therefore concentrate, within the limited time at my disposal, upon aviation. There have been many spectacular developments in science and technology during the last two or three decades, but none of them matches the extraordinary developments in the field of aviation. Aviation today is becoming one of mankind's predominant activities, and it is estimated that in 1970 as many as 39 crores of people travelled by air which is fully one-tenth of the population of the entire world. This number will not decrease, it will steadily increase with the technological developments in the size and speed of the planes.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, India, with its vital location on the globe, is necessarily and keenly involved and interested in the growth of aviation. Also, in a vast country like ours, aviation plays an extremely important role in our own internal development, in communications, in economic development and in national integration.

It is, therefore, with some satisfaction and with some confidence that I can say that the foundations for modern aviation in India have been laid. The Fourth Plan has a much bigger outlay than the outlays in the years which have preceded it. Rs. 185 crores will be spent on aviation during the

[Dr. Karan Singh]

Fourth Plan, as against the same amount in the 18 years since 1951.

I shall deal with aviation under three main heads: Air India, Indian Airlines and the Department of Civil Aviation.

Air India, for the year ending 31st March, 1971, has maintained its unique record of profitability which it started the very year of its inception. In other words, during the last 18 years without a break the Air India has shown a profit. I would say that this is unique not merely among the corporations in this country but perhaps in the entire world, because we read that vast giants like the pan American and the TWA with hundreds of planes are losing millions of dollars.

What is the secret of the success of Air India? There are two or three important factors. There is the most competitive and up-to-date aircraft; there is excellent service and there is very good promotion.

It is for this reason that Air India took the decision, which the Government supported, that they should go in for the Jumbo Jets, because if a small air line like Air India has to maintain its position among the great giants with whom it has to compete, it must offer the customer competitive equipment. There is no doubt whatsoever that consumer preference over the next few years will go definitely in favour of the Jumbo Jets. Therefore, although it is an expensive purchase, Rs 100 crores, we have gone in for the Jumbo Jets. I am sure that the purchase will be fully justified by the economics of operation and by increased tourism and aviation earnings that India will be able to bring into.

I may clarify here that the report operating in today's papers that there is re-thinking in Air India on the purchase of the remaining Jumbo Jets is entirely without foundation. Four Jumbos are the minimum that we feel is necessary for a viable fleet for trans-Atlantic operation, and therefore we shall buy the other two Jumbos also.

A great deal has been said by hon. Members regarding the 20% tax on foreign travel. This is a matter which has to be considered by the Government and by the Finance Minister in its overall implications. It is true that Air India has estimated that this tax will affect it very adversely. That

view has been brought to the notice of the Finance Minister, and the views expressed by the hon. Members will also I am sure be taken into full consideration by him. But we must accept that it is only the Finance Minister who can take an overall view of the finances of the Government. Government will take a decision bearing that overall view in mind.

There are two or three small points before I move on to Indian Airlines. Firstly, Air India is going in for a charter company because the pattern of aviation operations just now developing makes it very clear that charter operations are going to play a crucial role in the seventies. The fare structure of the IATA is on the verge of collapse and therefore every major nation is going in for a charter company. Charters will bring to India at lower rates more tourists, people who cannot afford the extremely high rates of IATA schedule. Therefore Air India is going in for a subsidiary charter company, and that will also help it to utilise the surplus capacity that will be available in its 707s. Air India is also going into the hotel business, as my colleague pointed out.

Hon. Member Shri Brij Raj Singh mentioned the possibility of exporting some perishable, exotic, delicious food. I am sure if Air India is given the information, they will be very happy to see what they can do to help.

Another point made by Shri Bhandare which I may mention here is with regard to the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the two air corporations. I must admit that I myself am not satisfied with the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these corporations. I do not think it is anybody's fault; effort have been made and are being made, but very often it is not possible to get suitable candidates. I can assure the House, though, that I am personally deeply interested in this. I have written to the two corporations repeatedly, and I will try and see that the shortfall in this regard is made up.

I will go on now to the Indian Airlines. 1970-71 has been a very difficult year for the Indian Airlines. We lost three planes: there was an accident in Sikkim; there was an accident in Agartala; and one of our planes was hijacked and destroyed

in Lahore. The loss of three planes for an airline with a small fleet does make a very big dent into its operations. Also, the labour-management relations were not very satisfactory, which resulted in unfortunately having to lock-out the airline completely. Several Members have mentioned this point. I would like to say that the prospects in Indian Airlines have now definitely improved. There is a marked improvement in labour-management relations. An agreement has been signed with one of major unions, and with goodwill on both sides and with the new spirit of co-operation that is being displayed, I am hopeful that the unhappy events of last year will never again be repeated in Indian Airlines.

