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**Wednesday, June 16, 1971
Jyaistha 26, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 16, 1971 | Jyaishta 26,
1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत से काश्मीर को प्रत्यक्ष करने के बारे में
शेख अब्दुल्ला का कथित वक्तव्य

+

*511. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

श्री अग्नित्रिका प्रस्ताव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारत से
काश्मीर को प्रत्यक्ष करने के उनके अपने निश्चय
के बारे में शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा दिये गये उस
वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जो 10 मई,
1971 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित
हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस प्रकार की राष्ट्र
विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार
द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण
चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) सरकार ने सप्ताह पत्रों
में खबर देसी है ।

(ख) सरकार प्रकाशित खबर को मिल-
कुल समझ और विवेकीय समझती है ।

देश की प्रसङ्गता का आघात पहुंचाने की
चेष्टा वाली किसी भी गतिविधि को प्रतिकार
करने के लिए सरकार ने आवश्यकता पड़ने पर
कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की है और
करेगी ।

श्री अग्नित्रिका प्रस्ताव : मुख्य न्यायाधीश
जम्मू काश्मीर ट्राइब्यूनल ने पूरे प्लेविसाइट
फ्रंट को अवैधानिक कहा है और उसकी सदस्यों
के भाषण देने, घूमने फिरने आदि पर रोक
लगाई है । अदालत की राय में शेख अब्दुल्ला
और उनके साथ जो कर रहे हैं वह देशद्रोह का
काम है । क्या भारत सरकार अदालत की राय
के आधार पर कोई सख्त कार्रवाई करने का
विचार कर रही है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इससे ज्यादा सख्ती
और क्या हो सकती है कि इस संस्था को अवै-
धानिक घोषित कर दिया गया ?

श्री अग्नित्रिका प्रस्ताव : अदालत ने इस बहस
को माना है कि यह लोग देशद्रोह का काम
कर रहे हैं, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने कानून
भत्ता 1,000 रु० से बढ़ाकर 1,200 रु० कर
दिया है, रहने की सुविधा भी दी है । क्या
भारत सरकार इन सुविधाओं को छीनने का
आदेश करेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : भारत सरकार ने
रुपया नहीं बढ़ाया । यह जम्मू और काश्मीर
सरकार ने बढ़ाया और यह उनके अधिकार
की चीज है । जहां तक रहने की सुविधा की
प्रश्न है, उसको बढ़ाया नहीं गया है । वहीं
वह पहले रहते थे वहीं आज भी रहते हैं और
उसका किराया भी देते हैं, बिजली पानी का
खर्च भी देते हैं । किराया कलियाना रेट पर
पर कर है ।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Is the Government aware of the statement that Shri Sheikh Abdulla made to the effect that India being mine motherland my primary interest would be to see that my as well as any one else's conduct does not adversely affect the honour of India. Shri Mirza Afzal Beg has also stated before the Tribunal that he does not support secession. In view of this, would the Government of India clarify its position with regard to Shiekh Abdulla and his other associates ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the Unlawful Activities Act the term "secession" has been defined in the following terms :

"Secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union includes the assertion of any claim to determine whether such part will remain part of the territory of India."

In this context, any claim that the fact of accession of a part of the country is yet to be determined does come under the definition of the term "secession".

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब के उस बयान की ओर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने पूर्वी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी फौजों द्वारा किये जा रहे नरसंहार और अत्याचार की निन्दा करने से इन्कार किया है ? क्या वह भी सच है कि मुस्लिम मुसम्बरात की जिस बैठक में पूर्वी बंगाल में होने वाले अत्याचारों की निन्दा करने से इन्कार कर दिया गया था उसमें शेख साहब मौजूद थे ?

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त : यह प्रश्न इससे उठता तो नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि शेख साहब उसमें थे। जो मुसम्बरात की सभा हुई उसमें उन्होंने शिरकत की। लेकिन उन्होंने कई बातें कही हैं। जलवारों में उनकी एक इन्टरव्यू की सबर भी आई है। हैदराबाद में जो इन्टरव्यू उन्होंने दी थी उसमें कुछ बातें कही हैं जो-हमें मसन्द नहीं हैं। लेकिन उसमें उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि पूर्व बंगाल में पाकिस्तान ने ठीक तरीका अपनाया नहीं किया। इस

तरह से दोनों तरह की बातें उन्होंने इन्टरव्यू में कही हैं।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस समाचार की तरफ गया जिसमें काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथियों के ऊपर से पाबन्दी हटाने की बात कही है। यदि गया है तो सरकार इसके बारे में क्या सोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्राप इसमें ज्यादा चले गये। डेली हिन्दुस्तान में जो स्टेटमेंट छपा है उसके बारे में यह सवाल है।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : यह स्टेटमेंट छपा है काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से।

श्री एस० ए० शामीम : ऐसा कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। वह बँन उठाना ही नहीं चाहते।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : तो गवर्नमेंट कहे कि वह नहीं उठाना चाहती, या काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा कहे। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि यह समाचार छपा है। गवर्नमेंट मना कर दे कि ऐसा समाचार हमने नहीं देखा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डेली हिन्दुस्तान में जो निकला है उसका जवाब मन्त्री जी दे चुके हैं।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : हिन्दुस्तान में यह समाचार भी छपा है जो मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से छपा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल में 10 मई के दिन जो लिखा है उसके बारे में पूछा गया है।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the alleged statement of Sheikh Abdullah, as it appeared in *Daily Hindustan*, violated any provision of the law ; if it did, why has no action been taken so far ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not only a legal question but in these matters a final decision has to be taken about the action to be taken, when it is to be taken and the manner in which it has to be taken,

Pak Spies Arrested on Border of Rann of Kutch

+

*513. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four spies were arrested on the border of Rann of Kutch near Dihara on the 8th May, 1971 ;

(b) whether the spies were trying to enter the mainland of Kutch to disturb the situation in India ; and

(c) if so, what action Government are taking to see that spies do not enter the boundary and create trouble ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have to such information.

(c) The utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies of Government.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know precisely the specific measures taken to curb spying activities of Pakistanis on the border of Rann of Kutch ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The utmost vigilance is maintained by the Central Government agencies as well as the State Government agencies on the border of Kutch as well as on other borders of our country. At our instance recently the Finance Ministry has issued instructions to the customs authorities to hand over to civil police smugglers who have been arrested in the border areas. Then, the various legal provisions are also invoked from time to time so that undesirable elements are not allowed to harm the interests of the country. As a matter of fact, this is mostly the concern of the State Governments, who have the primary responsibility in this respect, but all assistance is given and consultations do take place between the Central Government and the State Governments.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : These Pakistani spy rings are not only active in the Rann of Kutch but all over India ; it is a

regular feature now. Therefore, may I know as to what will be the yearly financial assistance given to the States to tackle this problem which is assuming alarming proportions now ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Whatever assistance is necessary to strengthen the police force in the States is given from time to time. We supply them with wireless sets, mobile vehicles and other things. If any special request comes from the State Governments, it is always met.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the events taking place on the eastern border of India and the turmoil that is going on in Bangla Desh, has the Government thought over the question of strengthening anti-espionage measures in the Rann of Kutch and other western frontiers of India ? He has said that State Governments and Central Government agencies are responsible. Have the Government of India checked up those measures taken in the Rann of Kutch and other areas of the western border ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Central Government always checks up all the measures that the State Governments take as well as whatever the Central agencies do. We are in constant touch with them. A sort of cooperation exists between the State Governments and the Central Government and all measures that are decided are vigorously enforced.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the conditions in Bangla Desh, on the eastern border have any special measures been taken ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to that.

श्री नारु राम अहिरवार : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गुप्तचर पकड़े गये हैं। उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके पास से क्या सामान पकड़ा गया है ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : उत्तर में मैंने कहा है कि कोई गुप्तचर नहीं पकड़े गए हैं। बोर्डर पर चार व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे जो उच्चर घूम कर आ गये थे लेकिन जांच करते-करते पता लगा कि वे स्मगलिंग के काम में लगे हुए थे। उनको किसी भी उतरह से गुप्तचर नहीं कहा जा सकता।

Replantation of Tea Gardens

*516. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many tea plantation owners are neglecting the replantation of their gardens; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure timely replantation in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The rate of replanting of tea has been much less than the desired level of two per cent per annum. In order to induce tea estates to undertake replanting by replacing old tea bushes by high yielding and better quality bushes, a Replanting Subsidy Scheme is being operated by the Tea Board. In addition, the Tea Board is operating a Plantation Finance Scheme under which Tea Estates can take loans for replanting, replacement and extension of tea areas.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have taken any step for having an all-India scheme for replantations of tea all over the country. As you know, the produce of tea plantations constitutes more than 50 per cent of our foreign exports in plantation produces and the foreign planters, particularly, the British planters are not doing replantation fearing a possible nationalisation in future. So, in the interest of our exports, I would like to know from the Government whether they have any plan, any scheme, to have an all-India programme for replantation of tea.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I agree with the hon. Member that tea industry is a very vital sector in our export trade. At present, the Government have three definite schemes for replantations. The Tea Plantation Finance Scheme provides for Rs. 7400 per hectare in the plains and Rs. 9900 per hectare in the hills for replantation. It is given as a loan. Apart from this, under the Tea Replanting Subsidy Scheme, Rs. 3500 are given for replantation in the plains and Rs. 4500 for replantation in the hills. Over

and above this, we are giving help in the matter of tea machinery and equipment under hire-purchase scheme. As far as foreign companies and others are concerned, and the present target is that we must have replantation at least to the extent of 2 per cent every year, I do agree that foreign companies as well as Indian companies are falling short of our expectations in the matter of replantations.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : A small country like Ceylon is ahead of us in the export of tea. They have a comprehensive scheme of replantation. I would like to know whether the Government will make replantation compulsory in our country. The foreign planters are deliberately trying not to replant in the name of lack of finances. So, I want to know whether the Government will enforce replantation, and if that programme is resisted will nationalise foreign plantations and see that the interest of the country is secured.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I believe, I have explained in detail. We have a comprehensive scheme to encourage replantation by giving loans, subsidy and other help. As far as the suggestion of nationalisation is concerned, at present, we do not have any programme in mind.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : In view of the fact that tea industry which earns substantial foreign exchange is now facing crisis due to uneconomic working results, will the Government come to the aid of this tea industry by reducing the excise duty on tea ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The tea industry is not facing crisis at the moment. As a matter of fact, last year was a good year and this year is also going to be good year. There is no proposal to reduce excise duty or to give any tax relief to the tea industry. It is picking up market. Last year's performance of tea exports has been really quite good.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. George, you have asked one question already.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : One more question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. I am sorry.

श्री रत्नलाल बाबुलाल : जितने चाय बागान अभी तक बन्द हुए हैं उनको कुलवाने की व्यवस्था आपकी तरफ से क्या की जा रही है ?

जितने नये बागान मालिक होते हैं और इन बागान को खरीदते हैं वे एक दफा मुनाफा करके चले जाना चाहते हैं और बागान को नष्ट कर देना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके ऊपर भी आपने ध्यान दिया है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मेरे साथी ने बताया है कि जिस बाग की हालत खराब होती है उसको हम सुधारने की कोशिश करते हैं, कर्ज देते हैं, सबसिडी देते हैं, मशीनरी देते हैं, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करते हैं। दो परसेंट गार्डनज को हर साल उनको नया करना चाहिए पुरानी झाड़ियों को हटा देना चाहिये। जहाँ तक दार्जिलिंग इलाके का सवाल है, यह सही है कि तीन गार्डनज वहाँ बन्द हैं। एक तो रक्षा के काम में आया है और दो अनइकोनामिक होने की वजह से बन्द हुए। उसको कुलवाने का इरादा नहीं है क्योंकि अन्यत्र इसको हम बढ़ा रहे हैं, दक्षिण भारत में भी और बंगाल में भी।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Whether the Government is aware that in my District of Cachar, tea is not replanted ? May I know whether the owners of the tea-gardens have taken up schemes to replant tea ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a general question about Cachar District. I will find out the position.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In view of the fact that good tea is not available for people in India and for people outside as tea is always given there as a mixture of so many teas—Indian tea, Chinese tea and Ceylon tea—may I know whether the Government intends to go forward with their scheme of packing tea in India and distributing it so that the replanted areas will find proper market in the world ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It depends upon the taste. Some people like me

coming from Eastern India like good-flavoured tea. Some people from Southern India go for Ceylon tea. Good quality tea is available but we make our endeavour to export good quality tea to earn the hard currency.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Is it not a fact that whatever scheme we have formulated, the tea plantation owners have taken the money from the Government and not utilised it for development ?

MR. SPEAKER : I was allowing members from the tea-growing areas. But I thought you might add something new.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Madhya Pradesh also grows tea, Sir.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Our information is that whatever money has been taken, has been well utilised.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Apart from the replantation by the individual, there is a vast area under forests and there is a place like Arakkur Valley in Andhra Pradesh...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no new plantation. It is about replantation.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I am asking whether in view of the national importance of tea, the Department concerned will be asked to take up coffee and tea plantation.

MR. SPEAKER : Replantation of M.P.'s. in this House is also taken up.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Whether there is any scheme of giving loans to the tea plantation owners of Tripura ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : This will definitely receive our attention.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : If it was given, whether there is any check on the tea garden owners to see if they executed those schemes ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We have not received any complaints so far.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Have the Government any machinery for the supervision of the tea gardens to see that they are not destroyed by hostile tea planters ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied it earlier. That was the first question he replied.

**Pension to Former Revolutionaries and
Political Prisoners**

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*517. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to make a reappraisal of their policy regarding honorarium in the form of pension to former revolutionaries and political prisoners who suffered long term imprisonment either as detenue or political convict ;

(b) whether appeals were made to Government to extend same facilities and honorarium to other revolutionaries and political prisoners of the freedom struggle days who passed five years or more in British jails or detention camps as have been extended to the Andaman Prisoners ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have arrived at any final decision on this matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) :** (a) to (c). Government have formulated a scheme of pension for freedom fighters who were imprisoned in the Andamans or were deported to jails outside the country. Some representations have been received that the benefit of the scheme should be extended to other freedom fighters who had suffered long terms of imprisonment in the mainland jails. These suggestions are under consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the matter was raised last December in the course of a Call Attention Motion in this House. Almost the whole House made an appeal to the Government. It is 2½ decades almost and the Government has done practically nothing for those freedom fighters. They have dedicated their lives for the freedom of the country, on account of which you are there now. This is a matter of shame for the Government. Cannot they spend at least Rs. 1 crore for those persons ? I want that the Prime Minister should reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question only.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The whole House was almost unanimous in its appeal. Mr. K. C. Pant said : We will consider also those who spent time in jails abroad, for instance, Portugal etc. We will consider freedom fighters also, and other prisoners. That is what has come out. They have made commitment in the House. I want to know how long they will take to decide about the question of extension of the national honorarium to those who have spent their lives in jails, either as detenues or as prisoners in connection with freedom movement etc. I would like to know how long it will take them to come to a final conclusion to say whether honorarium will be given to them or not.....

SHRI SREEKANTAN NAIR : So that some of us may also get it...

SHRI K. C. PANT : There can be no question of any lack of feeling on the part of the Government in regard to the debt that the country owns to the freedom fighters. But that debt cannot be made up in terms of honoraria and pensions. Primarily it is for the State Governments to pay pensions and this is left to the State Governments to provide for the freedom fighters. Most of the State Governments have got schemes of their own and they have taken various steps for the last 22 years, to which Mr. Guha referred to. These include lumpsum cash grants, land grants, monthly pensions, refund of fines imposed for participation in freedom movement, restoration of confiscated property, rehabilitation loans, educational concessions to their children, preference for employment in Government service, relaxation of age-limit, etc. It is not correct to say that nothing has been done.

Regarding extension of the scheme to those who are deported outside the country I have said in my reply itself that the scheme is extended now to those who were deported to jails outside the country. As to the extension of the scheme to other freedom fighters, I said, that is under consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On the 14th December Government mentioned that State Governments are giving pensions to the political prisoners.

These freedom-fighters had sacrificed their all and had spent a major portion of

their life in jail in the British days not only for the freedom of different States only but also for the freedom of the whole country. It is not a fact that in the States only nominal pension of Rs. 25 or 30 or at most Rs. 50 is given to them? If so, it is a matter of shame, I should say...

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : In my State, they are given pensions of the order of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 or even Rs. 400. So, it is wrong to say that the amount of pensions is very low. Further, we have given them lands also. So, my hon. friend cannot make a general statement in respect of all States that the pension amount is low.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अपने चापलूसों को देते होंगे ।

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : There is no question of *chaploosi* here. It is a fact. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should know that that was not directed against him. He did not feel the implications of what was said, namely that the lowest amounts were of that order...

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : It was a question of his stating wrong facts. Therefore, I wanted to correct him

MR. SPEAKER : But he cannot get up and speak without my permission. He is a very senior Member. Why should he do so ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am surprised to find that at least there is one living coward for the standing for this Government, the standing shame of two and a half...

MR. SPEAKER : That was what I feared he might say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from Government whether these revolutionaries and freedom-fighters had sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the States only or for national freedom, and if they have sacrificed their all for national freedom, then whether Government would not take up the responsibility of considering the whole matter from the national plan and draw up a national plan for giving national honours to the freedom-fighters?

May I also know whether it is a fact that some States have extended the age-limit up to 60, as for instance in West Bengal, for the freedom-fighters who have entered Government service, and if so, whether the Central Government are going to give this benefit to those who are employed under the Central Government by extending their service period up to 60 years because most of them had joined Government service very late ?

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many 'ifs' and 'buts'.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He has put a number of questions.

MR. SPEAKER : But he can give one reply.

AN HON. MEMBER : He may reply to the last part of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member seems to be lost in the question himself.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The amount of pension given by the different States varies ; it is Rs. 20 to 50 in Gujarat...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Rs. 20 for those who have spent six months or more in jail ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It goes up to Rs. 75 in Jammu and Kashmir, and in Madhya Pradesh up to Rs. 100, and in Rajasthan, up to Rs. 250 and so on. It is different in the different States...

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : What about UP ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend has raised the point with regard to the calling-attention-notice and has asked whether we took any notice of what was said in the House. We did take notice of it naturally, and in fact, we wrote to all the State Governments conveying to them the sentiments that were expressed in this House and specifically telling those States where the pensions were low that the amount was not enough and that it should be raised ; and we had pointed out to them that in some of the States the pension amounts were more and we had advised those who were paying less to increase the amount. That was what we had done in

February this year. We have also given more assistance to freedom-fighters and revolutionaries for self-employment and extended the same facilities to the INA men who had joined the Azad Hind Fauj movement.

So we have taken note of all these suggestions and have written to all the State Governments. The broad approach so far of the State Governments has been that those who are in need should be given these pensions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about extension of service ? Some of them joined very late. Some States have extended the age to 60. What about those who have been employed in the Central Government...

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not do like this. I am sorry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You should also pull up this Government.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADAN-NAPPALLI : The Kerala Government have sanctioned a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem to freedom fighters. The total annual recurring expenditure would come to Rs. 17 lakhs. The Kerala Government have sought 50 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India.

May I know whether the Government has received any request from the State Government for assistance and whether any action has been taken on that request ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I could not here the question. The Kerala Government have decided to grant Rs. 50 per mensem. All the details are being settled.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बहुत मीरियस है। मैं 25 साल से इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्नशील हूँ और पिछली लोक सभा में भारतीय क्रान्तिकारी लोगों के लिए बाघे घटे की चर्चा हुई थी जिसमें शासन ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उनके लिये जो करना चाहिये था वह हमने नहीं किया और यह उचित है कि हम उनके लिए और भी करें। लेकिन अभी तक दो साल हो गये, वह बाघे घटे की चर्चा जो इस सदन में हुई थी

उसमें जो बड़े-बड़े आश्वासन दिए गये थे उ की पूर्ति नहीं की गई और घलन-घलन राज्यों में जो भ्रमर्याप्त पेंशन दी जा रही है उसे बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उनके लिए कुछ किया जाय। उनकी प्रतिभा का लोभ देश को मिल सके इसके लिए**

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking the Reporters not to record it. I am repeating this every day. Why are you not caring for it ?

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : In view of the fact that all the States in the Indian Union are not in a position to introduce such a scheme. Will the Government take over such schemes and offer incentives to the State so that such schemes are adopted all over the country ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think there is no State in the country which is so poor as not to afford this little money to the revolutionaries.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON - The tribes have never been found lagging behind in the national movement. I would like to particularly draw the attention of the Government to the cases of Thana Bhagats of Bihar who participated in the non-co-operation movement, as a result of which all the lands have been confiscated and auctioned. The Government have given a number of assurances at different times, but nothing has been done so far. I would like to know from the Government categorically as to what steps they have taken or are going to take to restore the lands in those areas.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We respect the contribution of Thana Bhagat and the others in the freedom movement. It would be invidious to single out any group or person because the whole country participated in that movement. As to what is being specifically done about their land, I require notice. I shall have to find out from the State Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Is it true that though the army men who joined the Indian National Army founded by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose were essentially

revolutionaries and freedom fighters, they are denied the facilities of pension, while the army men who remained loyal to the British Army were given these facilities, and if so, does the Government propose to move in the matter and give facilities of pension to the ex-INA men ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Ex-INA personnel have also been treated as political sufferers for the purpose of giving financial assistance.

**Deterioration in Quality of I. A. S/
I. F. S. Entrants**

*518. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of entrants to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Foreign Service has been deteriorating for the last fifteen years ; and

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service is made on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission every year. The Union Public Service Commission has set norms for the selection to these services keeping in view the requirements of the positions of responsibility, the members of these services are required to occupy.

A study made by the Government some-time back revealed a gradual fall in the proportion of first class graduates appearing at the Combined Competitive Examination, on the basis of the results of which recruitment is made, *inter-alia*, to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service. The reasons for this fall as also its effect on the quality of entrants are being studied in depth. The action to rectify the situation will be decided on the basis of results of this study.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If the Government receive regular reports

on their performance, and I assume that they do, then, what is their assessment about the ability and integrity of the personnel of the IAS ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As a whole, the performance of the Indian Administrative Service has been very satisfactory.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Minister was pleased to say that there has been a fall in the number of first class graduates appearing for IAS. What exactly are the reasons for this ? Are the reasons, firstly, that they are attracted to some other branches, and secondly, that there is less sense of security in the IAS ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, the whole thing is being studied in depth as to why first class graduates do not appear in the IAS examination and do not get selected in enough numbers. There could be various broad reasons for this. There are a lot of other competing attractions in business and industry where they might like to go. It is not possible to generalise about first class graduates because standards vary from university to university and it can sometimes well be that a second class graduate from one university is as good as, if not better than, a first class graduate in another university.

SHRI A P SHARMA : In view of the fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the maximum age limit of recruitment for the IAS should be increased to 26 years, may I know whether the Government has accepted that recommendation and if so what action has been taken to implement it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission is under the consideration of Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister states that this matter is being investigated in depth. Is it not a fact that they start on a very low salary and because of that the competent people are more attracted by the private sector than the IAS and IFS ? In that case would the Government increase their salaries and make them more lucrative as there is a brain-drain in favour of the private sector.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The present scales of pay may be one reason why enough competent persons are not attracted. That is why this question has been referred to the Third Pay Commission ; this is the first time that their scales had been referred to any pay commission. I think the commission is going into the matter in a comprehensive way considering the responsibilities of the job, our capacity to pay, etc.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि ग्राई०ए०एस० के लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड गिर जाने का कारण यह है कि विभिन्न यूनीवर्सिटीज में जो थर्ड क्लास में पास होते हैं, उनके नम्बर बढ़ाकर फर्स्ट क्लास कर दिया जाता है और जब वह इसमें एपीयर करते हैं तो यहां भी कुछ इसी तरह की हालत होती है ? क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी कि जो शिक्षार्थी बी० ए०, एम० ए० की परीक्षा में या किसी कम्पीटीशन में बैठे, वहां उनको ईमानदारी से नम्बर मिलें ? जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, उनका स्टैंडर्ड नहीं बढ़ेगा—क्या इसके लिए सरकार कुछ सोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप तो सजेशन दे रहे हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इसका कारण है, प्राप उनका स्टैंडर्ड देखिये । बिहार में एक मैडिकल कालिज है...

श्री रामनिवास मिश्रा : माननीय सदस्य ने एक ऐसी बात कही है कि जिसका तथ्यपूर्ण तरीके से विवेचन नहीं किया गया है । यह कह देना कि सब विद्यालयों में ऐसा होता है कि तीसरे दर्जे के विद्यार्थियों को पहला दर्जा दे दिया जाता है, यह हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों पर आक्षेप है, जो हमें नहीं करना चाहिये ।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Women are very good at administrative jobs.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Give me one good example,

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : In your own Gujarat I was told that there are stories about how women officers had acted in responsible positions. The few women officers that had been recruited have proved exemplary but I was told that there is some restriction that married women are ineligible for IAS and IFS. Why should this restriction be there ? When I became a graduate I myself wanted to appear for the IAS and I was told that because I was married I was not eligible. The restriction should be removed.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is very fortuitous that the hon. Lady Member did not get selected in IAS. What is possible loss to IAS is a positive gain to this House.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : It is unjust that married woman is not eligible while married man is eligible...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. He does not say anything bad. He just said something good about you. (interruption).

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I am not bothered about myself. I am concerned about women in general.

MR. SPEAKER : She should keep waiting for sometime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether it is a fact that more than half of the number of IAS comes from the service class families, that the representation from the majority of agricultural and business community is very poor, that the majority of the fathers of successful candidates are in the monthly income-group of Rs. 1,000 and above, and also about 44 percent—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow such things. Please ask a specific question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a fact. I am putting a specific question. May I know why most members of the IAS come from the service class families, why the representation of agricultural and business communities is poor, and also that the fathers of successful candidates are in the

monthly income-group of Rs. 1,000 and above and about 44 per cent of the successful candidates had their schooling in the public schools ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Member is quoting from a survey which was made by the Allahabad University. But the survey being of a very limited nature, it is not possible to generalise.

**Modification in fourth plan due to
Influx of Refugees from East
Pakistan**

*520 **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to modify the Fourth Five year Plan in view of large influx of refugees from East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the main changes proposed to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). An appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan is being undertaken. It will take note of the emerging social and economic situation, including the influx of evacuees from East Pakistan.

श्री कमल निश मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी, इन शरणागियों का सवाल देश में एक भयंकर सवाल बन गया है। चाहे अमरीका हो, इंग्लैंड हो, ये तमाम देश यह चाह रहे हैं कि बंगला देश की समस्या हल न हो और इसके चलते इनफ्लेक्श आफ रिफ्यूजीज बढ़ता जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में आपकी आर्थिक अवस्था पर बड़ा संकट आने वाला है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है जिसके जरिये या चौथी योजना में उसको सम्मिलित करके ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि जो रिफ्यूजीज आए हुए हैं उनको रोजगार मिल सके और वे अपना जीवन सुचारु सकें। साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपकी आर्थिक अवस्था पर इसका क्या असर पड़ने वाला है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is known that it is not the policy of the Government to retain all the refugees who have come from East Pakistan into India. (*Interruption*). The policy of the Government is very clear; that those who have come from East Pakistan or Bangla Desh shall have to go back to their original country. It is a temporary phase, and in the budget which was placed before the House an allotment of over Rs. 60 crores has been made for this purpose while making a reappraisal of the Fourth Plan, if some additional amount is required, of course it will be taken into consideration.

श्री कमल निश मधुकर : क्या कोई ऐसी डेड-लाइन बना पाये हैं कि इतने दिनों तक ये रिफ्यूजीज यहां रहने जा रहे हैं और उसके बाद हटाये जाने वाले हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The question is in relation to the reappraisal of the fourth Plan. I do not think this supplementary arises from this question.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : The fourth Plan has been, in the past, reviewed, pruned and revised also so many times. May I know whether, even at this moment, when the Government is again going to review the Plan, the basic Principles will remain the same as far as the fourth Plan is concerned ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The basic principles of planning are certainly consistent with the objectives that we have declared. The basic principles will remain the same. The main questions would be concerning priorities and mobilisation of resources.

Decline in Textile Exports

*521. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cotton textile exports had suffered a set-back during the four month period ended April in the current year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the actual fall in exports during this period ; and

(d) the steps taken to step up the cotton exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The exports of cotton textile during the four months period January—April, 1971 are approximately Rs. 6.60 crores less than the exports during the corresponding period in 1970.

Inadequate availability and high prices of domestic cotton coupled with high cost of conversion due to inadequate modernisation in the Textile Industry have adversely affected the competitiveness of Indian cotton textiles in the foreign markets.

The steps taken to increase export include :

- (i) stringent regulation of stocks, credit control and other trading facilities to arrest rise in prices of cotton.
- (ii) Arranging import of large quantity of foreign cotton.
- (iii) Allotment of foreign cotton to exporting mills.
- (iv) Encouraging modernization of exporting mills by arranging soft loans for them and allowing them to import machinery.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : In view of the fact that the British Government have levied 15 per cent import duty on cotton textiles and this has adversely affected our trade, may I know what action Government is going to take to counter this and get the decision of the British Government revised ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have already answered this question at a considerable length in the form of a calling attention. I have explained the position of the Government of India and how it will affect our exports.

MR. SPEAKER : This question was admitted earlier than the calling attention. I think this has been sufficiently discussed. Next question.

ब्रिटेन, अमरीका और रूस को सूती कपड़े का निर्यात

*524. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डे :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन, अमरीका और रूस को भारत से प्रतिवर्ष कितनी मात्रा में सूती कपड़े का निर्यात होता है ;

(ख) उक्त देशों द्वारा उन पर कितने प्रतिशत प्रशुल्क लिया गया ;

(ग) क्या उक्त कपड़े पर अमरीका 15 प्रतिशत प्रशुल्क लेना चाहता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1970 में हुए निर्यातों की अनुमानित राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

ब्रिटेन	1538.7 लाख रु०
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	1033.0 "
रूस	1688.6 "

भारत से किए जाने वाले आयातों पर ब्रिटेन तथा रूस में कोई आयात शुल्क नहीं लगता। संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका धागे तथा सूती वस्त्रों पर 6.27 प्रतिशत से 18.18 प्रतिशत तक शुल्क लेता है। सिले-सिलाए परिधानों पर शुल्क 8.5 प्रतिशत से 38 प्रतिशत तक है ।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की ओर से प्रशुल्क बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु ब्रिटेन की सरकार ने भारत से किये जाने वाले सूती वस्त्रों के आयातों पर 1-1-1972 से 15 प्रतिशत प्रशुल्क लगाने के अपने इरादे का एलान

किया है। मामले पर ब्रिटेन सरकार से बात-चीत की गयी है ताकि उन्हें शुल्क न लगाने के लिए राजी किया जा सके।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने विवरण में बताया है कि मामले पर ब्रिटेन सरकार से बातचीत की गई है तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि ब्रिटेन की सरकार से बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला है? और यदि बातचीत का कोई संतोषजनक परिणाम नहीं निकला है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कौन सी ठोस कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ताकि ब्रिटेन की सरकार किसी ठीक नतीजे पर आने के लिए बाध्य हो सके?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जैसा कि मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि अभी तक कोई संतोषजनक निर्णय तो नहीं निकला है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस निर्णय के प्रतिफल-स्वरूप आप कोई ऐसा निर्णय करने जा रहे हैं या ऐसा विचार आपके समक्ष है कि कामनवेल्थ से अपने सम्बन्ध आप तोड़ दें या तोड़ने पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह बहुत बड़ी बात है, इसके विषय में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। यह बात सही है कि इससे हमको बहुत धक्का लगने वाला है और इस पर इस देश में और संसद में बड़ा असंतोष है और यह बात उनको बतला दी गई है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि ब्रिटेन के एटीट्यूड से हमें बहुत धक्का लगने वाला है। अगर हमें बहुत नुकसान होने वाला है तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया इस सारी पालिसी, कामनवेल्थ में रहने की पालिसी को फिर से रिव्यू क्यों नहीं करती है?... (व्यवधान)... अगर उनका एटीट्यूड चेंज नहीं होता है तो हम कामनवेल्थ छोड़ सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो आ चुका है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I know what percentage of our textile export constitutes semi-finished textiles and what percentage constitutes finally finished textiles?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I require notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Too much statistical information is asked for.

THRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are losing billions of rupees in foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER : Give a separate notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It does not come. We have tried a number of times.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, सभा पटल पर रखे गए वक्तव्य के अनुसार संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका धागे तथा सूती वस्त्रों पर 6.27 प्रतिशत से 18.18 प्रतिशत तक शुल्क लेता है और सिले सिलाये परिधानों पर भी शुल्क लेता है तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि इस शुल्क की राशि में भी कमी हो?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जी हां, हमने प्रयास किया है। हाल ही में हमारे कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अमरीका गए हुए थे, वहां पर उन्होंने बातचीत की। अब कोटा भी बढ़ाया गया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि यह जो ड्यूटी है वह घटाई जाये ताकि उनके साथ हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सके।

विकसित देशों की अधिमानात्मक व्यवहार योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत का निर्यात

***528. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट :** क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकसित देशों की अधिमानात्मक व्यवहार योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्यात

बढ़ाने के लिए उनके मन्त्रालय ने कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है ;

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

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत किन-किन उद्योगों का विकास तथा विस्तार किया जायेगा और इस कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के परिणाम-स्वरूप भारत का निर्यात व्यापार किस सीमा तक बढ़ेगा तथा इसके अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

अभिमान सम्बन्धी अंकटाइ की विशेष समिति ने विस्तृत और लम्बी बातचीत के बाद अपना काम पूरा किया और सभी विकास-शील देशों के पक्ष में अपारस्परिक तथा विभेद-रहित आधार पर अभिमानों की व्यापक योजना से सम्बन्धित नई दिल्ली अंकटाइ-द्वितीय संकल्प 21 (2) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 12 अक्टूबर, 1970 को कतिपय सम्मत निष्कर्ष स्वीकार किये ।

भारत सरकार ने अच्छी निर्यात संभाव्यता वाली निर्मित मर्चों के सम्बन्ध में अनेक कार्यकारी दल गठित किए हैं । ये दल अभिमानों की व्यापक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत भारत को प्राप्य अवसरों की निरन्तर समीक्षा कर रहे हैं । ताकि उपयुक्त अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जा सके ।

भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान ने जो इस विषय पर विस्तृत और व्यापक अध्ययन कर रहा है, 'न्यू एपारच्युनिटीज फार इण्डियाज एक्सपोर्ट्स' शीर्षक से एक अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित किया है जिसमें अभिमानों की व्यापक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक दृष्टि से उम्मेद

देशों के सभी बाजारों में भारत को जो टैरिक रियायतें प्राप्त होंगी उनकी व्याख्या की गई है ।

समस्त निर्यात संबन्धन परिषदों, भारतीय निर्यात संगठन संघ, भारतीय बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ, व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण, लघु उद्योगों के विकास-आयुक्त और अन्य प्राधिकरणों को अभिमानों की व्यापक योजना के अधीन भारत के व्यापार को प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों से पूरी तरह से अवगत करा दिया गया है और उनसे इस योजना के अधीन मिलने वाले लाभ हासिल करने के लिए उप-युक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया गया है ।

इन लाभों के जटिल स्वरूप को देखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक-ठीक आकलन करना संभव नहीं है कि इस योजना के अधीन प्रत्येक उद्योग का किस सीमा तक विस्तार करना चाहिये । इस अवस्था में यह भविष्यवाणी भी नहीं की जा सकती कि इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के किस हद तक बढ़ने की सम्भावना है और इससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है । ये लाभ सभी विकासशील देशों को उपलब्ध होंगे । व्यापार के अक्ष में वृद्धि प्रत्येक देश की प्रतिस्पर्धा-क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी । केवल इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि विकसित देशों द्वारा इस योजना को शुरू करते ही उल्लेखनीय लाभ हासिल होने की सम्भावना है ।

अभी तक केवल यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय द्वारा 1-7-1971 से योजना के कार्यान्वयन की सम्भावना का संकेत दिया गया है । औद्योगिक दृष्टि से विकसित अन्य देशों ने यद्यपि इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी तिथियों का अभी तक सरकारी तौर पर उल्लेख नहीं किया है, फिर भी समाचार पत्रों में ऐसे संकेत मिले गये हैं कि जापान द्वारा 1 अक्टूबर 1971 तक अपनी योजना क्रियान्वित कर ली जायेगी ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विवरण में लिखा हुआ है कि 12 अक्टूबर 1970 को कतिपय सम्मत निष्कर्ष स्वीकार किए, तो इन पिछले 8-9 महीनों में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : उनसे बातचीत चल रही है लेकिन अभी हम किसी डेफिनिट या पाजिटिव स्टेप पर हम नहीं पहुँच सके हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : किसी निश्चित निर्णय पर न पहुँचने के क्या कारण है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं इसमें एक देश तो है नहीं, 5-10 देशों से ताल्लुक है। पुराने अधिवेशन में विचार विनिमय और फैसले हुए थे और बातचीत अभी चालू है।... (व्यवधान)...

Boundary Commission for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

*529. SHRI MANI RAM GODARA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps so far taken by Government for the appointment of the Boundary Commission for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as proposed in the Prime Minister's Award of the 29th January, 1970 on Chandigarh ;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Governments of Haryana and Punjab for the implementation of the Award ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the announcement made on the 29th January, 1970, the terms of reference of the Boundary Commission are to be settled in consultation with the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Discussions have been held with the Chief Ministers but no consensus has emerged so far,

(b) and (c). No such representations have been received but Government are anxious to implement the decisions as early as possible.

श्री मनोराम गोबरा : मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि राज्य सरकारों से टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस की बाबत मसिवरा किया गया था लेकिन किसी फाइनल नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँचे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस लगाकर कमीशन मुकर्रर करने की धारणा रखती है या इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अभी तक हम इसी प्रयास में थे कि मुख्य मंत्रियों से बातचीत करके, उनका आपस में समझौता कराके कोई रास्ता निकालें लेकिन जैसा मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि अब ऐसा लगता है कि किसी निर्णय तक पहुँच नहीं पायेंगे क्योंकि आपस में कोई समझौते की बात या समझौते से निकलने वाली बात नहीं दीखती। अब प्राइन्दा किस तरह से चलना है इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनोराम गोबरा : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जब कैबिनेट का डिसीजन लिया गया उस डिसीजन को लेते समय राज्य सरकारों के निर्णय की बात नहीं सोची गई थी तो इस टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस में राज्य सरकारों से विचार-विमर्श और उनके निर्णय लेने की बात कहां से पैदा होती है ? इसी के साथ दूसरी बात क्या मन्त्री जी यह भी बतलायेंगे कि किसी राज्य सरकार ने आपके सामने यह सुझाव रखा कि जो कैबिनेट ने फैसला किया है उसी फैसले को लागू कर दिया जाये, कमीशन मुकर्रर करने की जरूरत ही नहीं है क्योंकि टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस पर सरकारें एकमत नहीं है तो इसकी बाबत मन्त्री महोदय का क्या मत है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अभी तक जो बातचीत रही थी यह टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस की बारीकियों पर नहीं थी बल्कि इस बात पर थी कि अगर दोनों राज्य सरकारें सहमत हो जायें और

कायदा में सम्मिलित से कुछ पाव—इसके से उभर और इसर से उभर दें हैं जो सरकार का निर्णय है—सरकार का आज भी वही निर्णय है जो कि 29 जनवरी, 1970 को प्रकाशित किया गया था—उस निर्णय पर सरकार चल सके और समझौता नहीं होने पर अब दूसरे रास्ते जो चलने की बात में करता है उसके मायने यह नहीं है कि वह निर्णय बदला है बल्कि वह निर्णय जहां पर पहले था वही पर आज भी है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of News Print to News Papers and Periodicals

*512. SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state .

(a) the criteria followed for allotment of newsprint to the regional language dailies ; and

(b) the machinery set up for examining complaints from such newspapers and the extent of discretionary powers exercised by it in the disposal of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The criteria for the allotment of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals including regional language dailies are announced annually as part of Government's import policy for the year in regard to newsprint. The newsprint allocation policy for the year 1971-72 was announced on April 7, 1971, vide Public Notice No. 36-ITC(PN)/71, a copy of which was laid on the table of this House on 26th May, 1971.

(b) The complaints against the allocation of newsprint to individual newspapers are ordinarily dealt with by the Registrar of Newspapers on the basis of available data regarding circulation, etc. Any complaints made to the Ministry are examined in order to ensure that the policy of newsprint allocation is being properly implemented.

Influence of Foreign Money on Newspapers

*514. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.B.I. has brought to the notice of Government certain cases regarding the influence of foreign money on certain newspapers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). On a careful study of the reports of the Intelligence Bureau in regard to the role of foreign money tentative legislative proposals have already been formulated to impose suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals, other than in the course of ordinary and bona fide business transactions. Steps are being taken to discuss as early as possible the principles underlying the proposed legislation with the leaders of the opposition parties.

New Formula for solution of Telengana Problem

*515 SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN . Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a new formula for finding a political solution of the Telengana problem has been submitted by the Telengana leaders to the Centre ;

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

(c) when Government will take a decision on the formula ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Some Telengana leaders have discussed the problems of Telengana region on various occasions. The discussions are continuing.

Streamlining of working of Tea Board

*519, SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) The number of cases lying pending with Government for streamlining the

working of the Tea Board for the last three years ; and

(b) the reasons for delay and the steps proposed by Government to improve the working of the Tea Board ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There is no such case pending with Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement between Sovexport and I.M.P.E.C. for Export of Indian Films

*522 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Sovexport Film and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., for the export of Indian films to Soviet Union ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the foreign exchange earned from the deal ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) An agreement valid for 5 years was concluded on 31st October 1969 and was made effective from 13-3-70. The quantum of annual imports and exports of films is to be determined each year. The programme for the year 1971 has been finalised on the basis of the agreement reached on 17-5-71. Under the annual programme finalised on 17-5-71 Sovexport Moscow will import Indian films to the tune of Rs. 20.6 lakhs during the year 1971.

(b) The salient features of the agreement are as follows :

- (i) The S.T.C. will annually import 25 feature films along with an equal number of documentaries or popular science films and cartoon films in all not exceeding 15 lakhs feet in length.
- (ii) The Soviet Export Film Moscow will import a minimum of Rs. 8 lakhs of Indian films every year.

The arrangement will be valid for a period of 5 years effective 13-3-70.

The total value of Indian films exported to USSR during the years 1967-68 to 1970-71 is as follows :—

	Value in Rs. lakhs
1967-68	4.89
1968-69	4.98
1969-70	4.16
1970-71	1.53

(upto Nov. '70)

Financial Assistance to Film Finance Corporation

*523. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended some additional financial assistance to the Film Finance Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the assistance and the projects to which the assistance was extended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have granted loans totalling Rs. 32.50 lakhs to the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1970-71 to finance the production of films and to lease theatres for the exhibition of films. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has also been made in the budget estimates for 1971-72 to finance the production of films and to meet the expenditure on distribution and exhibition. It has further been decided to grant a subvention at the rate of 10% of the total quantum of loans sanctioned by the Film Finance Corporation for the production of films each year for a period of five years. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1971-72 for giving sub-vention to the Corporation during the year 1971-72.

Communal Disharmony due to Writings in Urdu Papers

*525. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that since the genocide started by the military junta of Pakistan on the people of East Pakistan, most of the Urdu Press in the country has been taking a critical view of the actions of our Government ;

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the Urdu papers are indirectly creating communal disharmony in the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avoid such things ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir. This is not true of most or even a majority of the Urdu Press.

(b) and (c). Government are keeping a close watch and will take appropriate action if and when necessary.

Import Policy

*526. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 51 additional items will be imported by the Public Sector agencies during 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, which are those agencies in addition to the State Trading Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation and Metal Scrap Trading Corporation.

Exports of Coir Goods from Kerala

*527. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for exporting coir goods of Kerala is increasing day by day in

Socialist countries like Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia etc. ;

(b) whether Government propose to take specific steps to increase the exports of coir goods to these countries ; and

(c) if so, what are those steps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Exports of coir goods from India to East Europe have been showing a satisfactory increase in recent years. Quantum and value of such exports are indicated below :

Year	Quantity (quintals)	Value (Rupees)
1968	1,30,034	2,92,33,962
1969	1,49,995	3,51,40,915
1970	2,03,767	5,29,64,861

The Government have been taking measures of a general nature aimed at promoting exports of coir goods, viz., product improvement, quality control, preshipment inspection etc. Steps are under way to re-organise the infra-structure of the Coir industry and to modernise production methods so as to generate greater demand for Indian coir goods. These steps are intended for promoting exports to all international markets and not specifically to socialist countries in Europe.

The Coir Board has been carrying out publicity work in East Europe by participating in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

Economic Development of Backward Regions

*530. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to take special measures for the development of Eastern regions of U.P., Bastar region and the District of Sreeakulam, considering the backwardness of these regions economically and socially ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). In the Fourth Five Year Plan of Rs. 965 crores for Uttar Pradesh an outlay of Rs. 219.6 crores has been provided by the State Government for eastern districts under the different sectors of development. In Bastar and Sreekakulam districts which are predominantly tribal areas, tribal development blocks under a Centrally sponsored schemes

are operating. The question of taking up other programmes for accelerating the development of these tribal areas is also under consideration.

Besides the crash scheme for rural employment which will benefit all districts in the country, other Central programmes which are likely to benefit the above mentioned areas are :

Programme	District
<i>Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh</i>	
(i) Concessional finance for industrially backward districts	Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Deoria, Gonda, Basti, Bahraich
(ii) Subsidy amounting to 10% of the fixed capital in industrially backward areas	Ballia
(iii) Small Farmers Development Agency	Pratapgarh
(iv) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour	Ballia
(v) Rural Works Programmes in drought prone areas	Mirzapur, Allahabad, Varanasi
(vi) Dry land farming project	Ghazipur
<i>Bastar District</i>	
Concessional finance for industrially backward areas	Bastar
<i>Sreekakulam District</i>	
Small Farmers Development Agency	Sreekakulam

Bikaner-Delhi Trunk Line

*531. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to put into operation the disturbed Bikaner-Delhi trunk line with new cable during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new operator dialling circuit from Bikaner to Delhi and two Manual Circuits are already working on the direct coaxial

system. The remaining two circuits are kept on original mixed (open wire and coaxial) route They will be shifted to work completely on coaxial by middle of July, 1971.