I have also appointed a committee of management experts to advise me upon various aspects of the Indian Airlines administration with special reference to labour-management problems, and with that report in my hands, and, as I said, with the new spirit of co-operation that I am now noticing happily among the employees, I am sure that Indian Airlines has turned the corner, and with the new planes that it has acquired—the new 737s—it will now be able to serve the public very much better.

A number of new cities are going to be linked with jets by the end of this year. I have a long list with me here. I have tried to see that as many State capitals as possible and as many places of tourist interest as possible are linked by jet planes. In this context, I may say in particular that Trivandrum, which had a long standing demand for a jet service, will be serviced by a jet from the 15th October this year. We are also starting the Calcutta-Gauhati direct service by Boeing 737 on the 15th October. It will now be possible for people going to Assam to buy their ticket in Delhi and to travel on that ticket from here to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Gauhati on the same plane.

As my friends might have read in the newspapers, the Calcutta-Bagdogra jet has also begun operating.

In addition to this, we have started a service to Dimapur in Nagaland, and four new cities are going to be linked during our winter schedule: Jodhpur, Muzaffarpur, Raipur and Nashik, and they are going to be brought on to the map. I am hopeful that more and more cities in the years to come

will be included, because I look upon Indian Airlines not at all, as one of the hon. Members said, as a luxury only for the very rich, but as a dire necessity in a country like ours which is now poised for economic development and administrative and political intergration.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chatrapur) :  
What about Bhuvanewar ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I must admit that the services to Bhuvanewar are not very impressive ; Shri Jaganath Rao has mentioned it and Shri Arjun Sethi has also mentioned it ; I will try to look into this problem and see what can be done with regard to Orissa.

AN HON. MEMBER : Indore ?

DR. KARAN SINGH . The Indore service has now been restarted. There was a very good suggestion made that we might consider—I think it was made by—

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : R S Pandey.  
(*Interruption*).

DR. KARAN SINGH : —that there should be an Indian Airlines base at Gauhati so that the operation in the Eastern sector can be more flexible and more effective. This is a suggestion which I intend looking into very carefully and we will try and see what can be done. We are aware of the very special requirements of the Eastern sector. Particularly with the developments in Bangla Desh, it is for the time being not possible for us to overfly that territory. Therefore, it makes it even more difficult for people living in the Eastern sector to be able to travel to the rest of the country. I have had a number of special meetings on the problems of the Eastern sector. I can assure the House and the members from the Eastern areas that I will give special attention to their problems. They will bear with me when I say that Indian Airlines has got to fly very much more now, because of the ban on overflying, than before, as a result of which certain services have to be relocated. But we are going out of our way to see that these services are made as efficient as possible.

[Dr. Karan Singh]

One or two members raised the question of students' concessions. As the House is aware, students do have a concession of 50 per cent—those between the age of 12 and 26—and this is something which is widely used by them.

A number of points were raised with regard to the possibility of helicopter service. I happen to come from a mountainous region myself and I am aware that in many areas where it will not be possible for an aeroplane to land, a helicopter can provide very good service. Unfortunately, however, whenever we have tried to consider the purchase of helicopters for aviation purposes, the economics of the project have worked out to be so unfavourable that we have had to drop the idea. I am told there is hardly any country in the world which runs a helicopter service on a commercial basis. However, I have not given up hope. I constantly try to keep impressing upon the Ministry and the Indian Airlines the necessity to continue consideration of the helicopter proposal, because particularly in the Himalayas, the acquisition of helicopters by Indian Airlines and running of helicopter services would be extremely useful. However, as I said, at present, there is no such scheme because we are always told that the economics are disastrous. But the matter will remain under careful consideration.

The question of food was also mentioned. The fact that fewer members than I expected complained about food in IA would lead to me to believe that there has been some improvement. Perhaps I am over-optimistic on that score. But I would like to say that food is specially being uplifted now from the flight kitchens of Air India in Delhi and Bombay. We are also trying to see that where we have good hotels, like for example, the Ashoka Hotel in the public sector at Bangalore, we should uplift food from such really top-class hotels, so that we are in a position to provide good meals to our passengers. I would like to commiserate or apologise to the vegetarians, because apparently vegetarian food is not up to the mark, although I have given specific instructions that vegetarian food should be used more. I think in South India, we have such delicious vegetarian dishes like vadai, dosa, iddli, etc., and if we can use them, rather than these wretched

outlets, I am sure it would be a good idea.

Apart from the two air corporations, the Department of Civil Aviation has a key role to play in the development of the entire complex of aviation in this country. The House will be happy to know that in the Fourth Plan, a massive outlay on airports has been provided, namely, Rs. 70 crores, as against Rs. 55 crores in the 18 years from 1951 to 1969. It is a clear reflection of the fact that Government is acutely aware of the importance of improving our international airports. I introduced last week a Bill in this House, which is aimed at setting up an International Airports Authority. When that Bill comes up for discussion, we will have occasion to discuss in very much more detail the development that we are planning at our international airports. I am determined that the international airports in India should not only be as good as any in the world but in several ways should be better. And I am, therefore, also determined that the best available talent within the country, and if necessary from outside, should be got together for this purpose. Meanwhile, of course, interim modifications have taken place in Delhi, Madras and Bombay. And in Calcutta, a new terminal building has been constructed. We hope that the new international airports will also start coming up by the end of this Plan period. The domestic airports also require considerable improvement, because both from the point of view of our own travellers as also from the point of view of tourists, the domestic airports in a way are equally important. And, therefore, I have made special provision to begin with for the State capitals because there are some State capitals in which the airports are still in an extremely shocking and even disgraceful state. Therefore, I have now redone my plan so that State capitals can get special priority. The next priority should go to places of great tourism interest like Agra, Udaipur and so on. And we are making our efforts. I think hon. Members will notice this winter a large number of constructions starting, because contracts have been awarded and work is likely to start after the monsoon. And I am sure that our domestic airport programmes also will continue to develop satisfactorily. Of course, our resources are limited. But, nevertheless, we will do every

much more than we have been able to do in the last many years.

One other point I may add with regard to airports. A great deal of money, over Rs. 15 crores, is going to be spent on the improvement of navigational aids and on communications. Because when a passenger flies, he is only aware of the plane and of the terminal building; but there is very much more to an airport than the plane and the terminal building. There are the radars and the instrumental landing systems. There are the run-ways. There is a great deal of very sophisticated and very advanced and developed equipment. And in this regard, I am glad to say that India is and will soon be among, perhaps, the 8 or 10 nations in the world in the provision of certain facilities. For example, we are going to move into Category II-ILS in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. And I don't think that there are, perhaps, more than half a dozen countries in the world which will have such advanced instrument systems as we will have in our country. This is something which is not seen by the travelling public, and, therefore, is not generally known. And, therefore, I thought I should specially mention it.

Now, Sir, tourism, My colleague, Dr. Mahishi, has very ably dealt with a large number of matters with regard to tourism. I will, therefore, confine myself merely to a few general remarks.

I entirely agree with Rajmataji and other MPs who have said that India is among the world's great potential tourist destinations. There is no doubt about it. I also have had an occasion to travel, not perhaps all over the world, but over a good portion of the world. And I don't think there is another single country which combines the magnificent natural scenery of India, with the mountains in the north, as somebody quoted :

अस्त्युन्नरस्याम् दिशिदेवतात्मा हिमालयानामन-  
गाधिराजः  
पूर्वापरौतोयनिधिवि गाह्य स्थितः पृथिव्या यव  
मानदंडः

the magnificent Himalayas which are unrivalled for their grandeur and for their beauty ; the great oceans that meet at the foot of Mother India at Kanya-kumari ; the

lakes, the rivers, the wild life, the forests ; the works of art and architecture ; and the unbroken tradition going back to 5,000 years—Ajanta and Ellora ; the great temples of South India ; the extraordinary achievements of Moghul architecture in the North, and festivals and colour—in other words, everything that a modern tourist is looking for. There is no doubt about it that India is unique in that respect. Now, the actualisation of our tourism potential depends on two things. It depends, firstly, upon how we are able to promote tourism abroad and, secondly, it depends upon how we are able to develop our tourism infra-structure at home.