Introduction of Wall Newspapers in Cities and Villages

*532. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Wall newspapers were introduced some time back and, if so, the main objectives thereof ;

(b) the cities where Wall newspapers have been introduced, their frequency and

types of events to be highlighted in the papers ;

(c) whether Wall newspapers have been introduced in villages also ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Wall newspaper, HAMARA DESH, Hindi and English was started on January 20, 1970, to highlight developmental activities and achievements in various fields in the country. Subsequently, editions in Bengali, Marathi, Tamil and Urdu has been started.

(b) to (d). The Wall newspaper is published weekly and its copies are displayed in urban and rural areas all over the country through Central Government Field Publicity Units, State Governments and direct mail. Events relating to developmental achievements including those in rural areas are published in the wall newspapers.

Inordinate Delay in Delivery of Postal Mails in and from West Bengal

*533 SHRI TRIDIB
CHAUDHURI :
SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints of inordinate delays in regard to delivery of postal mails inside West Bengal Circle and from West Bengal Post Offices to outside stations on account of the disruption of Railway communications in the West Bengal portions of Eastern and South-Eastern Railways and lack of security for postal mail despatching and delivery personnel on account of disturbed law and order conditions in that State ; and

(b) if any remedial measures have been taken in consultation with the Government of West Bengal in order to minimise the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Complaints of delays in delivery of mail in West Bengal and to mail emanating from West Bengal have been received. Many

of these are attributable to the disturbed conditions in the State and also to the occasional disruption of railway communications in West Bengal.

(b) Liaison is being maintained with the local police and the State authorities and their assistance sought, whenever necessary, to ensure that postal communications are regularly maintained.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में चीनी साहित्य
बकसा से भरा पाया गया बक्स**

*534. श्री अर० बी० बड़े : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1971 के उत्तरार्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश-बिहार सीमा पर मिर्जापुर जिले के एक निर्जन स्थान पर एक ग्रामीण को एक बकसा मिला था जिसमें चीनी साहित्य, फोटो, कमरे ट्रांजिस्टर और बैटरियां भरी हुई थी ; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस बीच कोई जांच की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पंत) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जिला मिर्जापुर, पुलिस थाना पानूगज के अन्तर्गत केम्रोत्तम गांव के निकट एक जंगल में दिनांक 18 मई, 1971 को कुछ पीलिथीन सामग्री और कोमिटाना चीनी साहित्य के साथ एक गत्ते का डिब्बा पाया गया था। अपेरिकन 6 बोल्ट बैटरी के साथ एक ट्रांसमीटर/रिसीविंग सेट, विद्युत रोधी पदार्थ के 6 खण्डों से ढका हुआ एक छोटे टिन के डिब्बे में कुछ धारीय घोल, एक लोचदार अन्दर पहनने का कपड़ा और एक बटन, जो सम्भवतः गणतंत्र चीन की 60वें वर्ष गांठ मनाने का स्मरण पदक हो, पाये गये थे। लगभग 20 पौण्ड वजन के इस साहित्य में व्यसकाई लेख, सम्बंधक कागज और उसके भाषणों का संक्षेप है। मासूम पड़ता है संबंध का साक्ष्य मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट

लेखने के लिए हैं। हर तरह सम्भव है कि वे मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी बँसूनों में आए और चीन की मुख्य भूमि के लिए छोड़े गये थे तथा हवा के बहाव से भारत में गिर गये।

Statehood for Tripura and Manipur

*535. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce a Bill to confer Statehood to Tripura and Manipur during the current session of Lok Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Efforts are being made to get the Bill ready for introduction as early as possible.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for Recruitment to Government Service

*536 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to increase the percentage of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to Government service on the basis of their increasing strength in the present population ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Government of India have already been increased w. e. f. 25th March, 1970, so as to be in keeping with the proportion of these communities in the total population of the country according to the 1961 Census, vide Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 27/25/68-Ests. (SCT) dated the 25th March, 1970. A copy of the Resolution is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-429/71]. The figures of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on

the basis of the 1971 Census are not yet available, and therefore the question of any further revision in the percentage of reservation does not arise at this stage.

Setting up of Dry Port in Delhi

*537. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for setting up a Dry Port in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of implementation of the proposal will arise after a decision on whether or not a "Dry Port" is to be set up is taken.

A. I. R. Station at Tirupati

*538. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams and the Municipal Council, Tirupati requesting the Central Government to construct a Radio Broadcasting Station at Tirupati or Tirumala-Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) whether the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams has come forward to give financial assistance for the construction of the Radio Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATHPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. But this suggestion has not been found feasible.

Relationship between Planning Commission and State Planning Bodies

*539. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 61 on the 26th May, 1971 and state :

(a) how the Planning Commission functions vis-a-vis the State Planning bodies ;

(b) whether any norms have been evolved in this behalf ;

(c) whether there are Planning Cells working in the State independently ; and

(d) if so, the relationship of these Cells with the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (d). The State Planning bodies are to aid and advise the State Governments in Plan matters. The State Planning Departments in their turn deal with the Planning Commission in matters relating to the Five Year and Annual Plans.

The State Governments have Planning organisations to suit their own requirement. Generally speaking, there is a separate Planning Department in each of the States ; in some States, the Planning organisation forms part of a Department dealing with Finance, General Administration, etc. The arrangement in the other Departments and subordinate bodies do also differ from State to State. These do not function independently either of the State Governments or of the Departments of which they form parts. The Planning Commission deals with the State Departments dealing with planning.

Harijan's Houses Burnt in Mysore District

2252. **SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several houses of the Harijans were burnt in Hanchi Pura village in Nanjangud Taluk in Mysore District in the month of March 1971 and all their foodgrains and belongings were destroyed ;

(b) if so, the compensation paid to rehabilitate them and whether they have completely rehabilitated ; and

(c) whether the cause of the fire has been enquired into and, if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State

Government, in an accidental fire in village Hanchi Pura in Nanjangud Taluk of district Mysore, on 23rd March, 1971, 99 thatched and country-tailed houses of members of Scheduled Castes were burnt. 103 families suffered loss amounting Rs. 62,553. Rs. 20 each were given to each family as an immediate grant. In addition, a sum of Rs. 25 has been sanctioned to each family by the Taluk Board, Nanjangud. The State Government have sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 25,905 to provide relief to the sufferers. Temporary shelter and food were also provided out of locally made donations. The State Government have selected a suitable site to rehabilitate the villagers.

(c) The Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Commissioner, Nanjangud, have inquired into the matter and have come to the conclusion that there was no foul-play and that the fire was accidental.

Destruction of Statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Humnabad (Mysore)

2253. **SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the month of March, 1971, a statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Humnabad, Bidar district, Mysore State was destroyed ;

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended and charge-sheeted ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted into this incident ; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to reinstal the said statue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). According to the information received from the State Government, on the night between 14th and 15th March, 1971, some unknown miscreants removed and damaged the statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Humnabad (Bidar) district. A case under sections 295 and 427 IPC has been registered and is being investigated. It is understood that the local people are collecting subscriptions to instal a new bust of Dr. Ambedkar.

Export of Bananas

2254. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have proposals to restrain the export of Bananas ;

(b) how many and which countries are importing Bananas from India ; and

(c) the annual earning of foreign exchange therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Bahrein Is., Kuwait and Qatar.

(c) Value of export during 1969-70 was Rs. 37.28 lakhs.

विशेष स्टेनलेस स्टील के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आयात लाइसेंस का न्याय जाना

2255. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विशेष स्टेनलेस स्टील का आयात करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का आयात लाइसेंस दिये जाने के बारे में आवेदन किया है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की है ;

(ग) राज्य सरकार से आवेदन कब प्राप्त हुआ था और उस पर अब कार्यवाही की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) ऐसा कोई आवेदन विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय की जानकारी में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

आमों के निर्यात में कमी

2256. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1965-66 के बाद आमों के निर्यात में निरन्तर कमी हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कमी को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Developing of Space Satellite by India

2257. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made by India in developing her own space Satellite keeping in view the threat posed by China ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : India is vigorously pursuing a programme for satellite launch capability. The objectives of the programme are outlined in the brochure entitled "Atomic Energy and Space Research A Profile for the decade 1970-80", issued by the Atomic Energy Commission, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Many of the basic technologies involved have been successfully developed and detailed designs of the 4 stage launch vehicle and the satellite are being finalised.

Underground Nuclear Tests by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

2258. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Russia and U.S.A. undertook several underground nuclear blast tests during the last six months ;

(b) if so, facts about such nuclear explosions conducted ;

(c) whether Government agreed in principle to use underground nuclear explosion devices for nuclear engineering purposes ;

(d) if so, whether any concrete steps have been taken for preparatory work for such nuclear blast tests ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore and if so, when such underground nuclear test or tests will be conducted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) U.S.S.R carried out four underground nuclear explosions during the period from January 1, 1971 to June 7, 1971. There have been no reports of any underground nuclear blast carried out by U.S.A during this period.

(b) Of the four Russian underground explosions, three occurred at the Semipalatinsk test site on 22nd March, 25th April and 6th June respectively. The fourth one was carried out in the Ural mountains on 23rd March, 1971. Each of these four explosions was equivalent to about 80 kilotons of TNT. This information is based on the analysis of data gathered from the seismic detection array at Gauribidnur in Mysore State.

(c) to (e). The Atomic Energy Commission is studying situations under which peaceful nuclear explosions carried out underground can be of economic benefit to India without causing environmental hazards.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निर्यात और आयात व्यापार के लिये विदेशों से सीधे बातचीत करने की अनुमति

2259. श्री गंगा धरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निर्यात और आयात व्यापार के बारे में विदेशों से सीधे बातचीत करने की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में किन देशों से बातचीत की है और कितना व्यापार किया जा रहा है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी उपकरणों की स्थापना

2260. श्री गंगा धरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की श्रवधि में उम राज्य में सरकारी उपकरण स्थापित किये जायें ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य सरकार ने किन किन कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पाथरखेड़ा और सिंगरौली के कोयला क्षेत्रों के पास कोयला आधारित दो उच्च ताप बिजली केन्द्र (सुपर थर्मल स्टेशन) स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

(ग) अन्य राज्यों के इसी प्रकार के प्रस्तावों के साथ मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्तावों को पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय श्रवण यदि संभव हो सका तो इसके पूर्व ही चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मूल्यांकन के समय ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ।

Telephone Advisory Committee

2261. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the functions of the Telephone Advisory Committee in the states

(b) the rights of the members of this Advisory Committee and the kind of advice they can give and what kind of recommendations they can forward; and

(c) whether the members of this Advisory Committee can recommend priority to "Own Your Telephone" cases and, if so, the number of cases of priority a member can recommend to this Committee and for what kind of category?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Function of Telephone Advisory Committees and subject matters within the purview of the members are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Telephone Advisory Committee can recommend out of turn telephone connections under 'Own Your Telephone Scheme'. 50% of the connections apportioned for release under 'Special' category are also provided on out of turn basis on the recommendations of the Committee. The recommendations are of the committee as a whole and no specific quota is required to be allotted to each member.

STATEMENT

Functions of Telephone Advisory Committees

1. Bringing the telephone using public and the P & T Department into closer relationship.

2. Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.

3. Advising the Department on the betterment of local and trunk service.

4. Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Department to improve the telephone service.

5. Assisting the Department to tide over the present situation by invoking co-operation and patience from the public.

6. Assisting the Department in the opening of new connections on fair and equitable basis by assessing merits and the comparative nature of the importance of the activities of the applicant and in conformity with the policies of the Government.

Closure of Kadi Durga Cotton Mill in Gujarat

2262. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kadi Durga Cotton Mill in Gujarat is closed for the last seven years and no decision has been taken to run the mill to provide employment to the Labourers ; and

(b) if so, the latest position in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. G. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Shri Durga Cotton Mills (Kadi) Pvt. Kadi, is lying closed since 12th September, 1965. The mill has been considered fit to be scrapped. Moreover, the property of the mill has been ordered to be attached by the Court.

Alleged violation of Provisions of press and Registration of Books Act

2263. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 40 per cent of newspapers in India did not furnish data to the Registrar of Newspapers, as required under the Press and Registration of Books Act, during the last year as per 14th Report of the Registrar of Newspapers;

(b) if so, the action so far taken to invoke the punitive measures against such defaulters ;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted or is contemplated by Government to find out why such a large percentage of Newspaper organisations were unresponsive, as suggested by the Registrar himself in his Report ; and

(d) if not, whether any steps are contemplated to make the law more stringent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Of the 10,281 newspapers on the records of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on December 31, 1969,

publishers of 3,928 newspapers failed to submit their annual statements for the year 1969 within the prescribed date i.e. February 28, 1970.

(b) Notices have been issued to 831 defaulting newspapers asking them to furnish the requisite particulars. Prosecutions will be launched against them if they fail to do so.

(c) No formal enquiry has been conducted or is contemplated.

(d) Since most of the defaulting newspapers are small, there is no proposal at present to make the law more stringent.

Range of Delhi TV

2264. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coverage range of Delhi Television Station has since been increased to 60 kms.

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

(c) the stage at which this matter stands now and when it is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Delay in installation of the antenna on the newly erected 100 metre high tower.

(c) Work on installation of the antenna is under way and it is likely to be completed by the end of June, 1971.

Film Personalities on Delhi T.V

2265. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether lately, the Delhi T.V. Station has been televising programmes in which film actors like Wahida Rehman, Sunil Dutt, Raj Kumar and Shashi Kapur were interviewed ;

(b) if so, whether these film personalities were brought to Delhi as guest artistes or were paid any honorarium for the same ; and

(c) if any honorarium was paid, the amount paid to each during the last six months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). The following film artists were interviewed on TV during the six months' period ending 31-5-1971. The dates on which they were interviewed and the honorarium paid to them are shown against their names :

		Rs.
Usha Iyer	7-5-1971	100/-
Shashi Kapoor	7-5-1971	100/-
Pinchu Kapoor	7-5-1971	100/-
Gopal Sehgal	14-5-1971	100/-
Raj Kumar	15-5-1971	100/-
Sunil Dutt	28-4-1971	} 200/-
	28-5-1971	
Waheeda Rehman	28-5-1971	100/-
Jaidev	28-5-1971	100/-

They were not specially brought to Delhi for this purpose. Their presence in Delhi was availed of for TV interviews.

Setting up of an Atomic Energy Plant in Punjab

2266. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a plan to set up an atomic energy plant in Punjab to tide over the power crisis there ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of this plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Government is examining the possibility of setting up atomic power stations in the Northern, Western and Southern Electricity Regions. A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to

select suitable sites for the purpose. The exact location of future atomic power stations can be decided only after the report of the Committee is received and considered by the Government.

Appointment of President of N.D.M.C.

2267. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that a non-official should be elected to be the President of the N.D.M.C. ;

(b) whether an official of the Defence Ministry has been appointed to this post ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for a decision contrary to the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The recommendation of the Administrative Reform Commission is that the President of the Committee should be nominated by the Central Government but he need not invariably be an official. The post of the President N.D.M.C., is borne on the Union Territory Cadre of the I.A.S. As such, an officer of the Union Territory Cadre who was on deputation to the Ministry of Defence, has been appointed to the post.

Per Capita Income in Bihar

2268. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per capita income in Bihar State is the lowest in the country and the per capita income of Palamau District is the lowest in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to raise the per capita income in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). According to the comparable estimates of the

State incomes furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation for the years 1962-63 to 1964-65, Bihar's per capita income is the lowest. Reliable information about per capita income in various districts is not available.

The difference in the level of development between various States and between different districts within a State, depends upon a variety of complex factors e.g. physico-geographical, socio-economic, etc. The measures to accelerate the pace of development in Bihar in the Fourth Plan so as to raise the per capita income in the State are :—

- (i) Allocation of Higher Central assistance for the State Plan.
- (ii) Sizable investment in Central Industrial Projects.
- (iii) Central subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed capital investment upto Rs. 50 lakhs, in two selected industrially backward districts.
- (iv) Concessional finance by financial institutions in industrially backward districts including Palamau implementation of special programmes for small farmers, sub-marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, dry farming, etc. and the rural works programme which are to be financed by the Central Government. The State Government has also been advised to pay special attention to the accelerated development of backward regions through the adoption of Area Planning Approach, the creation of infra-structural facilities, the development of natural resources, potential, etc. The extent of increase in the per capita income of the State, however, will depend upon a large number of other factors e.g. investment in the private sector, availability of resources from the financial institutions, etc.

All-Party Delegation from Kerala Re: Cashew Industry

2270. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI ;**
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an all-party delegation from Kerala recently visited Delhi to acquaint the Centre of the crisis in the cashew industry in the State, resulting in the closure of a large number of cashew processing factories for the main reason of inadequate supply of nuts at reasonable price ;

(b) whether Government have previously received any representation either from the Government of the State or from the factory owners against the Cashew Development Corporation regarding inadequacy of supplies of imported nuts at competitive price and, if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the suggestions made by the all-party delegation in this regard and decision of the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Central team was deputed to Kerala for on the spot study of the problems. The report of the team is under consideration

Assistance by Trade Development Authority to Small Scale Industry for Exports

2271. **SHRI VISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trade Development Authority has formulated plans to give assistance to small scale industrial units which can supply components and parts to Japanese buyers ;

(b) if so, whether similar scheme also exist for small scale unit manufacturers engaged in exports to countries other than Japan ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Property Seized during Indo-Pak 1965 Conflict

2272. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian Nationals whose properties were seized by Pakistan during 1965 conflict ;

(b) the value thereof ;

(c) the value of property of Pakistani nationals seized by the Indian Government ; and

(d) how this property compares with the properties seized of Indian Nationals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). The claims of the Indian nationals and Companies whose properties have been seized by Pakistan are of the order of 5600. The efforts in compiling the names and addresses which may run into more than 100 pages, will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved. Not with standing this, if any enquiry about the claim of any particular individual is made from the Custodian of Enemy Property in India, Bombay, he will be able to give this information. However, a statement, giving the broad details of the claims registered with the Custodian is given below :—

	Nature of Claim	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Cargo ex-neutral and Pakistani ships unloaded at Karachi and Chittagong, etc.	5,40,31,681
2.	Indian firms in Pakistan taken over by that Government.	59,19,00,654
3.	Assets of Indian banks in Pakistan territories.	8,59,79,092

1	2	3
4.	Commercial claims against persons and firms in Pakistan.	5,85,63,130
5.	Indian share holdings in Pakistan companies.	2,10,23,809
6.	Pension claims of Indian nationals against Pakistan Government.	**
7.	Claims from Indian nationals against employers in Pakistan for pay provident fund and gratuity (blocked by Pakistan Government).	83,80,434
8.	Indian Railways rolling stock held by Pakistan.	**
9.	Indian-owned ships, motor vessels, flats, side paddle steamers, etc. confiscated as prize in East Pakistan inland waters.	6,73,10,506
10.	Indian-owned Tea Cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government when in transit between West Bengal and Assam.	2,14,80,799
11.	Indian-owned Jute Cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government when it transit between West Bengal and Assam.	2,26,15,336
12.	Indian-owned cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government during transit between West Bengal and Assam.	2,02,67,588
13.	Indian-owned immovable property in Pakistan taken over by Pakistan Government.	13,79,18,548
14.	Movable property taken over by the Pakistan Government from Indian nationals at the time of the latter's repatriation from Pakistan.	3,20,778
15.	Indian nationals claim against insurance companies in Pakistan.	2,95,912
Total :		1,09,80,88,267

**Value being ascertained.

2. Similarly a statement showing broad details of Pakistani properties in India vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, is given below :—

	In Lakhs Rs.
1. Cash	575
2. Securities	1500 (face value)
3. Shares	300 (face value)

	In Lakhs Rs.
4. Buildings	300
5. Land, Estates, etc.	205
6. Vested firms	65
Total :	2940

3. The two statements above indicate the comparison of the properties of Indian nationals seized by Pakistan with the Pakistani properties vested with the Indian Custodian.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी संघ के अध्यक्ष की हत्या के पीछे कथित राजनीति षडयंत्र

2273 श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :
श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र :
श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री संतोष कुमार कपूरिया की नृशस हत्या के पीछे राजनीतिक षडयंत्र था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त हत्या के लिये जिम्मेदार राजनीतिक दल का नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा का वातावरण पुनः स्थापित करने और शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्रों (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). श्री संतोष कुमार कपूरिया की मृत्यु से सम्बन्धित मामले की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही है और अपराध में अन्तर्गस्त लोगों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Delhi University Teachers Involved in Naxalite Activities

2274. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Delhi University teachers involved in Naxalite activities and a number of students had been sent for training camps in Bihar and West Bengal from Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry regarding these so called Naxalities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have no definite information in this regard. Government have, however, information that some students of Delhi University have left their hostels and there are reasons to suspect that they have come under Naxalite influence. Necessary vigilance is being maintained.

Action against Correspondent of Columbia Broadcasting Corporation

2275. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether any action was taken by Government against the correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation who was quoted by the Pakistani Radio for the supply of mischievous news ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : Enquiries made by Government reveal that no such message was filed by the Columbia Broadcasting System's accredited Correspondent at New Delhi. Hence there has been no occasion for taking any action against that correspondent. According to available information, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and his party had not planned a military campaign. The news items seems to be a part of Pakistan's policy of making baseless accusations.

Exemption of Age Limit for Government Service for Candidates Registered with Employment Exchanges

2276. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are ready to give exemption from age bar to all those who had got themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges before they were 25, but could not obtain a job due to acute unemployment situation and thus crossed the age of 25 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The minimum and maximum age limits for recruitment to different posts under Government as obtaining at present were fixed in 1959 after taking into account the recommendations made in this regard by the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar which had gone into this matter in great detail. The Administrative Reforms Commission, have, however, recommended raising of age limits for the non-technical higher services to 26 years so that candidates who might have pursued higher studies in specialised fields or have received training abroad may be eligible to appear at the competitive examinations for such services. This recommendation is under examination. Similarly, a suggestion made by the Staff side in a recent meeting of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery for raising the upper age limit for recruitment to Class III ministerial posts is also under examination. However, relaxation of the upper age limit of 25 wherever such an age is or may be prescribed in respect of those who had got themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges but could not obtain Employment before attaining that age, would not be feasible as such a course would amount to going beyond the prescribed age limit in such cases only and would amount to discrimination.

Unemployment due to Closure of Cashew Processing Factories in Kerala

2277. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees thrown out of employment due to large closure of cashew processing factories in Kerala and the reasons for the closure;

(b) whether the employers of some factories are shifting their factories to the neighbouring States and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Centre has offered aid to ameliorate the lot of the suffering unemployed and, if so, the amount of aid and the manner of distribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exact information is not available.

(b) Most of the factories close for some period every year. There was some delay in reopening of the factories, partly because there was some accumulation of kernel stocks and partly because processing was being done in unauthorised units. We have no information regarding shifting of factories to other States.

(c) A Central team was deputed to Kerala to make an on the spot study. The report of the team is under consideration of the Government.

Estimate of Production of Jute

2278. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNUWALA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the production of jute this year;

(b) if so, how much of it can be utilised for export purposes; and

(c) what would be the import content of jute this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The jute and mesta production in 1970-71 (July-June) is estimated at or about 61.94 lakh bales.

(b) Only a small quantity of jute is allowed for export to the U.S.S.R. Exports of 45,974 bales have been authorised during the period July 1970 to May 1971.

(c) No imports of jute or mesta have been authorised during 1970-71 season.