On the promotional aspect I may say that the experiment that we started, which was known as 'Operation Europe', a link up between Air India and the Department of Tourism for promotion of tourism abroad, has already given good results. Therefore, from the 1st of July this year we have extended it to America also. We have launched 'Operation America' and we are hopeful this will help us considerably in increasing the number of our tourists. An hon. lady Member said that we were not ambitious enough and perhaps that we were complacent. I can assure her and the House that there is no question at all of our not being ambitious. We are extremely ambitious. But, of course, I have got to function within the resources that are available to me and within the organisational structure that we have. We are trying to develop both. I am sure the resources will also increase and I am sure I will not have to accept the suggestion of Shri Pandey to have a hunger strike before the residence of the Finance Minister in order to get more funds. As soon as our organisational capacity has increased, funds will definitely be forthcoming. We have to increase the infra-structure first.

As my colleague has pointed out, the infra-structure at home has a number of components ; there is the airport, accommodation, transport by road and rail. All these things are receiving our very close attention. Our target is 4 lakhs of tourists by 1973 and a million tourists by the end of this decade. We would like to see our tourism earning also increase substantially. Because foreign tourism helps in creating goodwill for our country abroad and in earning foreign exchange, and domestic

[Dr. Karan Singh]

tourism helps in economic development, because we must realise that tourism can become a crucial economic activity. It is not merely a question of only a few rich people or eccentric people travelling. Tourism has transformed the economies of many countries.

I was recently in Eastern Europe, an area which started very late in tourism development, where the results have been fantastic. Bulgaria, a small country with a population, I suppose, just about the same as Haryana, about 89 or 90 lakhs gets three million tourists. Yugoslavia, with a population of two crores, gets three crores of tourists every year. In all the seven East European countries hotels are being built with American chains. I was interested to learn that with Hiltons, Sheratons and Inter-Continental all the East European countries—Rumania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia—all of them are going in for hotels, because they also realise that unless you build hotels the tourists will not come. Therefore, I feel that we must also shed any inhibition that we may have in this regard and go in for a massive programme of hotel development so that more and more people can come.

The second aspect of tourism which I would like to emphasize is the aspect of national integration, which is something much more valuable than the few crores of rupees that we may earn in foreign exchange. After all, through the ages in India our history has been built up by the movement of crores of people from one part of the country to another. This movement, now known as tourism, must be developed.

A great deal has been said about the development of cultural tourism. I entirely agree with the view that those places which are particularly rich in cultural life, which are the centres of various festivals of all religions, should be developed. I would like to say only one thing in regard to the development of these areas. It is not the Government of India alone that can bear the entire burden; the State Governments have got to co-operate fully. I hope Shri Bisht will excuse me if I say that Uttar Pradesh, which is the largest State in India, has budgeted for only Rs. 50 lakhs in the Fourth Plan for tourism, whereas Jammu and Kashmir, which is a small State with a

population of 40 lakhs or 50 lakhs has budgeted for Rs. 3½ crores. If the State Government itself gives such low priority for tourism, you cannot really expect the Government of India to make up the balance. Therefore, I would urge that the hon. Members of Parliament in their respective States also should try to build up among the State Governments and among the people the feeling and the necessity to put in very much more funds for tourism than are being given at present. As far as the Government of India is concerned, I can assure hon. Members that with the very limited resources at our command we will do what we can to develop tourism in all its aspects.

Buddhist tourism, wild life and various other points were mentioned. I happen in my personal capacity to be the Chairman of the Indian Board of Wild Life. Therefore I am very deeply concerned at the fact that our wild life is steadily disappearing. We have at long last, using a lot of friendly persuasion, been able to bring about a complete ban on the shooting of the tiger. We have also banned the export of skins. But the sale of skins within the country is still not illegal. We went to the Law Ministry and we were told that although we can ban export because that is a Central subject, it is not possible for the Government of India to ban the sale of skins within the country because it is a matter which the State Governments will have to do and also this is something which will have to be done in consultation with the authorities concerned. I have taken it up as Chairman of the Indian Board of Wild Life. I have written to every Chief Minister and we are doing whatever is possible. But I would urge upon hon. Members also to please become more wild life minded—it just means a fraternal interest; it does not mean that we should in any way emulate the activities of these animals. We should look into that and see that they are safeguarded.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) :** Why not have at least one national park in every State ?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** We set up an expert committee in the Board. It has given an excellent report. We have taken up only five parks and one bird sanctuary.

because I have been given only Rs. 50 lakhs. But there are a large number of parks. The expert committee has gone into the matter. I have written to all the State Governments and I am hopeful that, although the time is already fairly late, we will be able to save some of the very beautiful creatures that we have in our country which also are in a way a part our heritage.

Our public sector hotels, as my colleague has said, are beginning to do very much better than before. I would like to emphasize this fact because some quarters tried to make out that it was not possible for the Government or the public sector to build a decent hotel and run it profitably. The Ashoka Hotel, for example, in the year ending March, 1971, will make a profit of about Rs. 30 lakhs and the Janpath Hotel of about Rs. 12 lakhs. Even the Lodhi, which was not really built as a hotel, and Ranjit which were built as hostels, are also going to break even. Our new Hotel Ashoka in Bangalore has come up.

We are also putting up public sector hotels in Gulmarg and Kovalam. I would need another half an hour to dilate upon the beauties of Kovalam and Gulmarg, one nestling in the Himalayas in the north and the other right at the foot of Mother India in the south. These are my two real babies if you like, which I have developed with great care. I think that perhaps if on some other occasion some question is asked, we might be able to organise a situation in which I can talk about the beauties of Kovalam and Gulmarg. At this moment I am rather reluctant that I should have to listen to you ringing the bell and, therefore, before that necessity arises, I would merely once again say how grateful I am to the Members of this House for the very keen interest that they have shown in tourism.

I can see Shri Kachwai looking at me with regard to Ujjain. उज्जैन में स्नान महाकाल बसते हैं। वहाँ किसी पर्यटन को बुलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक न एक दिन हम सब वहाँ पहुंच जायेंगे।

There were other points which had been raised and which I would like to reply but I cannot. I, therefore, merely say that we are trying in our own way, in a small way, to try and contribute towards the building up of a 'better' life for our people and

towards developing our economic wealth. Therefore, while thanking the House, I would commend my very modest Budget proposals for your acceptance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 81 to 84, 138 and 139 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

#### RE: PL-480 FUNDS FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a Starred Question a few days ago on the PL-480 funds made available for the purposes of education. On that day, the Minister told that Rs. 24.56 crores were being spent in India from PL-480 funds. When a question was asked which are the private institutions which are associated with the spending of this money, he wanted notice for that. So, taking this opportunity, we have to discuss certain very important facts relating to the PL-480 funds available for the educational purposes.

Since the inception of this scheme, as grants, in India, they have spent nearly Rs. 149 crores and, as loans, they have spent another amount of Rs. 137.4 crores and, under other heads for various educational schemes, they have spent nearly Rs. 75 crores. In terms of money, we will see that this is quite a huge amount. But the



[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

question is as to whether we will agree in principle to accept the money offered by a country with very definite ulterior motives. For example, they are spending money in educational fields. One of their main spending is for publishing books. According to the latest reports available, they say, over 1000 title books relating to Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Aeronautics, Economics, etc. have been published in our country. These are being widely sold amongst the students. You know, when the text-books are printed, they are printed in millions and these are sold amongst the growing intellectuals of our country. These books are kept in almost all the university libraries all over India.

Who decides regarding publication of these books? There is a Committee of 14 Members of which the Chairman is the Secretary of the Education Department. In my opinion, he is presiding over the spreading of poison in the minds of our students. Because there is a Secretary who is looking after the publications, appointed by the United States Information Service and, amongst the member of the Committee, 7 are American experts on education. The only excuse the Government gives is that often the Government is consulted before hand regarding the publication of the books. But, as we all know, such a Chairman who is the Education Secretary can act only as a rubber-stamp in case of these publications. So, he will agree to the publications, whatever it is, brought and put through by the able Secretary appointed by the United States Information Service.

So, they are publishing book which are very much biased. There is a lot of criticism which appeared in the Indian Press about these books. In Science, in technology and particularly, the books dealing with Social Sciences, Economics and History and all that, these books are so much biased and trying to project and are trying to glorify the American way life and the American way of thinking. Why should we, in our Universities, only because it has come free of cost—I am coming again to the point as to how far it is free, but it is said to be very cheap—why should we agree to the minds of our younger generation to be poisoned?