Dainik Basumati, Calcutta

2279. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the Management of the Dainik Basumati received, on the eve of the Bengali Puja Holidays in 1970, money as advance payment on account of advertisements from the Information and Broadcasting Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA): No advance payment on account of advertisements was made by the Ministry to Dainik Basumati during 1970.

Unemployed Engineers

2280. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineers, Degree-holders and Diploma-holders, unemployed upto 31st May, 1971 ;

(b) the number of Engineers who got employment during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, State-wise ; and

(c) the farther steps taken by Government to provide employment to unemployed Engineers at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Precise estimates of the number of unemployed engineers in the country are not available. The number of engineers registered with the employment exchanges gives an indication of the extent of unemployment among them. On the 31st December, 1970, there were 16,466 engineering graduates and 47,350 engineering diploma-holders registered with the employment exchanges.

(b) No estimates of the number of engineers who got employment during the past two years, state-wise, have been made. However, from the data on the out-turn of engineers from engineering institutions and the registration of engineers with the employment exchanges during the past few years, it can be broadly reduced that about 30,000 engineers in 1969 and another 33,300 in 1970 could not get employment throughout the country.

(c) Attention of the Honourable Members is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 46 on 31st March, 1971, which describes the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem of unemployment amongst engineers.

Exports of Textiles to U.K.

2281. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Duty free entry into the United Kingdom of industrial goods from

developing countries has come a step nearer due to the 1971. Finance Bill of the United Kingdom ;

(b) what would be the position of cotton and some other textiles in this scheme ; and

(c) whether Government have examined its implications in terms of its total export to the United Kingdom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cotton and silk textiles have been excluded in the offer of the United Kingdom under Generalised System of Preferences. Wollen and other textiles have been offered duty-free treatment from developing countries. Provision has been made in the Bill for Special treatment to be accorded to cotton and silk handloom articles.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Allocations for Rajasthan during Fourth Plan

2282. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment proposed in the Fourth Plan for Rajasthan and the percentage thereof to the total investment in the country ; and

(b) how much of the proposed investment in Rajasthan is meant for new schemes to be started in the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 302 crores have been approved by the Planning Commission for the Fourth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan. This works out to about 4.3% to the total Fourth Plan outlay for all the States in the country.

(b) The investment on new schemes included in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 131 crores.

Unearthing of Foreign Exchange Markets in Trivandrum

2283. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of cases involving foreign Exchange detected by the Vigilance Wing, Trivandrum, during the year 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The Sub-Regional Unit of the Enforcement Directorate at Trivandrum detected 105 cases of suspected violation of various provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation, Act, 1947, during the year 1970.

Gross National Production

2284. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the State-wise break-up of the Gross National Production and disbursement out of the total Gross National Production in the country from 1967 to 1970?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDAI): No estimates of the State-wise break-up of the gross domestic product and expenditure are available.

Central Assistance to States

2285. SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be

pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments, particularly, the backward States, have been urging the Central Government that a more clear pattern of Centre-State financial relationship should be evolved with a view to giving more Central assistance to the States;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision for giving Central assistance to the States during the year 1971-72; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance asked for by each State Government and the amount proposed to be given to each State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Requests have been made by certain States for a revision of the pattern of Centre-States financial relationship. The object of these requests is to improve the financial position of those States.

(b) Yes, Sir,

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

Statement

Central Assistance, 1971-72

(Rs. in crores)

State	State's Proposals 1971-72			Central Assistance Allocated 1971-72
	Plan Outlay	State's Own Resources	Central Assistance	
Andhra Pradesh	110.00	32.64	(77.36)	48.00
Assam	46.00	6.65	(39.35)	36.56
Bihar	100.62	25.37	(75.25)	67.60
Gujarat	91.98	63.00	32.00	31.60
Haryana	61.38	23.85	16.00	15.70
Jammu and Kashmir	41.07	2.68	(38.39)	29.00
Kerala	60.06	12.39	(47.67)	35.00

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	96.00	37.57	52.40	52.40
Maharashtra	180.50	142.22	(38.28)	49.10
Meghalaya	11.70	—	9.79	7.44
Mysore	72.00	25.50	35.00	34.60
Nagaland	9.48	—	(9.48)	7.00
Orissa	49.00	13.90	(35.10)	32.00
Punjab	65.93	36.01	20.70	20.20
Rajasthan	66.00	18.21	44.00	44.00
Tamil Nadu	98.97	31.56	(67.41)	40.40
Uttar Pradesh	214.05	106.29	112.00	105.20
West Bengal	65.13	5.16*	(59.97)	44.20
Himachal Pradesh	20.30	—	20.30	19.50
All States	1465.18			719.50

*Incomplete Estimates.

Note : Draft Plan proposals of States for the Annual Plan 1971-72 have not clearly indicated, in all cases, the States proposals for Central assistance. Figures in parantheses should not be taken as proposals for Central assistance since the gap in resources (proposed outlay minus States' resources) would have to be filled by additional resource mobilisation, withdrawals from reserves, etc. besides Central assistance.

राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति विकास व्यय

2286. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक सब राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति विकास व्यय समान नहीं रहा है और कुछ राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति विकास व्यय 200 रु० तक पहुंच गया है जबकि अन्य राज्यों में यह व्यय 90 रुपये से अधिक नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उपर्युक्त व्यय 200 रुपये है और जहां पर यह व्यय कम है ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त व्यय में इस भेदभाव के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इन राज्यों की पिछड़ेपन की शिकायतों को दूर करने हेतु इनमें प्रति व्यक्ति

विकास व्यय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) और (ख). सभी राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति योजना व्यय समान नहीं रहा है। सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-1 में पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के तथा 1966 से 1969 तक की वार्षिक योजनाओं के तत्सम्बद्ध प्राकड़े दशिये गए हैं। [मन्त्रालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-430/71]

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति योजना व्यय का निर्धारण प्रत्येक राज्य की योजना के समग्र प्राकार के आधार पर किया जाता है तथा योजना का प्राकार केन्द्रीय सहायता एवं राज्य द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले योजना संसाधनों के आधार

पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-2 से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि जिन राज्यों का प्रति व्यक्ति योजना व्यय सभी राज्यों के औसत से कम रहा है सामान्यतया उन्होंने स्वयं प्रति व्यक्ति कम संसाधन जुटाये हैं। [घन्धालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-430/71]

(घ) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की मुख्य मंत्री समिति ने, जिसने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के लिए एक सूत्र निर्धारित किया, कुछ राज्यों के सापेक्षिक पिछड़ेपन को भी ध्यान में रखा। सीमान्त राज्य असम, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर एवं नागालैंड को विशेष स्थान दिया गया है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त जनसंख्या के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के 60 प्रतिशत आवंटन में तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर 10 प्रतिशत आवंटन में, अन्य बातों के साथ, बिहार, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचा है। सरकार ने उन राज्यों के लिए 795.23 करोड़ रुपये तक की विशेष व्यवस्था की है जहां गैर-योजना के कारण बजट सम्बन्धी अन्तराल थे। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया ताकि सम्बन्धित राज्य चौथी योजना अवधि में अपनी योजनाओं के लिए अपने द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले साधनों में वृद्धि कर सकें।

चौथी योजना के दौरान पिछड़े राज्यों को सहायता

2287. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा कुल परिव्यय का 10 प्रतिशत भाग बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के रूप में दिये जाने की स्वीकृत नीति और निर्णय लेने के बावजूद भी उक्त राज्यों में प्रशासनीय प्रगति होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि इन राज्यों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत की विशेष सहायता पर्याप्त नहीं है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन शारिया) : (क) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा में कुछ मुख्य विकास क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्याशित प्रगति का ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दर्शाया गया है। [घन्धालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-431/71]

यह बात स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिए कि केन्द्रीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा नियुक्त मुख्य मंत्री समिति ने जो सूत्र निर्धारित किया है उसमें इन राज्यों के विकास कार्यक्रमों के कुल परिव्यय के 10 प्रतिशत अंश की विशेष अनुदान के रूप में व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। सूत्र के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए उपलब्ध राशि का 10 प्रतिशत अंश उन राज्यों में बांट दिया जाना चाहिए जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत आय से कम है। इनमें ये चारों राज्य भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) राज्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान आने वाली समस्याओं के आधार पर उनमें (राज्य योजनाओं में) समय-समय पर परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं। अब सभी राज्यों की योजनाओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के लिए भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा की योजनाओं में परिवर्तन का विचार यदि कोई परिवर्तन हो, इन योजनाओं का पुनर्मूल्यांकन हो जाने के बाद ही किया जायेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Assistance for Building Haryana's Capital

2288. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocations have been made for building up of the capital for Haryana :

(b) if so, the manner in which it is to be remitted to the State Government and the percentage it will form of the amount to be spent ;

(c) whether this satisfies the demands of the State Government ; and

(d) when and at what place, the work is to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No allocation has been made for this purpose in the current year's budget.

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

(d) These details are not available now as the State Government have not yet selected the site for the capital.

Safeguarding of India's Commercial Interests Consequent on Britain's Entry into E. C. M.

2289. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that fresh negotiations are taking place between Britain and the European Common Market countries for Britain's entry into E.C.M. ;

(b) if so, whether any consultations have also been held with India with regard to safeguarding its commercial interests in that event ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India are not directly involved in the negotiations. However, close contacts are being maintained through diplomatic channels so that

the negotiating sides might be kept aware of the problems that would arise for India's trade following UK's membership of the Community. The Government of India are also doing their best through the diplomatic channels to secure from these negotiations the best possible safeguards for India's interests.

Export Business through Offices attached to Indian Embassies in Foreign Countries

2290. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Indian Embassies and Offices of the Ministry outside India which have attached with them the requisite Departments for pushing the sale of Indian goods and thus capture the Export Market ; and

(b) the details of Export business put through by the Embassies and offices in the financial year ending 31st March, 1971 individually in respect of each of such Offices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There are, at present, 57 Indian Trade Missions and Commercial Sections abroad.

(b) Indian Trade Representatives abroad do not negotiate and are not authorised to negotiate export business for and on behalf of Indian exporters. Their principal task is to assist the Ministry of Foreign Trade by promptly supplying such information as may be required of them, and in particular, such information as will help the Ministry of Foreign Trade in formulating its economic and trade policies.

Suggestions by Indian Statistical Institute for Creating a Quality Development Fund in Engineering Industry

2291. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Statistical Institute had organised a series of All India Conferences to promote Quality Control ;

(b) if so, whether they have suggested that a quality development fund be created in the engineering industry;

(c) other suggestions made in regard to development of engineering industry; and

(d) how far Government have accepted them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Fifth All India Conference on Quality Control, organised by the Indian Statistical Institute in March, 1971, have not yet been received in the Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Statistics.

Supply of Cotton Yarn to Manipur Handloom Weavers

2292 **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether the Government of Manipur have arranged to supply cotton yarn to handloom weavers of Manipur at subsidised or reasonable rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : There is no distribution or price control over yarn. However, Government, with a view to removing the difficulties of the handloom weavers of Manipur, are, with the assistance of some mills, trying to arrange for regular supply of their monthly requirements of yarn at reasonable rates.

Appointment of Counsellor to Study Conditions of Jute Industry

2293. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had appointed a Counsellor to study the conditions of the jute industry;

(b) whether he has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the main features of the suggestions made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

कपड़ा उद्योग द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन

2294. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नियंत्रित विस्मों के 40 प्रतिशत कपड़े का उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कपड़ा उद्योग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) उससे जनता को क्या लाभ पहुँचेगा; और

(ग) कपड़े के उत्पादन पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और इस योजना के परिणाम-स्वरूप कपड़ा मिलों को कितनी हानि अथवा लाभ होने की सम्भावना है?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Grant of Licence to Foreign Companies for Manufacture of TV Sets.

2295. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TV Sets produced during the current year and their estimated cost.

(b) the estimated demand of TV Sets, State-wise for the current year;

(c) whether Government are considering to issue licences to foreign companies for the manufacture of TV Sets ;

(d) whether Government are aware that some manufacturers have produced model 19 TV sets at a lower price ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to encourage cheap TV set producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 7980 T.V. sets were manufactured during 1970-71. The prices for indigenously manufactured T.V. receivers available in the market are Rs. 1900/- and Rs. 1700/- for 23" and 19" screens respectively, exclusive of all taxes.

(b) The annual demand of T.V. sets to meet the requirements of the only TV Station functioning at Delhi has been estimated as 30,000 sets. With the setting up of T.V. stations at Bombay (with relay station at Poona), Madras, Lucknow (with relay station at Kanpur), Calcutta and Srinagar, during the Fourth Plan Period, the demand is estimated to rise to 2,00,000 sets per annum. The percentage break-up of estimated demand by 1975 for each Station would be as under :-

Delhi	21%
Bombay-Poona	37%
Calcutta	23%
Madras	9.5%
Kanpur-	
Lucknow	6.5%
Srinagar	3.0%
	<hr/>
	100%

(c) All applications for manufacture of T.V. sets, including those from firms with foreign equity, received in response to the public notice, are under examination. The decision on these applications will be taken in accordance with the industrial policy.

(d) Government is aware of statements made to this effect.

(e) While taking a decision on the applications received for creating additional capacity, this aspect will be given due consideration along with other relevant factors.

Supply of cotton to mills in Kerala

2296. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had approached the Central Government for the direct supply of cotton for the mills in the State ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Kerala Government had approached for an *ad-hoc* allocation of cotton from the buffer stock of the Cotton Corporation of India or the National Textile Corporation, in favour of two mills located in that State, which had been asked by the Kerala Government to supply yarn, at concessional price to the weavers. In the absence of any buffer stock with these Corporations, the request for *ad-hoc* allocation could not be met. The two mills in Kerala, however received their due allocation of the imported cotton distributed on the basis of spindle-working. Besides, a scheme was introduced for supply of additional imported cotton to those cotton textile mills who agreed to supply cotton carded yarn of prescribed counts at prescribed rates into a yarn pool created for supplying yarn to the de-centralised sector.

U. N. Survey Re. Computers

2297. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE ; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the U. N. Survey, India is having the largest number of computers among the 51 developing nations ; and

(b) if so, the gist of the U. N. Survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey was conducted for the preparation of the Report of the Secretary-General on "The Application of Computer Technology for Development", as desired by the General Assembly in its Resolution adopted at its twenty-third session. The

survey was conducted with the aim of obtaining an idea of the number of computers in developing countries, and their use. The survey brought out that amongst the developing countries, three had no computers and five had only one computer each. The computers installed in India in 1968 were 111, (though the number in 1970 rose to 126), followed by 33 in Chile and 14 each in the Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago. The survey has brought out that the computers in developing countries are used for work relating to demography, census and Government Administration and accounting. These applications are similar to those first made, when computers were introduced in the public sector, in the industrially advanced countries. The survey adds that computers are especially important in the essential role technology has to play in reducing disparities between the rich and the poor countries.

Applications for expansion and extension of Jute factories in West Bengal

2298. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications for expansion and extension of Jute Textile factories located in West Bengal are lying with the Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting permission to these factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only 2 cases relating to expansion of capacity for production of carpet backing cloth are pending. Both have been considered by the Licencing Committee, but in one case permission under the MRTP Act has not yet been obtained by the applicant while in the other case certain factual information is being checked.

Services of Employees Dispensed with due to Introduction of Computers

2299. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of computers in India, Industry wise ;

(b) the cost of these computers and other servicing charges paid by Government thereon ; and

(c) the number of workers and employees replaced by the computers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The number of computers installed in the country upto 1970 was 126 with the following breakup :—

	No. of Installations
1. Chemical and Allied Industries	9
2. Communications	3
3. Electricity	2
4. Engineering General	13
5. Electrical Engineering	2
6. Automobile Engineering	2
7. Insurance and Banking	6
8. Petroleum and Allied Industries	5
9. Textiles	7
10. Transport : Rail and Air	16
11. Computer and Consultancy Service	10
12. Government Departments	7
13. Steel	5
14. Miscellaneous	5
<i>Research Group</i>	
Research and Educational Institutions	34
Total	126

(b) These 126 computers are owned not only by Government but also by the Private Sector, Universities, Research Institutions etc. The cost of 111 computers which were installed upto 1968 has been estimated to be about Rs. 24 crores (inclusive of ancillary plant and off-line equipment ; this figure provides a reasonable indication of the computer power available in financial terms and does not represent the exact amount in rupees that was spent). The total cost of 126 computers is not readily available.

(c) the Model Agreement on Rationalisation does not permit retrenchment. No complaints of actual loss of jobs due to installation of computers have been received, in establishments within the purview of Central Government. According to a recent survey conducted there has been no adverse effect on the existing employment situation following the use of computers.

**Taking over Somasundara Mills,
Coimbatore**

2300. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Coimbatore District Mill Workers' Union to take over the closed Somasundara Mills through the Textile Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Census data about Ladakh

2301. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Census data about Ladakh had shown remarkable changes in the socio-economic life of the people of that region during 1961-71 ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Changes in the socio-economic life of the people of Ladakh District 1961-71 will be known when the census schedules are fully processed. However, the provisional population figures of 1971 Census reveal the following main features of changes in Ladakh District :

(i) Population			
1971		1961	
Persons	105,001	Persons	86,651
Males	52,929	Males	44,972
Females	52,072	Females	43,679

(ii) Growth rate of Population

1961-1971	1951-1961
18.44%	7.66%

(iii) Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)

1971	1961
984	971

(iv) Percentage of literatures* to total population

1971		1961	
Persons	13.50	Persons	8.31
Males	23.45	Males	15.37
Females	3.38	Females	1.05

*Includes figures of age group 0-4.

(v) Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers

1971	1961
19.0	14.2

Export of Iron Ore through M.M.T.C.

2302. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether iron-ore export has provided to be a losing proposition for the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether this export loss is affecting the overall profitability of the Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the action to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It is a fact that the export of iron ore has in recent years involved the MMTC in loss, in strict financial terms, although the loss is marginal.

(b) and (c). The overall profitability of the Corporation has to be considered with reference to the entire range of commodities dealt with, and on its overall business the Corporation is showing profits for the last two years. While the Corporation on its side is endeavouring to secure better prices wherever possible for its exports and otherwise to improve its profitability.

Committee on Production of Controlled Varieties of Cloth

2303. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to suggest increase in the production of controlled varieties of cloth in the country ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee ;

(c) whether the Committee has taken evidence of the representatives of the Industry about their difficulties in maintaining such production at the price fixed by the Government before arriving at the decision ; and

(d) if so, the findings of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A Committee consisting of the following was set up to suggest measures to increase production of controlled cloth :—

1. Shri C. S. Ramachandran, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade—Chairman.

2. Shri K. Kishore, Textile Commissioner.

3. Shri B. D. Kumar, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Convenor.

4. Shri N. S. Kulkarni, Chairman and Managing Director, Cotton Corporation of India.

5. Shri K. K. Dhar, Managing Director, N.T.C.

6. Shri C. Venkataraman, Director (Finance) Ministry of Finance.

7. Shri K.M.D. Thackersey.

8. Shri Madan Mohan Mangaldas.

9. Shri Pratap Singh

10. Shri K. N. Modi.

11. Shri Bhasker G. Kakatkar.

(c) and (d). The committee was set up to make suitable recommendations for ensuring that the cotton textile mills fulfil their obligation to produce controlled cloth. Representatives of the industry were included in the Committee. A statement containing the details of the scheme evolved by the Committee is attached.

Statement

Under the scheme the industry will produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled varieties of cloth during the quarter beginning from 1st June, 1971. The production

will be subsidised to the extent of 50 paise per sq. metre from the funds to be raised by the industry as follows :

(i) Premium of Rs. 300 per bale on 1,25,000 bales of foreign cotton			Rs. 3.75 crores
(ii) Contribution from the fund collected from the industry under the Package Scheme evolved in 1968 at the rate of 6 paise per sq. metre from mills which did not produce controlled cloth			Rs. 0.75 crores
(iii) Contribution from mills producing non-controlled varieties of Medium A, fine and superfine cloth at the following rates :—			
Medium A	6 paise per sq. metre on 20% packing minus export of this category.		
Fine	12 paise	—do—	
Super-fine	15 paise	—do—	Rs. 0.60 crores.

The amount to be realised from each mill will be calculated on the packing during February/April, 1971 quarter.

2. The Scheme has come into force

with effect from 1st June, 1971 and is being implemented by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation under the supervision of the Textile Commissioner.

राजस्थान के विधान सभा सदस्य श्री अब्दुल हादी द्वारा पाकिस्तानी सेना और मुजाहिदों को कथित सहायता देना

2304. श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के छोटन निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विधान सभा सदस्य श्री अब्दुल हादी ने 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान कुछ पाकिस्तानी जासूसों का स्वागत किया था और पाकिस्तानी सेना एवं मुजाहिदों की सहायता की थी ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में उनके कुछ पत्र भी बरामद हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है जिससे ऐसे आरोप साबित होने हो ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे के उपकरणों की सप्लाई के लिए विदेशों से प्राप्त क्रयादेश

2305. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान अब तक रेलवे के उपकरणों की सप्लाई करने के लिए विदेशों से कुल कितने मूल्य के क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं और इस वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों को लगभग कितने मूल्य के सामान के निर्यात होने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : लगभग 57 करोड़ रु०

मूल्य के रेल माल दिवों, सवारी दिवों और अन्य रेलवे उपकरणों की पूर्ति के लिये क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं । इनमें से 21 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का सामान वर्ष 1971-72 में निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

बंध पारपत्रों द्वारा जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में आने वाले पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

2306. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से लेकर अब तक बंध पारपत्रों द्वारा जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में आए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जो उक्त अवधि के दौरान अपने पारपत्रों की अवधि पूरी हो जाने से पूर्व पाकिस्तान लौट गये ;

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को राज्य से निष्कासित किया गया ; और

(घ) ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो इस समय लापता हो गये हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) : (क) से (घ). जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 31 मई, 1971 तक की अवधि में 450 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक बंध बीजा पर राज्य में आये, 92 ठहरने की अधिकृत अवधि की समाप्त होने से पूर्व राज्य से पाकिस्तान चले गए किसी को भी राज्य से निष्कासित नहीं किया गया और एक लापता हो गया है । 317 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक अपने ठहरने की अवधि बढ़वाने के बाद राज्य से पाकिस्तान चले गए ।

केंद्रीय सरकार के सरकारी कार्यों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2307. श्री शिवाजी कुमार झाएली : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केंद्रीय सरकार के सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्राथमिकता देने में आगे क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ पत्र व्यवहार केवल हिन्दी में करने सम्बन्धी निर्णय को अभी तक क्रियान्वित न करने वाले विभागों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में सरकारी कार्य के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से एक वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाता है और आवधिक प्रतिवेदनों के द्वारा इसके कार्यान्वयन जांच की जाती है। द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी किए जाने वाले सकल्पों, सामान्य आदेशों, नियमों, अधिसूचनाओं और प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य रिपोर्टों को जारी करने में बराबर प्रगति हुई है। तथापि, कुछ कठिनाइयों के कारण संबिदाओं लाइसेंसों, परमिटों आदि जैसे कामजातों के बारे में अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है।

जनता, सरकारी कर्मचारियों और जिले राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दी को अपनी राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है, उनके साथ होने वाले पत्र-व्यवहार के लिए भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों और विभागों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है।

केंद्रीय सचिवालय में जिन अनुभागों में टिप्पण और आलेखन के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, उनकी संख्या ता० 31-3-1969 को 176 थी, जो बढ़कर ता० 3-3-1970 को 250 हो गई।

Exports through S.T.C. Meeting Stiff Competition Abroad

2308. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items of export in which the State Trading Corporation is meeting with stiff competition from other countries ;

(b) whether it is in the matter of quality or price of both ; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the drawbacks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The S.T.C. is taking the following steps to improve the quality of the items where there is competition in quality :

(i) It arranges for the supply of quality raw material to the manufacturers of the goods ;

(ii) In regard to engineering goods etc., where buyers show preference for internationally known firms, the STC makes efforts to project India's industrial image through its offices abroad ;

(iii) It arranges visits of delegations from foreign countries to our factories in order to impress them with our industrial competence.