Now, secondly, when we come to the question of the cheaper editions of the

books, though they say that they are cheap text-books, they are not so cheap as it is said to be. At the face value, the books are cheaper but 80% of the money of the cost of production is being subsidised by the PL 480 funds and this is a well-known fact to anybody who is associated with selling of these publications. Any bookseller in our country will be gladly giving 25% commission to any buyer and here, of the so-called publishers, there are many big publishers and eight of these big publishers are the monopoly publishers. They will inflate the cost of production and will fix a higher rate for their production and they will get a huge amount as subsidy. Actually, they are gaining profit out of it. Then 10% of the price shown in the American book and not the 10% of the price as it appears on the cheaper editions, but the higher price shown in the American original edition, you ought to send to the writers and publishers in the United States as their royalty and you should know that in this way we are allowing the Americans to convert the rupee into foreign exchange and that way this country is losing every year 25 to 30 million rupees from the PL 480 funds to be converted and to be given to the American publishers and writers as royalty. So, they are not any way cheaper for the country. We are losing and we are losing heavily not only in foreign exchange and we are helping the Americans to infiltrate into our Universities and poison the minds of the young people.

Then, how are these books selected? Again, this is very interesting. Books are selected in consultation with certain professors and you should know how professors are now being oriented by the PL 480 funds being spent to organize camps, educational exchange programmes and in this way during the last 7-8 years we have allowed nearly 35,000 of the Indian University teachers to be trained by the Americans. And these gentlemen who are trained by the Americans spending their money and taking them on tours and giving them all comforts, will definitely say that these books are wonderful and are fit to be prescribed for the Universities and like that. That is one aspect of it.

This is how they are conducting themselves and creating educational institutes and institutions in the country for espionage activities. In this House itself sometime

back, I think, in 1968, there was a discussion about an institution which is in Uttar Pradesh, which is called, the People's College, Haldwani, Nainital. Who was the founder? A well-known congress leader, Mr. N. D. Tiwary. The Education Minister will remember him as the man who was to be the President of UPCC and now a Minister in UP. In this House it was revealed that it was that institution that the CIA had been patronising. In the US House of Representatives, on April 9, 1964 Mr. Spark was advocating for PL 480 grants to the College at Haldwani, saying, "Let PL 480 help build democracy, a people's college in Haldwani, India, as a true example of our friendship". Yes, friendship is built and a spy ring has been created. This is the history of only one institution. Since I do not have much time I do not go into the other details.

There is one thing. In many of the educational institutions, where the collaboration agreement is there, well-known US universities are promoting education. These schemes are carried out in collaboration with well-known universities like Harvard and Wisconsin and all that. It is a well-known fact that even in Harvard university CIA spies are being trained. This was revealed in 1968 when the big 'CIA scandal' was discussed in this House and these institutions are coming in touch with Indian universities spending PL 480 money and we are sending our intellectuals to those universities; we are sending our students to those universities. Where they are influenced not only by the American way of life but also by CIA with money and by other means. This is a thing which we have to consider seriously whether this is desirable to accept money, just because money is given. This money of PL 480 given by the USA is used as money to get the younger generation into their fold to do espionage activities and to train the whole world of youth in the lines of the American way of life and civilization.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The other countries corrupt some people, but the Americans corrupt the whole nation. That is their characteristics. We remember in this House when the US Foundation question came up with reference to our Education programmes it was objected to by this House, and objection was not only from this House, but there were leading professors of Delhi and other Universities who did

it. Only because, all of us never wanted that our cultural should be completely eliminated or washed away from the minds of our students, our boys and girls. That is the reason why we objected to it. I would like to know this from him. I want to know whether he is aware that not only in Haldwani, but even in Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, the students, boys and girls are being completely Americanised, forgetting their own culture. I sent details about it to the hon. Minister and I got a letter that he would investigate. I do not know whether he will be able to do it with his present duties. I want to know whether any committee will be appointed to investigate into the serious charges made, to see how this machinery is working in Kanpur and to stop American money being used to corrupt our students.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA (Dausa) : Sir, PL-480 funds for India are posing great danger to the country as a whole. We have large amounts of PL 480 which are being used by the Americans in their own way; Now, they have devised a way of influencing the educated youth of our country. The foundation plan has been forced to be abandoned because of the opposition in the country. But, now, they are trying to do the same thing through educational institutions. So, I would ask the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to put a blanket ban on the American use of PL-480 funds for educational purposes, whether it be in the form of science training for the teachers or in the form of equipment or technical assistance to the lecturers of the universities or in the form of books for science students.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में नारा जो समाजवाद का लग रहा है लेकिन समाजवाद की हत्या करने वालों से रुपया लेकर हम शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं इसके सिलसिले में पहली बात तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने जिस दिन प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि अमरीकी सरकार के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसके मुताबिक हम इसका खर्चा करते हैं। तो पहली बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपका समझौता

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

पी० एल० 480 के रुपये का शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में खर्च करने का हुंसा है उस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं जिससे कि यह पता चले कि सचमुच में वह समझौता हमारे देश के सम्मान के अनुकूल है या प्रतिकूल है ?