The Corporation also provides assistance to its suppliers in order to remove disparities in price.

Statement

Products	Nature of Competition
1	2
<i>Agricultural Products</i>	
Rice	Quality and price
Pineapple products	" " "
Copra extractions	Price
<i>Chemicals</i>	
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Price
Cement	"
Salt	"

1	2
Engineering	
Machine tools, compressors, welding machines, electric motors, cables conductors, power transformers, telecommunication equipment, non-ferrous casting, alloy steel castings and die castings.	Price
Railway equipments, including railway wagons, coaches and bogies.	Price
General Products	
Plywood, tea chests and veneers	Price
Hard Board	"
Figured and Wired Glass	"
Human hair and hair products	"
Leatherware	
Footwear, finished leather and leather goods	Price and quality
Textiles	
Artsilk fabrics	Price and quality
Readymade garments	" " "
Woollen textiles—including shawls	" " "
Woollen knitwear	" " "
Cotton blended fabrics	Price
Rayon tyre cord	"
Cotton textile fabrics	"
Jute goods.	"

Imports through S.T.C.

2309. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items which are exclusively channelled for import through the State Trading Corporation and what is the profit margin on such deals ;

(b) the percentage of commission charged on imports of industrial raw materials and the criteria for fixing it ; and.

(c) the total income from these sources during 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A list of items canalised for import through the STC is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-432/71].

As regards profit margin on imports, it differs from item to item and is fixed having regard to the guidelines provided by Government (through Intern-Ministerial Committees, where necessary), laying down the procedure for fixation of prices after taking into account various factors such as import prices, domestic prices, etc. Normally some margin of profit is added to the landed cost where there is no indigenous production. But in the case of items in which there is indigenous production of the same materials or of substitutes, the release price is fixed at a level slightly lower than that of indigenous material or of substitutes.

(c) The gross profit of the STC in 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 15.9 crores.

Export of Tea, Coffee, Cashewnuts and Textiles

2310. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of exports of Tea, Coffee, Cashewnuts and Textiles during 1970-71 and the value thereof and how they compare with the previous two years' figures ; and

(b) in the case of items where unit value realization is lower, what steps have been taken to stabilize them in consultation with other exporting countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

Q=Quantity in tonnes
V=Value in Rs. crores

Item	Exporters					
	1970-71		1969-70		1968-69	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Tea	201,570	146.66	174,110	124.50	200,820	156.51
Coffee	31,143	24.11	32,383	19.62	28,741	17.96
Cashewnuts	50,292	52.03	60,627	57.42	63,659	60.92
Cotton Textiles (Mill made)	@	113.60	@	111.53	@	97.57

@Quantity-wise statistics in respect of cotton apparel, cotton hoisery and other manufacturers of cotton are not available.

square metre in respect of cotton textiles is estimated to have gone up during 1970-71 as compared to the unit value realisation in the earlier two years.

Note · The unit value realisation per

Export of Manipuri Handloom

2311. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take any step to export Manipuri Handloom products to other countries ; and

(b) if so, their particulars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No special steps have been taken by, or are under consideration of the Central Government for the export of Manipuri Handloom products.

Demand for a Regional Committee in Tribal Belt of Tripura

2312. SHRI DASARATHA DER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tribal people of Tripura have been demanding for the constitution of a Regional Committee in the Tribal belt of Tripura ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of Tripura in the matter ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent infiltration of non-tribals in the tribal compact areas of Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Government of Tripura have intimated that there have been demands for extension of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution to the Union Territory of Tripura. Further after the publication of the Report of the A.R.C. on the Administration of Union territories and NEFA, there have been demands for the constitution of autonomous regions for tribals in Tripura on the pattern recommended for Manipur. These demands are being examined by the Government of Tripura. The Government of Tripura have also intimated that the order issued in 1943 by the Ex-Ruler of Tripura to prevent infiltration of non-tribals into Tribal Reserved Areas is still in force.

Production and Demand of T.V. Sets

2313. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total production and demand of Television Sets at present and the concrete steps being taken to expand the same during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. BANT) : 10,360 television sets have been manufactured in India by four manufacturers upto 31st March, 1971.

At present only one television station is operating at Delhi. The estimated annual demand to cater to the needs of the area covered by this station, is 30,000 sets. With the decision to set up television stations at Bombay (with relay station at Poona), Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow (with relay station at Kanpur) and Srinagar during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the annual demand is estimated to increase to 2,00,000 sets. Applications received for the issue of industrial licences for the establishment of the new estimated capacity are under consideration.

Number of T. V. Sets in India

2314. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total number of Television sets in India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : The number of television sets in the country as on 31st December, 1970 is 24,833.

Recruitment to Central Reserve Police

2315. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be state :

(a) the procedure for recruitment to the Central Reserve Police ;

(b) the total number of persons recruited to Central Reserve Police in the last one year, State-wise ; and

(c) what are the guide-lines in regard to the conduct and the responsibilities to be discharged by the Central Reserve Police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Posts in the Central Reserve Police Force are filled by—

(i) recruitment from the open market through the Employment Exchanges and the Directorate General of Resettlement ;

(ii) promotion within the force ;

(iii) obtaining serving police and army officers on deputation basis ; and

(iv) re-employment of retired army and police officers when adequate personnel are not available from sources (i) to (iii) above.

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

(c) Allegiance to the Constitution, discipline, integrity, obedience, loyalty, "sense of dedication to their duty and the Nation, and being in a State of constant training and preparedness are the guidelines of conduct for the Central Reserve Police Force. The role of the Force is mainly to go to the assistance of State Governments in the restoration and maintenance of law and order and for internal security. The Force can also be deployed for border security duties, guarding vital installations and protecting Central Government property.

Indo-German Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

2316 SHRI P. GANGADEB ·
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA ·

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West German Government has agreed to co-operate with India in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy ;

(b) whether any team of German nuclear technologists visited India recently ; and

(c) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Negotiations have been in progress between West German Government and India for co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. An agreement is expected to be concluded shortly.

(b) A team of nuclear scientists from the Federal Republic of Germany visited India during March, 1971 in connection with the Indo-German Seminar on Nuclear Fuel Cycles held at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay.

Meeting of Representatives of Jute Industry and Foreign Trade Officials

2317. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions between the representatives of jute industry and the Officers of his ministry were held in the month of April 1971 ;

(b) whether at the discussion, the industry had sought an increase of Rs. 300 per tonne in the price of paper backing ;

(c) whether the question of augmenting production of jute goods was also considered at the meeting ; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The industry had asked for an upward revision of the minimum price of carpet backing.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) It was agreed that production in jute industry should be raised to an average monthly level of about 110,000 tonnes. No decision has been taken on the question of revision of minimum price of carpet backing.

Purchase of Jute from Thailand

2318. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in the Economic Times, dated the 17th May, 1971 that due to Red Tape Havoc the country is likely to lose nearly three million pounds in the purchase of jute from Thailand ;

(b) whether his Ministry had been requested for clearance for the purchase of 5 lakhs bales of jute in September, 1970 and no final decision could be taken before March, 1971 and in the mean while the cost of Thai Jute very high ;

(c) whether according to an expert team, what is available with Thailand now is not Jute but chaff which may not be very useful in the country ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would proceed further with this proposed purchase and how the short-fall is going to be met ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of importing jute/mesta had been taken up in September, 1970. The prices of fibre abroad had affirmed up by the time decision was taken to import. Since mills evinced no interest in imported jute at high prices and in view of reports that the quality of fibre available was very poor, no imports have been made. There was, however, no shortage of fibre in the country.

The 1971-72 jute and mesta crop in the country is expected to be good and no shortage of fibre is anticipated in the next season. The imports of fibre will also be considered if such a measure is found essential.

Export of Pepper under Manila Pact

2319. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR** :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of pepper will not improve as a result of the Manila Pact signed by India, Indonesia and Malaysia ;

(b) whether Indonesia is exporting pepper in contravention of this Pact ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect India's interests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). No 'Pact' as such has been signed. Perhaps the reference is to the proposed Pepper Community, the agreement of which was signed by India, Indonesia and Malaysia in Manila. As no trading arrangement has been considered under the Agreement, the question of Indonesia exporting pepper in contravention of Pepper Agreement does not arise.

Introduction of Generalised System of Preferences by E.E.C.

2320. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Community will be introducing a generalised system of preference from July, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ; and

(c) whether India will be benefited by this system and, if so, the manner thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the G.S.P., the E.E.C. has offered duty free entry for all manufactured and semi-manufactured products falling under Chapters 25-99 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature originating in all developing countries including India. Items falling in the Agricultural Sector (Chapters 1-24 of BTN) have been included on a selection basis. These will enjoy only a small reduction in the Common External Tariff.

(c) Yes, Sir. All the non-traditional items of exports from India will be benefited in varying degrees.

Murder of Shri Hemantha Kumar Basu

2321. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government to make all possible efforts for unearthing the plot that led to the murder of Shri Hemantha Kumar Basu, a veteran political leader, in view of the fact that several representations were made to Government regarding the matter ;

(b) whether a colleague of late Hemantha Kumar Basu, Shri Ajit Biswas, who was a candidate in the Byelection in the Constituency of Shri Basu, was also brutally killed recently ;

(c) if so, whether a special investigation committee under the C. B. I. is proposed to be set up to enquire into these double tragedies and haul up the criminal ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative steps taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The investigations into the two murders are already in progress. The Central Government will however provide all necessary assistance as may be sought by the State Government, in the investigations.

Team from Centre to study Cashew Industry in Kerala

2322. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Team Visited Kerala State recently to study the problems of Cashew industry there ;

(b) if so, the results of this study ; and

(c) the follow-up action Government have taken or propose to take ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report has been received only a few days back and is under the consideration of the Government.

Special Courts for Summary Trials in Areas affected by Communal Trouble

2323. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up special courts to hold

summary trials in areas affected by communal trouble ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government intend to introduce in Parliament a Bill seeking to empower State Governments to set up special Courts in areas affected by disturbances, for expeditious trial of offences arising out of such disturbances.

गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में शाखा डाकघर

2324. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में कार्य कर रहे शाखा डाकघरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने डाकघरों का निकट भविष्य में उप डाकघरों के रूप में दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) किन-किन डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं ; और

(घ) किन-किन डाकघरों में निकट भविष्य में टेलीफोन सुविधायें उपलब्ध किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती मन्दन बहु-गुणा) : (क) 8-6-71 को उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में 366 शाखा डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त शाखा डाकघरों में से 8 का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें निकट भविष्य में उप डाकघर बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) गढ़वाल जिले में घादबदरी और सिमाली 2 डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(घ) इस समय गढ़वाल जिले के किसी अन्य डाकघर में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

कोटद्वार और पौड़ी का दिल्ली और लखनऊ से सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

2325. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कोटद्वार और पौड़ी को सीधी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था द्वारा दिल्ली और लखनऊ से मिलाने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था कब तक की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती मन्दन बहु-गुणा) : (क) ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कोटद्वार और दिल्ली के बीच प्रति दिन बुक की जाने वाली कालों की औसत संख्या 10 है और पौड़ी और लखनऊ के बीच प्रतिदिन औसतन 3 काल बुक किये जाते हैं । इतने कम ट्रंक परियात के लिए मीधे सर्किटों का औचित्य नहीं है ।

Frequent Stoppage of Broadcastings from Calicut All India Radio Station

2326. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to frequent stoppage of broadcastings from the Calicut All India Radio Station ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The breakdown are mainly due to the failure of electric supply.

(c) The matter was taken up with Kerala State Electricity authorities, who have informed that as soon as Kuttikattur sub-Station is commissioned an alternate supply feeder to the Transmitting Station will be provided. This will improve the position.

Setting up of a Vigilance Commission to look into Complaints of Minorities

2327. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech of the Chief Justice of India at a Seminar on "Law and the Minorities in India", where he suggested the establishment of a Vigilance Commission to look into the complaints of the minorities as the protection offered by the courts was not enough ; and

(b) whether Government are in favour of such a Vigilance Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the said speech. The Chief Justice of India had *inter-alia* observed as follows :

"The exact content of the fundamental rights of the minorities can easily be settled by the courts. But is the institutional protection of the courts enough ? Would it be advisable to appoint a Vigilance Commissioner of Minorities to look into the complaints of the minorities ?"

(b) Article 350-B of the Constitution already provides for the appointment of a Special Officer for the linguistic minorities and also lays down that it shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities in the Constitution and report to the President on those matters. Copies of such reports are also required to be laid before each House of Parliament. Government are also of the view that administration at different levels should promptly inquire into complaints, or grievances of the minorities and take all necessary action under law to remove them and afford protection to the minorities. Such a concerted administrative effort will be more productive of results.

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2328. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited under the Central Government Categorywise, during 1969-70 ; and

(b) the percentage of the reserved vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cancelled on account of non-availability of suitable candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible

Radio Station at Kotah

2329. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH -
KOTAH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for opening a Radio Station ;

(b) the conditions not fulfilled by Kotah in this regard ;

(c) whether Government had discussed the matter with the State Government so as to meet that requirement ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Proposals for setting up new radio stations in the Fourth Plan were prepared with a view to achieving the following objectives :-

(i) Extending medium wave coverage in each State to at least 80% of its population.

(ii) Extending coverage to border areas, tribal areas, etc.

(b) Kotah is already receiving adequate medium wave service from Ajmer and Indore stations. Projects for setting up stations at Jodhpur and Suratgarh in Rajasthan State were accorded higher priority. The question of setting up a station at Kotah can be examined after higher priority schemes have been implemented.

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

सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच

2330. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा कितने सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई ;

(ख) उनमें राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ग) जांच के परिणामस्वरूप कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी न्यायालय द्वारा दोषी पाये गये ; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच की गई थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय और काबिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास बिर्सा) : (क) 10-6-69 से 9-6-71 की अवधि में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा 4801 सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई ।

(ख) 1060

(ग) न्यायालयों द्वारा अब तक 90 को दोषी पाया गया ।

(घ) 2000

T. V. Stations in Rajasthan

2331. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. Stations set up by Government in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years ; and

(b) the source through which T.V. sets are made available in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) None.

(b) Through normal trade channels.

जाधोरा में 200 ए०ए०एक्स० क्षमता वाली मशीन का लगाया जाना

2332. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले के जाधोरा स्थित टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 200 ए०ए०एक्स० क्षमता वाली मशीन लगाकर उसकी क्षमता में वृद्धि की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख में यह कार्य चल रहा है और कितना कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ग) शेष कार्य को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या जाधोरा के निवासियों ने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं और उनकी मांगे काफी समय में टेलीफोन केन्द्र की क्षमता में वृद्धि न किये जाने के कारण पूरी नहीं की जा सकी ; और

(ङ) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए उनकी मांगों कब तक पूरी किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र मन्मथ बहुपुराण) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जाधोरा में मौजूदा एक्सचेंज के स्थान पर 200 लाइनों का स्वचालित एक्सचेंज लगाने की योजना बनाई गई है। इसका संस्थापन कार्य अबस्त, 1970 में आरम्भ हुआ था। लोहे का कार्य, केबिल बिछाना और तार लगाने का काम पूरा हो गया है।

(ग) अक्टूबर, 1971 तक

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) आशा है कि इस संस्थापन के चालू हो जाने से प्रतिरिक्त टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी।

रतलाम जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोला जाना

2333. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में रतलाम जिले में ताल, बडावडा, सनखेडा और रिगनौड जैसे बड़े शहरों में टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने की जनता द्वारा बराबर मांग की जा रही है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उक्त शहरों में टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगे ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती मन्दन बहु-गुणा) : (क) इन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधा दिये जाने के लिए जनता की मांग बरकरार है।

(ख) आवश्यकता का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद और आय.व्यय का हिसाब लगा लेने पर प्रत्येक मामले में निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है :

1. ताल : एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। अलबस्ता ए०सी० ए०ए० तार की भारी कमी है। इस तार की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होने के बाद सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिया जायेगा।

2. बडावडा : सही नाम रतलाम जिले में बडावडा जान पड़ता है। यहां के लिए एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। अलबस्ता ए०सी०ए०ए० तार की भारी कमी है। उ्योंही इस तार की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होगा, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिया जायेगा।

3. सनखेडा : सही नाम सुखेडा जान पड़ता है यहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलना लाभकारी नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार और ग्राम पंचायत को यह बता दिया गया है कि यदि कोई पार्टी किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खुलवाना चाहे तो यह खोला जा सकता है। उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

4. रिगनौड : 1-11-70 को एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोला गया था। इस समय इस स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जाने का औचित्य नहीं है।

(ग) इस समय उपयुक्त स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए पर्याप्त मांग और औचित्य नहीं है। मांग में पर्याप्त वृद्धि होने और योजनाओं के लाभकर होने पर यथाशीघ्र टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल दिये जायेंगे।

मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों (मध्य प्रदेश) में डाक और तार घरों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिये स्थान

2334. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सकिल में उन स्थान के नाम क्या हैं जहां डाक और तार घर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज समुचित इमारतों में स्थित नहीं ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप न केवल जनता को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़े

रहा है बल्कि उक्त कार्यालय भी दक्षतापूर्वक कार्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं; और

(ग) मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों पर उक्त कार्यालयों को स्थान देने या उनके लिये इमारतों का निर्माण करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहु-गुप्ता) : (क) भोपाल के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश सर्कल में निम्नलिखित कार्यालय समुचित इमारतों में काम नहीं कर रहे हैं :—

डाकघर

1. मिड
2. गोहाद
3. बैलाडिला

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

1. इटारमी
2. होशंगाबाद
3. घमनोद

(ख) हालांकि इन इमारतों में समुचित स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं है, फिर भी सुचारू सेवा पर इसका बुरा असर नहीं पड़ा है।

(ग) मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों के सभी कार्यालय समुचित इमारतों में हैं। इसलिए इनके लिये इमारतों के निर्माण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रयोगात्मक डाकघर

2335. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ आठ वर्षों में प्रयोगात्मक डाकघर खोले जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के डाकघरों अथवा डाक-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के सामान्य नियम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त दो जिलों के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ की जनता ने इस प्रकार की डाक सुविधाओं की मांग की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहु-गुप्ता) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उन स्थानों के नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं जहाँ 1971-72 वर्ष के दौरान प्रयोगात्मक डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है :

जिले का नाम	उन स्थानों का नाम जहाँ डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है	प्रस्तावित डाकघर किस वर्ग के हैं ?
मन्दसौर	कैलाशपुरा कुलसी नयामता हैडा नालवा सुनधी सारनोड	अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर वही " " " "
रतलाम	धुरिया बिंदरोड रिचा रोल्ला दौलतपुरा रानायारा कराडिया नन्दलेटा	अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर " " " " " "

(ख) जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में उल्लिखित है। [प्रश्नसमूह में रख दिया गया। देखिये सख्या LT-433/71]

(ब) उपरोक्त (क) में दखिस्त दो जिलों के उन स्थानों के नाम नीचे लिखे गये हैं जहाँ जनता ने नये डाकघर खोलने की मांग की है :

जिले का नाम	उन स्थानों का नाम जहाँ नये डाकघर खोलने की मांग की गई है	मांग किया गया डाकघर किस वर्ग का है।
मंडसौर	सुनधी	प्रतिष्ठित विभागीय शाखा डाकघर
रतलाम	धौसबास करासिख	" "

Government Advertisements to Newspapers

2336. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the circulation and number of the newspapers which had been given Government advertisements in 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the names of such newspapers with amounts paid to each ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Information regarding details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual papers. It would not be good business ethics to divulge this information unilaterally without the prior consent of the papers concerned.

India's Share in World Export Trade

2337. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether world exports have more than doubled from \$1,36,100 million to an estimated \$ 2,78,000 million between 1963 and 1970 ;

(b) whether India's share in total world exports has shrunk from 2.1 per cent in 1951 to 1.2 per cent in 1963 and 0.7 per cent in 1970, and if so, the causes thereof ;

(c) the statistical picture of our place in the world export trade in 1951, 1963 and 1970 ; and

(d) the share of underdeveloped and developed countries in the total export trade in 1951, 1963 and 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Both external and internal factors have, contributed to a decline in India's share of world trade. It is well known that the world demand for our major traditional exports is not growing fast enough. Commodities like tea have been faced with the problem of excess production and low prices for the last many years. The exports of jute manufactures have been affected by the growth of synthetic substitutes as well as increased competition from Pakistan. Import substitution in other developing countries as well as quota restrictions in developed countries have affected exports of cotton textiles. On the domestic front, in recent years there have been shortages of some critical inputs like steel which have undoubtedly hampered the growth of exports. Output of some commercial crops which enter into our export trade has also been inadequate and this has affected surpluses available for export.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Percentage Share of India in World Exports

(Value in Million U. S. Dollars)

	1951	1963	1970
1. World	75100 ¹	135400 ²	276600 ²
2. Developed Market Economies	46700 ³ (62.2)	103900 ⁴ (76.7)	222700 ⁴ (80.5)
3. Developing Economies	28400 (37.8)	31500 (23.3)	53900 (19.5)
4. India	16465	1626	2030
5. (4) as percentage of (1)	2.2	1.2	0.7

1. Excluding the trade of Albania, Bulgaria, China (Mainland), Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, North Korea, and U.S.S.R.
2. Excluding the trade of China (Mainland), Mongolia, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and centrally planned Economies of Europe and U.S.S.R.
3. Continental Western Europe, United Kingdom, Iceland, Ireland, Canada, United States and Japan.
4. United States, Canada, Developed Market Economies of Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.
5. All regional totals and the annual country data are adjusted for undervaluation of imports.

Note : Figure in brackets show percentage share to the total exports of the world.

Source :—1. United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April, 1971 for the years 1963 and 1970.

2. United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, July, 1960 for the year 1951.

Central Industrial Security Force

2338. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of personnel employed in the Central Industrial Security Force ; and

(b) the nature of the functions and duties of this force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 6239 at present.

(b) The Central Industrial Security Force is meant for the better protection and security of industrial undertakings owned by the Central Government.

Dacca Station of Pakistan Radio Jamming of A. I. R. Broadcast

2339 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Radio Pakistan, which has been blacking out Bangla Desh in its broadcasts, is now trying to deprive East Bengalis from listening to All India Radio broadcasts ;

(b) whether Dacca Station of the Pakistan Radio has been jamming All India Radio broadcast frequencies ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to counteract this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Government have no information regarding conditions of radio listening in East Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir, not as far as can be judged by listening in India.

(c) Does not arise.