दूसरी बात-आपने कहा कि तीन कामों में खर्चा होता है, एक तो आई० आई० टी० कानपुर जिसके बारे में आपने सुना कि बहुत घोटाला वहा है जिसकी जांच की मांग की गई है और मैं भी उसकी मांग करता हूँ दूसरे किताबों का प्रकाशन जिसके बारे में आपने बातें सुनी और तीसरे यू० जी० सी० के जरिए—तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन तीनों जरिए से रुपए का क्या सचमुच में देश आत्मसम्मान को बढ़ाने की दिशा में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है या कोरे भ्रमरीकी प्रचार के लिए किया जा रहा है ? इस बारे में हम आपसे जानना चाहते हैं ।

तीसरी बात—उस दिन बहुत लोगों ने मन्त्री जी को रगड़ा कि प्राइवेट एजेन्सी कौन है लेकिन आपने बताया कि हमें नोटिस चाहिए और आज आपकी पहले से ही नोटिस मिली हुई है इसलिए झेहरबानी करके बताइये कि कौन-कौन सी प्राइवेट एजेन्सीज के जरिए भी एल० 480 की राशि का खर्चा होता है ?

आखिरी बात यह है केवल आई० आई० टी० कानपुर के बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश में इस रुपये का किस प्रकार से व्यय हो रहा है, वह अच्छे काम में हो रहा है या बुरे काम में हो रहा है उसका पता लगाने के लिए आप कोई जांच आयोग बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ताकि हमारे देश की जनता जोकि स्वस्थ परम्परा में और जनवाद में विश्वास करती है, समाजवाद में विश्वास करती है उसको सतोंप टो सके कि आप देश को धीरे-धीरे भ्रमरीका के हाथ गिरवी नहीं रख रहे हैं इस बात की सफाई के लिए क्या आप आयोग बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY)

Mr Chairman, I am grateful to the hon members, particularly the hon member from Kerala, for having raised this question, for although this matter has been discussed more than once in the House, in view of the delicate nature of the matter raised, it should, I think, be discussed again and again so that no doubt is left in anybody's mind that there is anything hanky panky in this

The main point of the hon member raising this discussion was that this impact of the PL-480 funds is corrupting the educational system and also our youth. Now, I am completely at one with the hon member when he suggested that anything which corrupted our educational system or our youth should be done away with. There cannot be any two opinions about it. But the question is the impact of the PL-480 funds as serious as the hon members would like this House to believe ?

I can, as Minister of Education, straightway say that not only shall I oppose PL-480 funds, but I shall oppose any fund from any foreign country if the effect of the utilisation of such funds were either to corrupt our youth and our educational system or to influence our policies or way of thinking in any way whatsoever. When I say this, I am not really stating something new, for I find that on 14th May, 1967, the hon Home Minister made it clear to this House by saying,

"It is the policy of our Government to ensure that foreign funds do not adversely affect our parliamentary institutions, political institutions, academic and other voluntary organisations working in important areas of our national life and that they are able to function consistently with the values of a sovereign democratic republic that we have given to ourselves under our Constitution."

This is exactly what we have said about two years ago and what we reiterate today. The question is have we departed from this policy or have we in any way acted contrary to this policy in so far as the PL-480 funds are concerned ?

Now, the question from which the present half-hour discussion has arisen related to the amount of money spent for the last three years from the PL-480 funds and my hon. colleague, the Deputy Minister, had answered it by saying that the total amount that was spent in the last three years was 24.56 crores. Now, there are certain things which, if clarified, will, I have no doubt, remove the apprehension from the mind of the hon. members who were pleased to ask me some very relevant questions.

This PL-480 fund is utilised in this particular manner in so far as education is concerned. The vast bulk of the so-called utilisation of PL-480 fund for education is merely a national attribution for budgetary purposes. It is common knowledge that out of the total PL-480 fund resources available in India, 87 per cent is made available to the Government of India in the form of loans and grants, 5 per cent is reserved as loans to joint Indo-US concerns and the remaining 8 per cent is reserved for expenditure for US Missions and for other uses provided in the PL-480 funds agreement.

Now, taking the first part, that is to say, the 87 per cent, out of the amount of Rs. 24.56 crores mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister, Rs. 21.33 crores was by way of national attribution.

That is to say that was a source of money and it was allocated to whichever fund it was thought necessary for the purpose of budget allocation. It is like the tax; which the hon. member from Kanpur pays.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not pay. We are not paying taxes.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : It is like the taxes that the hon. member from Kanpur should have paid...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No question of evasion.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : ...which is distributed not to any particular plan or any particular institution, but is generally attributed in the budgetary system that we have.

So, out of this Rs. 24.56 crores, Rs. 21.33 crores have been nationally attributed, and that is how this system works. With regard to the balance five per cent, we have nothing to do with it. That is spent on joint Indo-US concerns. We are not concerned with those concerns. The third aspect is the eight per cent with regard to which hon. members perhaps were raising some objections.

In the first place this is an extremely small item. For instance, in the last three years the total amount spent from this eight per cent came to only Rs. 3.26 crores. This works out to less than a crore of rupees a year as compared to Rs. 950 crores per year that we spend on education throughout the country. The amount, therefore, that is my first submission, is too insignificant for any of us to have any fears of any nature.

But I am not content with that. I shall go further. Is even this insignificant amount making our young boys and girls forget their culture, forget their heritage, forget their tradition and adopt some other culture some other tradition and some other way of life? How is this small sum being spent? Firstly, this is spent for the purpose of having cheap editions of American books. A lot of criticism has been made by hon. members. I have with me a list of the American books which have been printed in India and sold at cheap prices. I shall presently—satisfy the House that their are cheap. But this is a part of a larger programme. It is not only the U.S.A. that comes in here. We print cheap editions of books that are available in the Soviet Union and in the United Kingdom. We have three agreements with these three big countries and I hope that we shall be able to have such agreements with other countries as well.

What are the books that we publish. They are well-known books on science and technology, on various sciences. For instance, this is a subject I know about. We have printed *International Relations* by Palmer and Perkins, one of the greatest authorities. Are we going to shut our eyes to this book? There are other books like *Statistical Reasoning in Sociology* and *Workshop and Tool Handbook*. These are books which would enable people to learn, to know something, to share ideas with other countries. Shall we shut our eyes, shall we not have our

[Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray]

window either to the west or to the east? Shall we not read books from Russia, from England, from U.S.A. printed in India? Of course we shall. We have never stopped interchange of ideas, and I am not so afraid of any alleged cultural invasion. I think our culture is strong enough to stand against any invasion however strong it may be. By printing a few books which are necessary, by reading a few books which are necessary, I am sure no true Indian will lose his patriotic sense or lose sight of the fact that he is an Indian proud of a heritage, proud of a culture and proud of a tradition,

18.00 hrs.

I do not think the hon Member should be afraid of these books. I shall be very happy if any of the hon. Members points out to me one single book from which it would appear that an attempt was being made to make an Indian a non-Indian or to make an Indian forget his way of life. Let them mention any book and I shall stop that book.

There are two other things that are done from this 8% money. One is research. The use of PL-480 funds is restricted to specific research programmes in the physical, biological, agricultural, medical services etc. They are not used in sensitive areas such as social sciences. Here again, every research project is approved by a Committee set up by the Government of India and we make sure that the research is in the national interest.

The third thing is with regard to the exchange of students, scholarly exchanges that take place. That is also with the prior approval, assent and consent of the Government of India. I can assure you that the Government of India is ever alert to see that nothing wrong takes place here

and that our values are not in any way interfered with as a result of such cultural and scholarly exchanges.

In my respectful submission it is clear that the total amount of the PL-480 Funds used for educational purposes is very small compared to the total investment in education. The bulk of these funds again are merely a notional attribution to education.

Hon. Members wanted to know the names of two institutions which had been given this money. They are: Literacy House, Lucknow and Patna Notredam Sisters Society.

At the present moment Government's policy is clear. No money, no grant can be given except with the prior approval of the Government of India. It has to be seen that no such grant is discriminatory. In other words the grant has to be non-discriminatory. I want to assure the House that as long as I remain the Education Minister—for another three days—and I am sure my successor also will follow the same policy; Government will follow the same policy. I have no doubt about it. The policy is to keep India free from any kind of objectionable influence.

In so far as the subject matter under discussion is concerned, I can assure the House that I have carefully gone through the whole matter and there is nothing really objectionable. There is nothing about which the hon. Members need feel worried.

18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 13, 1971!*  
Asadha 22, 1893 (Saka)