देवनागरी लिपि में चिये जाने वाले तारों का विलम्ब में भेजा जाना

2340. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवनागरी लिपि में बुक किये गये तार, अंग्रेजी भाषा में बुक किये गये तारों की अपेक्षा विलम्ब में भेजे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कारणवश लोग अपने तारों को देवनागरी लिपि में बुक कराने में हिचकिचाते हैं ; और

(ग) सेवा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मामला डाक-तार विभाग के देखने में नहीं आया।

(ग) देवनागरी गाइड सभी देवनागरी तारघरों में हवाले के लिए सप्लाई कर दी गई है और यह सार्वजनिक विफी के लिए भी उपलब्ध है। देवनागरी तार सेवा के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर प्रचार किया जाता है ताकि देवनागरी लिपि में उपलब्ध सेवाओं के बारे में आम जनता को जानकारी दी जा सके। दिल्ली में केवल देवनागरी फोन तार बुक करने के लिए ही 23-5-1971 से एक अलग टेलीफोन नम्बर (184) अलॉट किया गया है। 1970-71 वर्ष के दौरान देवनागरी लिपि में 3600 तारघरों में जहाँ से ये तार भेजे जाते हैं, 10 लाख तार बुक किये गये।

राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में नहीं मानना

2341. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने लोक सेवा आयोग के द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में नहीं मानने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी इसी प्रकार का निर्णय करके का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्णय के कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कानिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित किया जायेगा और यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indian Films Purchased by Foreign Countries

2342. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which purchased Indian films during the year ending 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the language of films purchased, country-wise ; and

(c) the total amount (Indian currency) earned through the sale of these films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (c). A statement giving the information is attached

(b) Information relating to language of films exported is not available as export statistics of films according to language are not recorded in Trade accounts.

STATEMENT

Quantity in '000' Metres
(Value in thousands of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Country	1969-70		1970-71 (Upto Nov. '70)	
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1.	Aden/S. Yemen P. Rep.	153	250	85	199
2.	Afghanistan	184	403	114	349
3.	Behrein Islands	422	1033	178	490
4.	Burma	16	145	43	294
5.	Ceylon	654	2893	235	1118
6.	Fiji Island	190	967	166	122
7.	France	17	61	5	11
8.	Hong Kong	227	1253	90	347
9.	Indonesia	300	818	351	1063
10.	Iran	276	1568	129	865
11.	Kenya	421	2667	233	2073
12.	Lebanon	455	1122	43	331
13.	Malaysia	33	161	21	35
14.	Mauritius	412	1536	198	961
15.	Nigeria	192	485	171	575
16.	Qtr. Tre. Oman/Qatar	943	3267	257	1772
17.	Singapore	603	2850	506	2612
18.	Sudan	87	369	15	48
19.	Trinidad	263	1557	48	285
20.	Thailand	281	1429	223	1407
21.	U.A.R.	66	230	58	564
22.	U.K.	946	1076	1934	18029
23.	U.S.A.	203	898	177	922
24.	U.S.S.R.	70	416	21	153
25.	Vietnam Rep.	9	13	18	25
26.	Japan	12	44	31	826
27.	Dubai including Qatar	*	*	226	1013
28.	Tanzania Rep.	243	1066	215	1190
29.	Others	1410	5209	929	3075
Total		9088	43456	6718	41444

Rentals for Plug, Socket and Extra Cord with Telephones

for plug, socket and extra cord with telephones ; and

2343. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) on what basis the rentals are fixed

(b) whether he considers the rental, which is 10 times the value of the material, is incompatible with the capital outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) The rentals for plug and socket arrangement and long cord have been fixed on the basis of recommendations of the Telephone Tariff Revision Committees 1956 and 1964 and take into account the annual recurring expenditure incurred in provision of these facilities. The annual recurring expenditure includes the cost of maintenance and depreciation which are quite high of these facilities.

(b) The rentals are not excessive considering the increased cost of maintenance as observed in actual practice. The plug and sockets are subject to heavy wear owing to frequent holding and movement. Similarly a long cord involves high expenditure on maintenance as the extra length trailing on the floor is liable to frequent damage and faults. The maintenance effort is also high in view of the increased fault liability. All these aspects have been taken into account while fixing the rentals for these facilities.

Wrong Telephone Bills

2344. SHRI S N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received from Allahabad in connection with wrong billings for telephone calls made from some other numbers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) 3 complaints were received from Allahabad regarding alleged wrong billing during 1970. No complaints have so far been received during 1971.

(b) The complaints received are investigated and if wrong billing is established rebate as admissible is sanctioned.

बड़ा चकिया में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

2345 श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सचर मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़ा चकिया को मुजफ्फरपुर, पटना आदि के साथ मीरे टेलीफोन लाइन से

नहीं जोड़ा गया है अतः बिहार के बड़ा चकिया बाजार में टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना के पश्चात टेलीफोन धारियों की सख्या वहाँ घट रही है ;

(ख) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

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

सचर मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : जी नहीं। बड़ाचकिया में 1966 में एक लघु आटो एक्सचेंज खोला गया था। उस समय टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की सख्या 6 थी। इसका मूल एक्सचेंज मोतीहारी था। अब टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की सख्या वढकर 2 हो गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

चम्पारन जिले (बिहार) में शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढाया जाना

2346. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सचर मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्पारन जिले (बिहार) में उन शाखा डाकघरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका दर्जा इस वर्ष उप-डाकघरों के रूप में बढाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि उपयुक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सचर मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में वर्ष 1971-72 में जिस शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढाकर विभागीय उप-डाकघर बनाये जाने का विचार है, उसके नाम ये हैं—

फेनशरा
पूरनखपर
बैलवा सकल
साठी
कोटका

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर की मद्द नजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Utilisation of Services of Evacuee
Artists' and others of East Bengal
Radio Stations**

2347. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered utilising the services of former Radio broadcaster, musicians and staff artistes as well as technicians associated with the Dacca Rajshahi and Chittagong Radio Station in East Bengal who have come over to India as evacuees from that country after March 25, 1971, and

(b) the number of persons of the above description who have been provided with employment, part-time or otherwise, up till now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Services of suitable evacuee artists will be utilised by All India Radio depending on its programme needs. The employment as staff of All India Radio on a regular basis, is not being considered.

(b) Does not arise.

per Capita Income In Uttar Pradesh

2348. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to raise the *per capita* income in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The *per capita* income in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 248 (at constant prices—base 1960-61) for the year 1968-69 which is the latest year for which such information is available.

(b) Apart from investments in the private sector and those in the Central and Centrally sponsored sectors of the Fourth Five Year Plan, which are designed to benefit the country as a whole including Uttar Pradesh, the outlay of Rs. 969 crores which

has been approved for the State's Fourth Five Year Plan, is designed for the direct improvement of the economy of the State. In addition, liberal allocations have been made for Uttar Pradesh under the Rural Works programme the SFDA/MFAL programme and the Crash Scheme for Removing Unemployment which have been taken up by the Government of India. Further, 36 industrially backward districts of the State have been identified for providing finance to new industries which may be set up in those districts, through public financial institutions at concessional rates of interest, and two such districts have been selected for grant of subsidy at the rate of 10% of the total capital investment to new industrial units having a capital base of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each.

**Opening of New Post Offices (E.D.B.O.)
in Rural Areas of West Bengal**

2349. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for the opening of new Post Offices (Extra Departmental Branch Office) in rural areas in the Districts of Midnapur, Bankura and Purulia; and

(b) if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of extra departmental branch post offices proposed to be opened in the rural areas of the three districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia is as follows :—

Name of District	Number of extra departmental branch post offices proposed to be opened.	
	During 4th Plan period	During the year 1971-72
Midnapore	250	100
Bankura	75	25
Purulia	50	15

सेहोर (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

2350. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सेहोर जिले में इस समय कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) इस समय टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्रों पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर पाई है ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में उक्त जिले के कितने व्यक्तियों के इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे तथा उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं और इस कठिनाई को कब तक दूर किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंबन बहुगुणा) :

(क) 3911

(ख) 377

(ग) 377। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता और आवश्यक लाइन सामग्री की कमी के कारण इन आवेदनकर्ताओं को कनेक्शन नहीं दिये जा सके। इन्हें आगामी 9 महीने से एक वर्ष के अन्दर कनेक्शन दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

Pak Shelling on Joynagar-Ramnagar area of Agartala

2351. SHRI BIREN DUTTA ;
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pak army shelled Joynagar-Ramnagar area of Agartala in the near past ;

(b) if so, the number of people killed and wounded in that shelling ; and

(c) whether any relief has been given to the victims of Pak aggression ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There was no shelling of Joynagar-Ramnagar area of Agartala by Pak Army. However, on two occasions i.e. on 11th May and 15 May, 1971 Pak Army, while engaged with the Mukti Foj in East Bengal, fired indiscriminately from Pak area opposite Agartala area and some bullets landed in Indian territory.

(b) Two Pak refugees were killed and 11 Indian nationals and 4 Pak refugees were injured in these incidents.

(c) Necessary relief and assistance were given in these cases.

Pattern of Uniforms for Postmen and Class IV Employees of P & T Department

2352. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postmen and the Class IV employees of the P & T Department have expressed their grave discontentment against the existing pattern of uniforms;

(b) whether Government are considering to change their present pattern of dresses ; and

(c) whether Government are also considering the question of giving them an yearly allowance so that they themselves can make the khadi dressed in Government model ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Some complaints have been received about misfits of uniforms. It has been found that misfits were generally due to the wrong sizes asked for.

(b) This matter is constantly under review and recently was discussed at the meeting of heads of Circles, whose recommendations are receiving Government's urgent attention.

(c) Yes. A proposal was mooted in the Heads of Circles Conference held in May, 1971 for payment of cash-allowance or unstitched cloth in lieu of uniforms and the same is under examination.

Housing Accommodation for Postmen and Class IV employees in Puri Division

2353. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Postmen and the Class IV employees working in the Puri Division are not provided with proper housing accommodation ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to help them to overcome these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 9.2% employees have been allotted residential accommodation. Besides 16 Type 1 quarters are under construction.

(b) Question of further increase in such type of quarters will be given due consideration as the Plan programme is continued.

Cycle Allowance to Postmen and Class IV Employees

2354. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Postmen and the Class IV employees are getting a cycle allowance of Rs 4 per month only ;

(b) whether Government intend to increase this allowance ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Ex-Army Officials in Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Delhi

2355. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of Ex-Army Officials recruited in the Directorate of Civil Defence

and Home Guards, Delhi on being sponsored direct by the Directorate of Resettlement, Army Headquarters, without referring to the Central Employment Exchange, Delhi/New Delhi ;

(b) whether the persons once employed in the Department through the Director of Resettlement, Army Headquarters were again sponsored for higher posts in the same Department though they had by then become departmental candidates ; and

(c) if so, whether the procedure was in accordance with the rules of the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Unsatisfactory working of Telephone Exchange at Bahraich

2356. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no waiting shed for persons who go to the Public Call Office for booking calls and also for those who go there for Telegrams in the Telephone Exchange building at Bahraich (U. P.) ;

(b) whether the working of the Public Telephone Exchange Office is so unsatisfactory that the calls do not materialise for hours together even for the whole day ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and the remedial action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) There is no waiting shed.

(b) and (c). There are frequent interruptions to trunk circuits due to theft of copper wire.

Remedial action

(i) The verandah of the building is being enclosed to provide sitting space for the public ;

(ii) Copper wire is being progressively replaced by A. C. S. R. wire (aluminium conductor steel reinforced).

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections at Bahraich

2357. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications for Telephone connection in the city of Bahraich are pending in the Department and, if so, since when ; and

(b) whether it is likely that ~~these~~ applicants will be given telephone connections without undue delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 77 applications for telephone connections are at present on the waiting list in Bahraich, the oldest of them being from 15-6-1965.

(b) The connections will be given to the extent underground cables is completed.

Financial Assistance to Kerala during Fourth Plan

2358. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the financial aid likely to be given to the Kerala State during the Fourth Plan for developing the backward areas ;

(b) whether any request has been made by the State Government in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) An amount of Rs. 175 crores has been allocated to Kerala State by way of Central assistance for the Fourth Five Year Plan on the basis of the objective criteria laid down by the Committee of Chief Ministers appointed in that behalf by the National Development Council. This amount together with Rs 83.35 crores which the State Government is likely to find from its own resources, constitutes the approved outlay for the development programmes of Kerala State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period including the backward areas in the State. No amount out of

the amount of Rs. 175 crores mentioned above has been separately indicated to be the aid for development of the backward areas of Kerala.

(b) and (c). No request has been specifically made for additional assistance for developing the backward areas of Kerala. The Government of Kerala appointed a special Committee on Unemployment. This Committee has produced a Report containing a number of recommendations for new outlays over a wide range of economic activity of the State. The Planning Commission on its own initiative is engaged in a close examination of the recommendations in conjunction with the Kerala Government. No request for any specific additional sum for any additional scheme outside the Fourth Plan has been received from the Government of Kerala.

Indians killed as a result of Pak shelling in 24-Pargannas District (West Bengal)

2359. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the *National Herald* dated the 30th May, 1971 that two Indians were killed and several others injured when Pakistani shells fell into the border village of Ghoja Danga in 24-Parganas District of West Bengal on the 29th May, 1971 ;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 29th May, 1971, Pakistani troops opened mortar fire from their outpost at Bhomra in East Bengal. They also fired a few rounds of 25 pounders. About 20 mortar bombs fell near the Indian border out-post of Ghoja Dhanga. Stray bullets from small arms and a few 25 pounder shells also fell inside Indian territory. B.S.F. effectively returned the fire and silenced the Pakistani firing. Two Indian nationals were killed in this incident.

(b) and (c). No enquiry has been conducted by the Central Government. However, a strong protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government for their unprovoked firing into Indian territory.

Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Rented Buildings in Kerala

2360. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Posts and Telegraphs Office and Sub Offices are now functioning in rented buildings in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the number of such Offices, District-wise ; and

(c) the amount of money being paid as rent annually ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Alleppey	131
Calicut	112
Cannanore	125
Ernakulam	130
Kottayam	146
Malappuram	74
Palghat	118
Quilon	101
Trichur	130
Trivandrum	107

(c) Rs. 12,85,892.

Demand for Indian Green Tea abroad

2361. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for Indian Green Tea is increasing in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the amount of foreign exchange being earned annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a trend of increased demand for Indian Green Tea,

(b) India is exporting Green Tea mainly to Afghanistan, Morocco, Japan and U.S.A. Export earnings from Green Tea since 1966 is given below :

Year	Value of exports (Rs. in crores)
1966	1.29
1967	0.77
1968	1.37
1969	2.42
1970	2.06

Appointment of AIR Correspondents abroad

2363. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy followed in the matter of appointing All India Radio Correspondents abroad ;

(b) the minimum qualifications and experience required ;

(c) whether anybody has been appointed for South East Asia ; and

(d) if so, his suitabilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM VIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The posts of Senior Correspondent in All India Radio at Beirut (West Asia) and Hong Kong (South East Asia) are included in the Junior Administrative Grade of the Central Information service. The officers are selected with due regard to their news sense, record of service knowledge of current Indian and foreign affairs and general suitability for posting abroad.

(c) and (d). The present incumbent has been holding the post in South East Asia since the 4th of November 1967. As he has already completed the normal tenure of three years and is due to be considered for promotion to a higher grade, he is being replaced by another officer of the Junior Administrative Grade who fulfils the qualifications mentioned above.

National Awards for films

2365. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the revised rules for the National Awards for films, a lesser amount has been fixed for a National Integration Film than that for a feature film ;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to increase the amount of the award of National Integration Films to that of a feature film ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the disparity and the criterion of giving more for the feature films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SARI DHARAM VIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). Under the revised rules of National Awards for Films, the quantum of cash prizes for the best feature film on National Integration has been raised this year from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- to the producer and from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- to the director. In the case of the best feature film of the year (which is so adjudged on the basis of its all-round technical and cinematic excellence) the quantum of cash prizes has been enhanced this year from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- to the producer and from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- to the director. There is nothing in the rules to prevent a film on National Integration being adjudged the best feature film of the year.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Class III Officers on Deputation

2366. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class III Officers of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service on deputation to ex-Cadre posts ;

(b) how many out of them belong to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community ;

(c) whether adequate representation is not being given to the officers of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities while selecting Officers for deputation ;

(d) whether appointing authorities try to evade the selection of the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Officers for deputation under the pretext of non-reservation of seats for the candidates of to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on deputation ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to improve the representation of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Officers selected for deputation on ex-cadre posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(e) This will be examined on receipt of the required information.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का पंजीकरण

2367. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में बँध बीसा और अन्य दस्तावेज लेकर भारत में आये उन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने पश्चिम बंगाल में अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवाया है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक अपने बीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले ही पाकिस्तान वापिस चले गये ;

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को देश छोड़ कर जाने के नोटिस लिखे गये थे ;

(घ) कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को वापिस भेजा गया था ; और

(ङ) कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और रजिस्टर के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बैंच पारंपर्गों सहित महाराष्ट्र में प्राये पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों की यात्रा

2368. श्री हुकूम चंद कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी 1968 से अब तक बैंच पार-पत्र लेकर महाराष्ट्र में कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन प्राये हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन अपने बीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले पाकिस्तान लौट गये ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन लापता हो गए तथा कितनों को वापिस पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया है ; और

(घ) कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों के बारे में तलाश करने के नोटिस जारी कर दिये गये है तथा इस समय छुपे हुये व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 30 अप्रैल, 1971 तक 9,824 ।

(ख) 9,396

(ग) इस अवधि में 23 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन लापता हो गए और 30 को वापिस पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया ।

(घ) 11 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों के बारे में तलाश करने के नोटिस जारी किये गये । 30 अप्रैल, 1971 को 9 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन छुपे हुए थे ।

Criteria for Determining Backward Areas

2369. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for determining the criteria for identification of backward areas in each State submitted its report in early 1969 :

(b) whether no positive steps have been taken in this regard by certain States ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to expedite implementation of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In consultation with the State Governments and financial institutions, Planning Commission have selected 209 industrially backward districts throughout the country for concessional finance for new industries from financial and credit institutions. In addition, the Central Government is giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units having total fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts in each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward, viz, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, U. P. and one district in each of remaining States and Union Territories.

The Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have already announced the concessional terms of finance for industries to be established in the selected backward districts.

Negotiations with Former Rulers on Issue of Privy Purses

2370. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 62 on the 26th May, 1971 regarding abolition of Privy Purses and state :

(a) whether the former Rulers have approached Government for negotiations on the issue of Privy Purses ; and

(b) if so, the formula, if any, suggested by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). "Certain Rulers have suggested that the question of abolition of privy purses may be settled after discussion with the Rulers. They have not proposed any formula."

**Persons under Custody or on Bail
under the Foreigners' Act**

2371. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of male, female and children evacuees from Bangla Desh kept in jail custody under the Foreigners' Act or on bail since 26th March, 1971 ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to withdraw cases against them and release forthwith all the female and children particularly those whose husbands, fathers or other male guardians were killed in Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

**Utilisation of Amount Advanced to Film
Finance Corporation**

2372. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1970-71 ;

(b) the Purpose for which the amount ad been given ; and

(c) whether the amount advanced had been properly utilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have granted two loans totalling Rs. 32.50 lakhs to the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1970-71 for the following purposes :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Loans to film producers for production of films.	20.00
Acquisition of cinema houses on lease	12.50
	<hr/>
	32.50
	<hr/>

(c) (i) The loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, earmarked for financing activity, is being utilised by the Corporation for release of loan instalments to film producers to whom loans have been sanctioned.

(ii) As regards loan of Rs. 12.50 lakhs, the Corporation are still negotiating for acquiring cinema theatres on lease.

**Removal of Demand Notes etc. from
Registered Letters and Parcels**

2373. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of removing demand notes, drafts and other important business documents from the registered letters and parcels detected during the financial year 1970-71 ;

(b) whether the Crime Branch of C.I.D. traced a gang of thieves which was indulging in such activities ; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested and the nature of documents seized from their possession and the action taken against them and others involved in such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 99.

(b) Yes.

(c) In a series of such incidents at Delhi, C.I.D. (Crime) has arrested 4 persons including two clerks. No documents have been recovered from their possession. Rubber stamps of various forms were recovered on search of the two out-siders. The departmental officials have been placed under suspension. Case is still under investigation by Police. A similar incident was reported in Mysore Circle in which one postman was arrested. He was placed under suspension and is now facing trial in court. Two such cases occurred in Madhya Pradesh Circle in which one outsider was arrested and a Bank pass-book was seized from him.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

Erosion of Kerala Coastal Belt

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported sea erosion of Kerala coastal belt threatening disruption of trunk roads, canals, sea walls etc., and steps taken by the Central Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Kerala has a coastline of about 560 kms. The coastal strip is densely populated. The National Highway and Inland Navigation system run parallel to the coastline with only a narrow belt of land separating them from the sea.

Erosion is intensive in a length of about 320 kms. This occurs mostly during the monsoon months starting from the end of May, when the sea is usually rough. In many places, the sea advances by 30-40 meters and recedes by 25-30 meters leading to loss of land of about 5-10 meters annually. This results in damage and loss of dwellings and agricultural land. The inhabitants of the coastal belt who are mainly fishermen are the most affected.

The Kerala Government has reported the following details collected, so far, of sea erosion and consequent damage this year.

In Alleppey District there was a erosion at Valiazheekal, Alleppey, Punnappa and Purakkad during March. 70 dwelling houses were damaged. Between 17th and 25th April, sea erosion occurred also near Mavila Kadapuram in Cannanore District, damaging a few houses. Construction of sea wall in this area has been taken up. In Kozikode District, there was sea erosion at Pudiappa in Elathur village and at Iringal during the first week of June.

Assessment of the extent of sea erosion and damage caused is still being made by the State Government.

The Government are aware of the seriousness of the erosion problem on the Kerala coast, the loss and misery it causes to the inhabitants in the coastal belt, the threat it poses to the communications and also of the need for implementing works which will help in stabilising the shore land. Since 1955, the State Government of Kerala has been implementing anti-sea erosion measures consisting of sea walls, groynes etc. Uptill now, Rs. 9.5 crores have been spent and nearly 25% of the coastline requiring protection, mainly in the worst affected reaches, has been covered. Even these reaches however require careful watch and immediate repairs.

The Government of India has constituted to Beach Erosion Board consisting of experts. Necessary advice in planning and execution of the works as required by the State Government is given by this Board.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I have gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister very carefully. It is a very good thing that we have a minister who sympathetically approaches the problem, who knows the problem of sea erosion and who always, not only now in making this statement, tried to understand the problem sympathetically and find a solution to a problem of this magnitude.

I would like to quote here from the statement made by the hon. Minister some-time back. I quote :

“the coast line of India extends for a length of about 5700 kms. and the erosion occurs in batches in several States, but it is quite serious in the 550 kms. stretch of cost line in Kerala. Sea erosion causes permanent loss of valuable land in the densely populated State of Kerala.”

This was the statement made by the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao. He had also made an assessment that in order to solve the problem of sea erosion, Rs. 45 crores should be spent and out of this sum of Rs. 45 crores, Rs. 40 crores should be spent for building walls, groynes. etc. on the Kerala coast alone.

Why I say this is because in the statement the problem is posed but at the end

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

of the statement, when it comes to the operative part, I am so disappointed with it. At the end of the statement, he says :

"The Government of India has constituted a Beach Erosion Board consisting of experts. Necessary advice in planning and execution of the works as required by the State Government is given by this Board."

They will give advice, examine the plans and will go through the plans also. But what we want is something different.

The statement again says that the Kerala Government has sent a report saying, 70 huts have been affected and that in some parts of the coast the sea erosion is serious.

I would like to invite the hon. Minister's attention to the recent newspaper reports that the sea wall of a length of 7 miles, Elamkunnappuzha has been broken and disrupted by sea erosion. When we are discussing this, you should know that the sea waves of the height of 20-30 ft. are dashing against the sea coast and the roads, the railway lines and the canals are under the threat of disruption. Under these conditions, what we require is something different.

The present plan as framed by the Central Government is like this that it is linked up with flood control measures. Flood is a problem affecting all over the country. But sea erosion is a unique problem affecting Kerala. In this statement also, the hon. Minister admits that, annually, we are losing 5-10 metres of land. I want to say one thing. When our boundaries are threatened by foreign forces, if China attacks or if Pakistan attacks, we send army and air force to protect and save the boundaries of our country and spend crores of rupees. To Ladakh, we are sending army. Every year, the coast of Kerala is being eaten away. You may get a report, after some years, that beautiful Kerala has been eaten away by the sea. We want only Rs. 40 crores to fight this aggression of the Arabian Sea.

What we want is only Rs. 40 crores as suggested by the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao and hundred per cent of that money should be spent by the Centre, making a

special national scheme to fight sea erosion. If such a scheme is there, then it should not be linked up, as it is now, with flood control scheme. I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking in terms of taking a policy decision of delinking the problem of sea erosion from that of flood control, as it is now.

Again, if you go to Kerala, you can see that almost the entire coast line is affected. Out of 560 kms., 320 kms. of the coast line needs protection.

Only 70 or 77 kilometres are protected. I have seen the plight in my constituency. There is a place called Azhikkal where we want to build a port and there an old woman, Fatima Bibi, came to me with tears in her eyes and her child in her hands. She said that in her life time she had been changing constantly her dwelling. Five times she had changed her place. I have seen the last place where she had built up a hut. That place also was being eroded and I am sure now that Fatima Bibi should be changing to the sixth place. I would like to ask the Government a pertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member to formulate a little bit of question also ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Whether the Government is allotting Rs. 4.5 million for fighting sea erosion considering the grave situation there ? I would like to know from the Government whether they are going to allot a little more than this Rs. 45 lakhs which they have gracefully allotted.

Secondly, I would like to know whether they are going to give relief to these people who are the victims of the recent sea erosion.

AN HON. MEMBER : See aggression.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Yes, it can be called sea aggression also.

The Kerala Government has submitted a scheme to the Planning Commission for fighting sea erosion and they wanted Rs. 12 crores during the Fourth Plan period. But

the Working Group of the Planning Commission has made it Rs. 10 crores. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is going to allot this Rs. 10 or 12 crores to fight sea erosion or not.

These are the questions I would like to pose before the Government.

DR. K. L. RAO : What the hon. Member has said is entirely correct. There is no doubt that the Kerala sea coast is subject to heavy erosion year after year. It is also estimated that for protecting the balance length of 240 kms. requires about Rs. 40 crores. It will indeed be very good if we could find these Rs. 40 crores in the next ten years, that is, this decade and if we are able to spend Rs. 4 crores every year for 10 years. that will be an ideal situation to save the Kerala coast as also the Indian coast. The only question is about finding the finance—whether it is to be borne by the Centre or by the State. On various occasions this question was raised. Even the Public Accounts Committee in its 47th Report have said that it should be taken up at the national level. But, later on, different opinions prevailed. So far as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned, they feel the problem requires special consideration. Both in the Fourth and the Fifth conferences the Ministers of Irrigation and Power had recommended that this problem should be given special treatment and financial assistance, but in recent times a different view prevailed.

With regard to the immediate problem, certain amount of money has been allotted to the State for protecting the sea coast. What the hon. Member has quoted is last year's amount. What the general policy of the Government of India is that the Government of Kerala must spend the monies that are allotted in that year and above that, if still some more money is required, then the Government of India gives it as a loan.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : The hon. Minister has said that it would be ideal to spend Rs. 4 crores annually for the next ten years. But, in view of the fact that even the existing sea walls have been washed away, that programme does not seem to be quite all right.

The whole thing has got to be looked at as one scheme. Therefore, I would ask a question.

In view of the fact that the experience of the past 25 years has shown that both groins and sea-walls, put up in small sectors where the tides make the most serious inroads into the beach, would not solve the question of sea erosion in over 300 miles of the coastal belt of Kerala which alone, out of thousands of miles of coastline in India, is threatened by the tidal waves of the Indian ocean,—may I know from the Government—

- (1) whether the Government is prepared to classify this sea-erosion along with the other natural calamities like flood and drought and declare this coastal belt as a famine area ;
- (2) whether Government intends to approach the World Bank or some other Agency to secure the necessary funds to protect the entire coastline of Kerala as one project, so that this pernicious tide is deflected away from the Kerala coast and the people in the thickly populated coastal belt of Kerala are allowed to sleep in peace without the nightmare of being swallowed up by the sea with their entire families and their huts and their coconut groves ; and
- (3) whether the Government would consider protecting the sea-walls with small groynes at regular intervals, so that the sea-walls are not washed away in stretches of several miles as it did in Cherai in Central Kerala two days ago ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have said in my reply that we have got a very good sea-erosion expert body which goes into this problem. This is a colossal type of work.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : So many strips of land have been washed away.

DR. K. L. RAO : I got a message from Kerala Government last night at about 8 O'clock. That does not mention that. In the absence of any statement from the Kerala Government, I cannot say anything only based on newspaper reports. Any sea

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

erosion work is such that one cannot stand guarantee that that will be there for ever. It is not like other kinds of work. See is a ferocious natural force. From the work done on any coast in any country in the world one cannot vouch safe for the safety of the coastal belt from sea water. Therefore, if as a result some area is washed of, that is bound to be the case. I have said in the statement that the work that is done requires careful attention.

If the hon. Member has any particular information to give, I request him to pass on a note to me so that I may take up with the beach erosion expert body to scrutinise all these situations and ensure greater stability of those works.

The hon. Member raised a question about funds. The present practice is this. At the end of the flood season what is done is, we assess the value of the total amount of damage and if that exceeds what is provided in the State Plan then the Government of India gives money. What portion of it is loan etc. will be decided at that time. But the hon. Member has been saying that this is a colossal problem and that a small State like Kerala cannot meet this colossal problem and that some consideration must be shown. That is a point which is yet to be decided.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will you tackle it as an integrated project ? The entire coastal area should be taken as one project, not piecemeal ..

DR. K. L. RAO : Even if I have all the funds, it will take another 10 years....

SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI (Kasargod) : The cruel attack by the sea, the perennial calamity of sea erosion in Kerala, more violent in monsoons, had been discussed in this very House many times for the past many years.

You know, Sir, the people worst affected are naturally the poor fishermen of the coastal areas. Even otherwise their plight is miserable. Added to that, this sort of constant uprooting of their huts is leaving them on the verge of starvation. Therefore, I want to ask the following questions :—

- (1) Will the Government come out in a big way for scientific and long-

term plan to completely protect the coast-line of Kerala ? The areas in Kasargod, Maattool and Puthiyangadi are the worst-affected.

- (2) Will the Government rush immediate help as they do for refugees ? and
- (3) Will the Government wholly subsidise a strong-based Fishermen's Housing Programme, so that their living places may stand the onslaught of the sea ?

The State Government have prepared a plan for an expenditure of Rs 12 crores, but they are not able to meet these huge expenses to face this problem. So, the problem should be considered as a national problem and the Government of India should give their whole consideration for this programme. I request that this anti-sea-erosion programme should be included in the Central Flood Control Board Schemes.

DR. K. L. RAO : There is nothing much that I can add to what I have submitted already. As I have said, the whole thing impinges on finances. In regard to finances, we have to consider again the matter in view of the various representations made and in view of the position. I can only say this that I shall submit this to the Planning Commission and have the problem reviewed again, but as for the present practice. I have stated the position already.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : The hon. Minister has told us what the State Government have stated. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the report of the Public Accounts Committee in 1965. I do not want to read the whole report, but I would only point out that the committee had stated that the problem of sea-erosion in Kerala should not be considered and tackled as an *ad hoc* problem but as a consolidated one. But unfortunately, the Government of India are tackling it only as an *ad hoc* problem. The Kerala Government as well as the Members of Parliament from Kerala are suggesting that it should be taken up as a flood control programme and should be included in the flood control programme. But we find that the hon. Minister has been avoiding the answer to

this question. I would like to know whether the Central Government are prepared to include the problem of checking the disastrous sea-erosion in the flood control programme.

Of course, the Kerala Government had recommended a plan of Rs. 12 crores for the Fourth Plan. But the Planning Commission recommended only Rs. 10 crores. And some officials sitting in the secretariat here, who have probably seen the sea so far in their live have considered this to be some trivial affairs and have sanctioned only Rs. 45 lakhs. This sum of Rs. 45 lakhs is not sufficient to tackle the problem even for a day there. I would like to know who those people are who are sitting here and cutting even the proposals of the Planning Commission and sanctioning only Rs. 45 lakhs? At least whatever the Planning Commission has sanctioned should be given to the Kerala Government. The Kerala Government had proposed a total expenditure of Rs. 40 crores to save the coastal belt. In fact, I would suggest that not only the coastal belt of Kerala but the entire coastal belt should be safeguarded from the aggression by the sea every year.

DR. K. L. RAO : It again impinges on finances. The point is that in the Fourth Plan, the financial aid to the various States is given according to a particular formula. This money is given in the form of loans and grants and it is for the States to allot any money that they have given to the various sectors, and nobody comes and interferes with that. If the Kerala Government wants to enlarge Rs. 10 crores, the Planning Commission would have no objection. They have allotted Rs. 5 crores having regard to the various other sectors. What the hon. Member evidently has in view is that Kerala requires some additional assistance in view of the very big peculiar and unique nature of the problem, and that is a thing which has got to be again discussed with the Planning Commission.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : In view of the fact...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : One doctor is putting a question to another doctor.

AN HON. MEMBER : With a third doctor in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry that in spite of the fact that I am a doctor, they do not refer to me as doctor.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Hereafter we shall do so.

AN HON. MEMBER : We shall call you as Dr. Speaker,

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : In view of the breaches in the sea from Monambam to Cherai, a distance of three miles, threatening the Cochin harbour and the coastal belt of Cochin city, will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps to fill the breaches and to take other comprehensive long term measures to save Kerala from oceanic aggression? Mythology says that Kerala was formed from the sea by a miracle brought by Parasurama. Now, it seems to us that the spell of that miracle is losing its weight, and the sea is again causing this crisis. But we are not deterred by that because in this age of science and technology, I am sure the people who are really concerned would not take this problem lightly. I would submit that my own political and public career started on this particular issue. Along with Shri Sreekantan Nair, in the mid-30s, we tried to focus attention of the then Maharaja's Government in Kerala to this vital problem of the State being eaten furlong by furlong every monsoon season. With Shri Sreekantan Nair I went round a number of places then under sea erosion to enlist the co-operation of the members of the Congress which was banned at that time by the State Government. Those areas are now under the sea and trawlers are moving about trapping fish. Of course, this is a matter for satisfaction to my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri George, because of the foreign exchange it earns for us. But thousands and thousands of people have been uprooted on account of this.

Another factor is that areas where we have monozite, rare earths, ilmanite, zircon and other things which are vital for the development of atomic energy are being lost to us.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

As regards my constituency of Ernakulam I have here a copy of the leading newspaper of Kerala with a circulation of over 5 lakhs which has displayed on its front page on the 11th of this month a picture of a 3-mile breach caused by the sea between Munambam and Cherai, as a result of which 3,000 people have been uprooted. They are home less now. According to this paper, the *Mathrubhoomi*, if this erosion continues for another two weeks, the sea will be washing the coastal area inside, that is the backwaters of Ernakulam City. The Cochin Harbour is in danger and the new project which is the hope of Kerala, the Ship-building Yard itself will be at stake. 16 miles south and 16 miles north of this breach, three to four thousand fisherman have been uprooted. They have no homes. Therefore, I would request the hon Minister to despatch a high power commission immediately for an on-the-spot study and for taking the necessary steps. As a temporary measure, I would suggest that all those who have been deprived of their houses due to this erosion should be provided housing sites or temporary shelter and later a massive programme of house-building should be undertaken.

As regards the other aspects, my other esteemed friends have dealt with them. Again I would say that 25 years ago when we started this agitation, some high-ranking advisers of the Maharaja were saying; 'What can be done? It is a natural phenomenon'. My esteemed friend, Minister. Dr. K. L. Rao who is very much seized of the situation and is doing his very best, even he, says that this is a natural phenomenon. I would say no, people in other parts of the world do not consider problems like this as such irremediable national calamities. Take the case of Holland, most of which lies below the sea level. But they have erected sea walls to stem the onslaught of the sea. Here in Kerala land is scarce and is very precious. If it is allowed to be eaten away like this, I would say it is callous negligence. I would therefore highlight this aspect of the situation so that effective steps may be taken to save not only the poor people of Kerala and their living space but also the State and the country which gains immensely from the rare minerals available in those areas, to which I have already referred. There is also the fishing industry which is affected. The backward regions are affected. So this is a

national problem and as such I would suggest that a mission be sent immediately to survey the situation and steps may be taken to persuade the Planning Commission and other appropriate agencies to take the necessary steps to stem the erosion immediately.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have not heard of the particular breach, to which the hon. member has referred. But I will ask the Kerala Government to deal with this breach and also send an expert to survey the place and suggest what immediate steps should be taken. I would like to assure the hon. member that we will take the necessary steps. The discussion has served a very good purpose in highlighting the problem which is necessary specially from the point of view of obtaining the finance required for the work. I am particularly thankful to the hon. Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who is here and is doing his best in this matter.

12.30 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under All-India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 47 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1971.
 - (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.

- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 317 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment) by Competitive Examination, Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 319 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 749 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971.
- (vii) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) First Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 797 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 798 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—421/71]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (v) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—422/71]

Textile Committee (Amendment) Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 372 in Gazette of

India dated the 20th March, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—423/71].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I had given notice earlier. May I draw your kind attention to this very big advertisement insertion given in the *Indian Express* by the Hosiery Exporters Corporation, Civil Lines, Ludhiana, which says :

“When no combing facilities for exporters of woollen hosiery

Why special import licences of wool to Monopoly Commission Combers and wool priority licences to some units ?

Is it not wastage of country's hard earned foreign exchange ?”

Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us something about it, because it is alleged that Rs. 40 lakhs have been collected from these people at the time of elections, and that is why these special licences. May I lay this paper on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it. This will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : ***

President's Proclamation and order in relation to the State of Punjab and Governor's Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th June, 1971 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab published in Notification No. G.S.R. 944 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1971, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—424/71].

(Shri K. C. Pant)

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th June, 1971, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No, LT—425/71].

(iii) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Punjab dated the 13th June, 1971 to the President. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—426/71].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : May I ask why it is not in the Order paper ?

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed it this morning. It came after printing.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th June, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the Provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Mysore State Legislature

(Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th June, 1971,"

MYSORE STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Second Report

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MOTION RE. CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : I beg to move :

- "(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses to be called the 'Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote; and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot ;

- (b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Committee and that if a member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member thereof from the date of such appointment ;
- (2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—
- (i) to consider the reports submitted to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338 (2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories ;
 - (ii) to report to both the House on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee ;
 - (iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335.
 - (iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories ; and
 - (v) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.
- (3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee ;
- (4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten ;
 - (5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and
 - (6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : While I welcome the formation of this Committee, I want to bring to your notice a serious omission in the functions of the Committee.

This Committee was formed in 1968 and it was renewed on 9th December, 1970. That Committee was formed on the basis of the motion moved in this House. Para 2(5) of that motion reads like this.

MR. SPEAKER : What has been omitted ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The following item had been omitted :

"To consider generally and report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview of the Union Government including the Administration of the Union Territories."

This has been omitted.

My contention is that this is the purpose for which this committee was formed and last year it was clearly stated and I do not know why this function has been omitted now. There is one clause here which says : to examine such matters as may seem fit to the Committee ; and, it can come under that. But I do not think it is proper. It is a specific function given to the Committee by the Last Lok Sabha. Is the Government no more interested in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and that is why it is omitted ?

[Shri Sezhiyan]

My second point is this. The first function of the Committee is to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For more than one year the post of the Commissioner has not been filled. From whom are they going to get a report for the Committee to function ?

Thirdly, what action has been taken by the Government on the reports submitted by the Committee. Why has the Government not given due respect to the reports of the Committee ? So far 19 reports had been submitted. Members of that Committee will bear me out when I say that no report has been considered by full by the Government and no recommendation worthwhile has been implemented by the Government ? Is this the respect they want to show to a Parliamentary Committee ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : The hon. Member touched upon one point. I was on that Committee. I must say that he has not gone through all the points that have been mentioned here and in the earlier motion also. It is true that one part has been deleted but that part was redundant. By the deletion of this part, it does not mean that the functions or powers of the committee are eroded in any way.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : The main function of the Committee is to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes under article 338(2). As has already been pointed out no Commissioner has been appointed and two years have passed.

I would like to know from the Minister concerned, when the Commissioner will be appointed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, please allow me to move a formal amendment to this motion. I beg to move—

MR. SPEAKER ; Just listen to him. *(Interruption)*. I have not received this amendment in time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I request you to condone the delay.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I just want to say a word ; just one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Kindly sit down. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : Sir, the item mentioned against the old resolution, item 2(v) is covered by the other terms of reference contained in the same resolution. The Committee is going to consider the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; it goes into all the aspects of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is what exactly is mentioned in item (v). That has already been covered. *(Interruption)*. We feel that this is redundant and this should be omitted. This is also covered by present item (v) : "to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee..." So, the Committee can go into any question they like. We do not want to have something which is redundant : we do not want to repeat it. That is what I wanted to inform the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He raised two or three points. So far as laying before the House is concerned, that is not there. So far as the Commissioner's appointment is concerned, it is pending since long. These are the two points to which you may reply.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It is true that the Commissioner has not been appointed. We are taking steps to appoint one very soon. Regarding the recommendations and the report of the Committee, the various departments have already gone into them and we are accepting many of the recommendations. We are getting and sending reports on all the recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is a little misunderstanding about this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Minister's reply is not satisfactory. Even in item (vi) of last year's resolution, it was stated : "to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee..." etc. That was there even previously.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : That is why I said this one was redundant.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : What was not redundant last year has become redundant now. Why is it so ? *(Interruption)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I was looking at the last year's Chairman. He is very quietly listening to it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Basumatari is here. Please ask his opinion.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I do not force him to say anything. Please keep sitting. He is quite unaware.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses to be called the 'Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote : and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot ;

(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Committee and that if a member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member thereof from the date of such appointment ;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—

(i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338 (2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the

Administrations of the Union Territories ;

(ii) to report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee ;

(iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335 ;

(iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories ; and

(v) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold Office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee ;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten ;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of the House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

(6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to

[Mr. Speaker]

this House the names of members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Bade wanted to raise some point. Of course, I had no objection, but this was raised in the House twice, thrice—about cholera—by two Calling Attention Motions and other motions. You can have a minute or two but not more than that.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Kharagone) : I just want to know what steps have been taken in this matter by the Government. Under rule 377—

MR. SPEAKER : This poor rule 377 is so much misused and molested. Anyhow—

SHRI R. V. BADE : Rule 377 is the only rule under which we can take up such important questions and bring them to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as I am the Speaker.

SHRI R. V. BADE : There is a report in the Press that there is outbreak of cholera in the Mana refugees camp. What steps have the Government taken in this matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : That would be directed to the minister.

SHRI R. V. BADE : What about the reply to my question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't worry about this reply. It is my duty to do it now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have already written to you that I have received a letter from the father of Deepak Banerjee, who is behind the bars in Pakistan. The Minister should make a statement about the journalists in prison in Pakistan. Their parents are extremely worried about it.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot raise it abruptly like this. I am not allowing it.

12.47 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL *Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill. There was no member on his legs. (*Interruptions*).

I wish it could be passed, because very few are in the know of the fact that between the Speaker and the M. Ps., the difference is only about Rs. 300 to 400. If you agree we do not mind parting with this sum of Rs. 300 or 400, provided we get the facilities you get for your presence here every day. Of course, I am not in the Bill, but I was not very happy when this was discussed. The Deputy Speaker was equated with the Minister of State and he will now get just what the Minister of State gets. After deduction of taxes, etc., only so much is left that the difference between the MP and the Deputy Speaker is only about Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. If you agree, that can be changed. If we do away with that Rs. 300 or 400 and if you give us the concession of Rs. 50 a day, we accept it.

There was no member on his legs yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I reply now ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : May I submit that we agree to pass the Bill as it is, provided, the minister does not reply ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I do not mind it. But some observations were made which should not go unanswered.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are all convinced of the need for the Bill ; no necessity for a reply.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I do not think that they do not like my voice. Even so I will sit down. I have no objection to their offer that I do not speak. I will not speak at all, if the members so desire. I will leave it to them. But I think I should be allowed to say a few things.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, Sir.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Since certain points were raised, they should be replied to.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am grateful to the hon. Member who have participated in this debate. I have very carefully listened to their speeches. So far as this Bill is concerned, it only seeks to remove an anomaly. As far back as 1962 the status of the Deputy-Speaker in this House and the Deputy Chairman in the other House was raised and recognised to be that of a Minister of State but the salary remained the same, which was anomalous. This measure is purely consequential ; nothing more.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Then it should be given retrospective effect from 1962.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This Bill does not seek to do that. Questions were raised ranging from cost of living to increase in prices and unemployment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : What about chamber messengers who get only Rs. 75 per mensem ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We are as much concerned about those issues as anyone on that side.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : If from 1962 the status of Minister of State was given, why were they sleeping over it all these eight years ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is the normal speed of the Government.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : For one reason or other including the dissolution of the fourth Lok Sabha, this Bill was delayed.

So far as the question of staff of Parliament is concerned, they are under the control of the Speaker. Their terms and conditions of service are governed by what is applicable to Central Government employees. They are entirely under the administrative control of the Speaker. We shall certainly do whatever we can for them. But I would beg of hon. Members not to

raise these issues time and again because this looks like exploiting them for political ends.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, it is for you now to stop him.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I must say that Shri Krishna Halder was less than fair to me when he said :

“The hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, is acting like Raja Bahadurs of Middle Ages when Raja Bahadurs obliged their Ranis or queens by handsome gifts.”

This is not a gift to the Deputy-Speaker...

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram) : I am a political worker for more than thirty years and I have made greater sacrifice than Shri Raj Bahadur. In this connection, I want to mention that I was a Cabinet Minister in the second United Front Government of West Bengal and we set an example instead of drawing full salary, I received only Rs. 500 per month as salary which was much less than the salary of a Cabinet minister.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I think Shri Krishna Halder knows that I have been doing public service all these years and I have done more than what Shri Halder has ever done in his life.

I say that it was most objectionable to say that it was a gift to the Deputy-Speaker. I would not have referred to these observations but for the fact that he said that it was a gift to the Deputy-Speaker, which it is not. It is a recognition of the Status objectively.

So far as Shri Dhote is concerned, I am really amused to see that all of a sudden having stood for vested interest, he has acquired the love for *garibi hatao* and all those things.

Shri Banerjee said about the Pay Commission and the cost of living index. I have only to say that both these matters are not relevant to this particular issue.

I would beg of this House to pass this Bill without any amendment,

MR. SPEAKER : So far as my Secretary is concerned, we do what they do there. Whatever they will do for their staff, I will do for our staff. Of course, we have to get the money from the Consolidated Fund.

Now, there is one amendment, No. 4 for dissolution of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting public opinion by the 15th November, 1971. I am putting it to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negtived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting the other amendment, No. 5, for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negtived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2. (*Substitution of new section for section 3.*)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) :
Sir, I move :

Page 1,—

for lines 8 and 9, substitute

"3, There shall be paid to the Chairman, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker a salary of two thousand two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem and to the Deputy Chairman a salary of two thousand rupees per mensem." (2)

MR. SPEAKER : I am now putting the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negtived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3, (*Amendment of section 5.*)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Sir, I move :

Page 1, lines 10 and 11,—

omit "the Deputy Chairman and" (3)

मैंने इसके जवाब में राज बहादुर जी से कहा है कि यह 1962 का है और जब 1971 हो गया है, 9-10 साल गुजर गये, 9-10 साल में यह कांसीकेन्वाल हो गया है। अगर 10 साल हमारी सरकार में कोई बात कान्सीकेन्वाल हो, तो असली बात जाने में कितना समय लगेगा ? सवाल यह है, जैसा मैंने कल भी कहा था कि इसमें स्टैटस की बात नहीं है। लोक सभा के जो स्पीकर हैं वे 523 मेम्बरों का काम करते हैं, वे सुबह 1 बजे आते हैं और शाम को 6 बजे जाते हैं और जो यहां के डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं वे भी 11 बजे आते हैं और 6 बजे जाते हैं। वहां राज्य सभा में 238 मेम्बर हैं। कल मैंने इस बात को बतलाया था कि कितने दिन वह हाउस बैठता है और कितने दिन वह हाउस बैठता है।

... (व्यवधान) ... तो दोनों हाउस में आप पेरिटी कैसे स्थापित कर सकते हैं। इंग्लैंड में जो हाउस आफ लार्ड्स है और जो यहां पर अपर हाउस है उन दोनों का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान दे।

13. hrs.

दूसरी बात सरकार को यह भी देखनी चाहिये कि यह पैसा कहा से आता है ? यह सारा पैसा जनता के पास से आता है। जनता कितनी मजबूत से यह पैसा पैदा करती है। हमारे मंत्री जी राजस्थान के हैं, वे जानते हैं कि राजस्थान में कितनी मेहनत करके बेटी से पैसा पैदा होता है इसलिए सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से उस पैसे को खर्च किया जाने। बांबी जी किस तरह से कामकाज के एक-एक टुकड़े को बचाकर उसकी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। तो हम बांबी जी की मुक्ति मांग पर ही पैसा खर्च है और कभी मुक्ति मांग पर

हमको चलना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और सभी को एक जाल न चलानें बल्कि जैसा किसको काम हो, जैसी जिसकी जबाबदेही हो उसी स्थान पर उसको रखें। स्पीकर और चेयरमैन डिप्टी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन की तनखाह बराबर है, स्टैंड्स में कोई फर्क नहीं है और आपने कहा कि दो बार तो रुपये का फर्क है तो क्यों न उसको बराबर कर दें लेकिन मिनिस्टर या स्पीकर होने से वा मेम्बर होने से वा किसान और मजदूर होने से बाल बच्चों के खाने पीने पर तो कोई फर्क नहीं होता है, सभी के बाल बच्चे एक जैसे ही होते हैं और जब आप समाजवाद लाने की बात करते हैं तो फिर उसी तरह से कीजिये। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन दूर नहीं जब इस देश में क्रान्ति होकर रहेगी।

श्री राज बहादुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधान में राज्य सभा का अपना स्थान है और विधान में कोई परिवर्तन करने के लिए हम इस समय चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इसी बात को सोच समझ कर माननीय विभूति मिश्र अपना संशोधन वापिस ले लेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप संशोधन वापिस ले रहे हैं ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जी हां, मैं वापिस लेता हूँ।

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, we have heard a lot about the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'. People in the country should know how much a Minister in this country costs the public exchequer... (Interruptions). You are trying upgrade the Deputy-Speaker. Why not you downgrade the Ministers and bring their salaries below the salary of the Deputy Speaker ? You reduce their salaries so that they get less than even the Chiefs of this House... (Interruptions). I have got here a reply given in the Rajya Sabha. Sir, a Minister in this country, according to that reply, costs the public exchequer between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 50,000. A Minister spends as much as Rs. 30,000 on telephone calls alone. If the Deputy Speaker wants Rs. 30,000 for telephone calls alone...

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir the office expenditure of the Prime Minister is as much as Rs. 1,14,000. This was some years back. It should have doubled or trebled now. -

I am saying that the country cannot afford to increase the salary of Ministers. I am strongly advocating that the salary of Ministers be reduced so that the salary of the Deputy Speaker and the Speaker remains higher than that of the Ministers. Suppose tomorrow they want to increase the salary of the State Ministers. Again you come with a Bill for that. You increase the salary of the Minister and the next day you will have to increase the salary of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. This cannot go on. I am talking about the under-dogs serving here. Every day they come here at 9.0' clock in the morning and work

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

till 7.0' clock in the evening drawing a basic wage of Rs. 75. You are spending much more than the country can afford and they know nothing at all. The Ministers' contribution is so little that they do not deserve any increase.

14.19 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ORDINANCE AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY BILL

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No reply from the Minister ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am prepared to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already put the motion. The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2.15 p. m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given a notice. The employees of the Birla office are thrown out of employment for 15 months. They are being treated very badly. They have brought in the CRP. I have received two telegrams. I request through you, Sir, to appeal to the Labour Minister that he may look into the matter and if possible, he may make a statement before the House. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 7 hours have been allotted for the Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971 ; and the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971. If the House agrees, 5 hours may be given for combined discussion on the Statutory Resolution and the General Discussion of the Bill. 2 hours may be given for clauses and Third Reading of the Bill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Clause by clause consideration may take more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 7 hours have been allotted for the entire business. Now, I am suggesting that 5 hours may be given for combined discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have to express the concern of our party. I have to present my party's view...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Within the time allotted by the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All right ; we will do our best.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order. At the introduction I said that this Bill...*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are referring to the Bill. We are now on the Resolution...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have taken both together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are rising on a point of order and your objection is to the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Consideration of the Bill and Ordinance, both.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a motion disapproving the Ordinance. We are at that stage now. Let him proceed with his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This contradicts the Fundamental Right guaranteed under Article 226 of the Constitution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं संकल्प पेश करना हूँ कि :

“यह सभा 7 मई, 1971 को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अध्यादेश, 1971 (1971 का अध्यादेश संख्या 5) का निरनुमोदन करती है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब संसद् सत्र में नहीं था तब राष्ट्रपति द्वारा.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a Bill where the Home Minister should have been personally present, because this Bill is a great encroachment on fundamental rights.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. C. Pant is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and this Bill stands in his name. Therefore, he is completely competent to deal with it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (गुरेना) : प्रधान मन्त्री को बुलवाइये क्योंकि यह मन्त्रालय उनके पास है। मन्त्रि मंडल का कोई भी सदस्य यहाँ पर उपस्थित नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a Bill which is being brought forward to encroach upon basic human rights...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member can speak when his turn comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want to be heard by the senior Members of the Cabinet too.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब संसद् सत्र में न हो तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय अध्यादेश जारी कर सकते हैं। यह अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123 (1) के अन्तर्गत दिया गया है। लेकिन अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार कोई अमर्यादित अधिकार नहीं है। हमारा संविधान किसी को असीम अधिकार नहीं देता। फिर चाहे वह राष्ट्रपति हों या सरकार अथवा यह संसद्। लोकतन्त्र का आधार मर्यादित अधिकार है। अध्यादेश जारी करने का राष्ट्रपति का अधिकार भी संविधान के निर्माताओं ने सीमित किया है। जहाँ अधिकार दिया है वहाँ संविधान यह लिखा है कि :

“If at any time the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action...”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अध्यादेश बढ़ते हुये सूत्रों को रोकने के लिये जारी नहीं किया गया। यह अध्यादेश केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की अधिक अन्तरिम सहायता की मांग की पूर्ति के लिये जारी नहीं किया गया। यह अध्यादेश बेकारों को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नया प्रबन्ध करने की दृष्टि से भी जारी नहीं किया गया। यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया पुराने और घृणा के अधिकारी नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिये।

प्रश्न यह है कि 7 मई को ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ थीं जिन्होंने सरकार को राष्ट्रपति के माध्यम से अध्यादेश जारी कराने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उससे पहले संसद् की बैठक हो चुकी थी। देश में लोक-सभा के मध्यमधि चुनाव समाप्त हुए थे। सत्तारूढ़ दल को भारी भरकम बहुमत मिला था। चुनाव में सत्तारूढ़ दल ने नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनर्जीवित करने का सवाल नहीं उठाया। सत्तारूढ़ दल ने चुनाव में वह बात नहीं कही कि उसे किसी भी नाम-

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

दिक को बिना कारण बताये विरस्तार करवे और बिना मुकदमा चलाये जेल में रखने का अधिकार प्राप्त होना चाहिये।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य और कारणों के बलबन्ध में कहा गया है, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“देश की वर्तमान स्थिति और सीमा पार घटनाओं को देखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में, अतिआवश्यक और प्रभावी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है।”

देश की वर्तमान स्थिति के ऊपर बाद में धाऊंगा, जहां तक सीमा पार की घटनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, बंगला देश की घटनाओं 25 मार्च को प्रारम्भ हो गई थी। पाक सेना ने बंगला देश की स्वाधीनता-प्रिय जनता को कुचलने के लिये कदम उठा लिया था। कुछ मात्रा में विस्थापित भी पाकिस्तानी सेना के मरख से बचने के लिए भारत से शरण लेने के लिए आने लगे थे। 7 मई को ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थिति थी जिसके लिये अध्यादेश जारी करना जरूरी था। 24 मई से संसद की बैठक होने वाली थी। सरकार संसद को बैठक के लिये रुक सकती थी, लेकिन सरकार ने रुकना उचित नहीं समझा। यहां तक कि इस मामले में विरोधी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों से भी विचार-विनिमय करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई। जब कभी सरकार संकट में होती है तो विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को विचार-विनिमय के लिए निमन्त्रित किया जाता है उस कठिनाई में के विकल्प के लिए। लेकिन इस प्रश्न पर विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया।

जैसा उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथक में कहा गया है कि सीमा-पार की घटनाओं को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय संकट के हित में यह आवश्यक था कि मजबूती का नून को पुनर्स्थापित किया जाये, वेरा निवेदन है कि यदि विपक्ष संकटपूर्ण थी, यदि सरकार की घटनाओं के विपक्षी-प्रभावकारी अधिकार की तांग कर रही

थी, यदि भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए तत्पुन्य खतरा था, यदि विदेशी एजेंटों की अतिक्रियाओं भयावह रूप धारण कर रही थी और यदि वर्तमान कानून परिस्थिति का सामना करने में सक्षम और समर्थ नहीं था, तो सरकार यह अध्यादेश जारी करने से पहले विरोधी दलों से विचार-विनिमय कर सकती थी यदि देश में अस्तुतः राष्ट्रीय संकट है तो उस संकट की अनुभूति केवल सत्तारूढ़ दल को होगी और देशभक्ति में विश्वास करने वाले अन्य दलों में नहीं होगी, यह समझने का कोई कारण नहीं। लेकिन यह विचित्र संकट है जिसमें विरोधी दलों से विचार-विनिमय करने का भी सौजन्य नहीं दिखाया जाता। विरोधी दलों को तो छोड़ दीजिए, इस प्रश्न पर सरकार ने सत्तारूढ़ दल के प्रमुख सदस्यों को भी विश्वास में लेने का यत्न नहीं किया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल गलत।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सदस्य हैं जो बोल रहे हैं। इन्हें अभी जुमा-जुमा आठ दिन नहीं हुए इस सदन में पैर रखे हुए। यदि सभी विरोधी दलों से विचार-विनिमय करने का समय नहीं था तो सरकार कम से कम उन जनों से तो विचार-विनिमय कर ही सकती थी जो चुनाव में सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ मिल कर लड़े थे जो हमनिवाला और हम-व्यक्त थे, जिनकी वक्तव्यी रोषी थी, जो गढ़े बन्द में काम आये थे। वेरा इस्तरा कान्हे स्त्री-मी-आई-०, श्री-सु-के-० काना मुकल्लिम-स्त्रीय के मित्रों की तरफ है। शायद कान्हे विरोधी-बन्धों को सरकार असंपृश्य समझती है, लेकिन जिनसे इतना गठबन्धन था उन्हें तो विश्वास में लिया ही जा सकता था।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में लेना ठीक शक्य रहा, सत्तारूढ़ दल के अपने बरिष्ठ सदस्यों के भी सरकार ने चर्चा नहीं की। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस पक्ष में ऐसे सम्भावित सदस्य बैठे हैं जिन्हें कान्हे-स्त्रीय

राज्य में नजरबन्दी कानून का सामना करना पड़ा था, जिन्होंने विरोध किया था बिना कारण बताये किसी को गिरफ्तार करने का, बिना मुकदमा चलाये किसी को जेल में रखने का। उस ओर ऐसे सदस्य भी बैठे हैं, जो पराधीनता के काल में काले कानून के विरोध में अपना सबल स्वर उठाते थे, उस ओर भी ऐसे सदस्य हैं जिनकी व्यक्ति-स्वातन्त्र्य में अटूट निष्ठा है, जो लोकतान्त्रिक जीवन मूल्यों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस विधेयक पर विचार करते समय भी उनकी निष्ठा प्रकट होगी और वह अपने हृदय की बात खुले शब्दों में कहेंगे।

आज जब मैं इस अध्यादेश का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो मेरे सामने इतिहास के अनेक पृष्ठ खुल जाते हैं। अतीत सजीव होकर मेरे सम्मुख आ जाता है। उन दिनों देश पराधीन था, हम बेड़ियों में जकड़े थे, अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद पशुबल के आधार पर हमारी स्वतन्त्रता का हनन कर रहा था। विदेशी सत्ता ने रेगुलेशन 3 आफ 1818, रौलट ऐक्ट, डिफेन्स आफ इण्डिया रूल, बंगाल क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट, 1930 आदि कानूनों के जरिये व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता का दमन किया था, मूलभूत अधिकारों की हत्या की थी। किसी भी व्यक्ति को अदालत के सामने जाकर अपने को निर्दोश साबित करने के मौके से संचित कर दिया था। हमें पंगु बना दिया था। उन कानूनों को स्वतन्त्रता के लिये संघर्ष करने वाले हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने काले कानूनों की संज्ञा दी थी।

यह जो मेनटेनेंस आफ इन्टर्नल सिक्वोरिटी ऐक्ट है यह उन्हीं कानूनों की संतति है, यह उन्हीं कानूनों की परम्परा का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहा है। हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने कहा था कि हम उन कानूनों को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे जिनमें न बकील की गुंजाइश है, न दलील की और न अपील की। अगर आप इस कानून को उठाकर देखें जो अध्यादेश

के बाद सदन के और देश के सामने आयेगा तो उसमें भी वही आपत्तिजनक व्यक्ति-स्वातन्त्र्य की विरोधी बातें शामिल हैं जिनका आजादी की लड़ाई में हमने डट कर विरोध किया था।

कभी-कभी तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो रेगुलेशन 3 आफ 1818 था उसकी धारार्यों वर्तमान अध्यादेश से नरम थीं। उस रेगुलेशन के अन्तर्गत किसी भी व्यक्ति को नजरबन्द किया जा सकता था, गवर्नर जनरल-इन-कौंसिल के आदेश पर। आज गवर्नर नहीं है, मंत्रिमण्डल है। लेकिन नजरबन्द करने का अधिकार केवल गृह मन्त्री तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेगा, नजरबन्द करने का अधिकार राज्यों के मंत्रियों तक सीमित नहीं रहेगा, हर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को अधिकार दिया जा रहा है कि वह भारत के नागरिक को जब चाहे, जहां चाहे और जिस परिस्थिति में चाहे गिरफ्तार कर सकता है, बिना कारण बतलाये जेल में ठूस सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में 300 से अधिक जिले हैं, 300 से अधिक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट हैं। इस अध्यादेश में कहा गया है कि केवल जिल मजिस्ट्रेट को अधिकार देना काफी नहीं है। अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को भी यह अधिकार होगा कि वह इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर सके। इसके साथ ही बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद के पुलिस कमिश्नर को भी शामिल कर दिया गया। इस दृष्टि से यह अध्यादेश अंग्रेजी राज्य के रेगुलेशन 3 आफ 1818 से भी अधिक कठोर हो जाता है।

जब अंग्रेज नजरबन्दी कानून लाये तो इस देश में प्रबल प्रतिरोध हुआ था। हमने उसे काले कानून की, कानून रहित कानून की संज्ञा दी थी। सचमुच नजरबन्दी कानून के खिलाफ हमारी लड़ाई आजादी की लड़ाई का एक हिस्सा है। इस सदन ने यह लड़ाई देखी है, यह सदन उस लड़ाई का साक्षी है। इस सदन के गवाक्ष, इसकी गुम्बदों विरोध की प्रतिनिधियों से आज भी गूँज रही है। यहां के पत्थरों पर उस लड़ाई की कहानी अंकित है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मुझे याद है और मैं पुरानी कार्रवाई में से पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू के भाषण का एक अंश निकाल कर लाया हूँ। अच्छा होता अगर उनकी पोती इस समय सदन में मौजूद होती। बाबा ने क्या कहा था यदि प्रधान मंत्री यह सुनती तो शायद उन पर प्रभाव पड़ता। मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू के कथन का एक अंश :

"The poison is there to taint the fountain of justice, when a man is not made acquainted with the allegations and evidence against him. Please do not give me these three Judges."

इस आदेश के अन्तर्गत जो भी एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनेगा उसमें तीन जज होंगे या जज के समकक्ष लोग होंगे, यह सुविधा अंग्रेज भी देने को तैयार था लेकिन स्वाधीनता के सेनानियो ने उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया। पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू आगे कहते हैं :

"Please do not give me these three judges; give me three men from the street. Produce all your evidence before these three men and let me criticise and cross-examine that evidence and then you do what you like with me. There is no use of giving three High Court Judges. You may give me three Privy Councillors. With that restriction on their powers they could not help the victim. You call this justice? Can there be anything more barbarous than this?"

क्या इससे भी अधिक कोई नर्वरतापूर्णा बात हो सकती है ?

इतिहास स्वयं को दोहरा रहा है। व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई चल रही है। योद्धा बंदूक धरें हैं लेकिन युद्ध जारी है। मैक्सवेल की कलाह आज पंडित कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त विराजमान हैं। जो नजरबन्दी के खिलाफ लड़ते थे वे अपने देशवासियों को नजरबन्द करने का अधिकार ले रहे हैं, अंग्रेजों की निन्दा करने वाले उन्हीं को भाव करने पर तुले हुए हैं।

लेकिन एक परम्परा और भी चल रही है। वह परम्परा है पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू की, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय की, डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की परम्परा। व्यक्ति स्वाधीनता की मशाल एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी के हाथ में जा रही है। हमें खुशी है कि उस मशाल को लेकर आज हम खड़े हैं और व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता के पक्ष में आवाज उठा रहे हैं।

आपको स्मरण होगा जब से भारत का सविधान बना है नजरबन्दी कानून के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई जा रही है। हमारे लिए यह कानून नहीं है, यह जगल का कानून है। यह कानून का राज्य नहीं है, जगल का राज्य है। [यह मूलभूत अधिकारों के विरुद्ध सरकार का आक्रमण है। यह व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता पर एक हमला है। नागरिक स्वाधीनता का आज हनन किया जा रहा है। यह पुलिस राज्य का प्रारम्भ है। नजरबन्दी कानून लोकतंत्र पर कलंक है। यह तानाशाही की घोर प्रथम पग है।

नजरबन्दी कानून सुनने में सत्ताधारी दल को भी अच्छा नहीं लगता, वह कर्कश है, उसमें से दुर्गन्ध आती है, जनमत उसके विरुद्ध है, इसलिए इस कानून का नाम प्रिबेटिव डिटेनान एक्ट नहीं, इस कानून का नाम मेटेनेंस आफ इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनंस रखा गया है, आंतरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए अभ्यादेश, लेकिन नाम बदलने मात्र से उस घृणित कानून का स्वरूप नहीं बदल सकता। संसदीयता ने कहा था नाम में क्या है। अगर गुलाब का नाम बदल भी दिया जाए तो उस में से बैसी ही सुगन्ध आएगी। मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको नजरबन्दी कानून कहें या न कहें इसमें से बैसी ही दुर्गन्ध आने वाली है, फिर भले ही आप इसको मेटेनेंस आफ इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनंस कहें। अगर क्रांसी के फंडे को स्वर्ण की सीढ़ी कहा जाएगा तो कब उसका प्राण लेना स्वरूप बदलेगा। आज क्या।

नाम रख कर सरकार किसको घोषा देना चाहती है? वह स्वयं को घोषा देने का नाटक कर सकती है। लेकिन देश इस घोषे में आने वाला नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे संविधान में नजरबन्दी कानून की व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन वह व्यवस्था सामान्य काल के लिए नहीं है, वह व्यवस्था संकट काल के लिए है। सरकार को यह सिद्ध करना होगा कि आज ऐसा संकट-काल है जिसमें व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता को परे रखा जा सकता है, व्यक्ति को भद्रालत की परिधि से निकाला जा सकता है और शासन के हाथ में निरकुश अधिकार सौंपे जा सकते हैं। अपने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 22 में मूलभूत अधिकारों की बर्चा करते हुए हमने कहा है :

"No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice."

संविधान में आगे कहा गया है :

"Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate."

एक माननीय सदस्य : आगे भी कुछ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आगे भी पढ़ रहा हूँ। आगे कहा गया है कि यह अधिकार मर्यादित होगा दो वर्गों के लोगों के बारे में। एक तो जो विदेशी दुश्मन हैं और दूसरे जिन्हें नजरबन्दी कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जाएगा। आप संविधान सभा का विवाद उठा कर देख लीजिए। इसका काफी विरोध हुआ था। दुनिया के किसी लोकतन्त्रवादी देश का संविधान व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता और उस

पर अंकुश लगाने का प्रावधान साथ-साथ नहीं रखता। मैं जानता हूँ कि सत्ताधारी दल के सदस्य कहेंगे कि संविधान में नजरबन्दी कानून की व्यवस्था है, इसलिए हम नजरबन्दी कानून ला रहे हैं। आज तो संविधान बदलने की बड़ी बर्चा हो रही है। संविधान से परिवर्तन प्रगतिशीलता का प्रमाणपत्र माना जा रहा है। अगर उसमें परिवर्तन करना ही है तो नजरबन्द करने का जो अधिकार सरकार लेना चाहती है, उसको निकालने के बारे में विचार क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है। अगर आज निकालना सम्भव नहीं है तो कम से कम उसका उपयोग तो मत करिये। लेकिन संविधान का हवाला देकर क्या इस काले कानून का समर्थन करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा ?

हमने लोकतंत्र का मार्ग अपनाया है। लोकतंत्र की अपनी परम्परायें हैं। आज शांति-काल में हम ऐसा कठोर कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं जो युद्ध के काल में ब्रिटेन में भी नहीं था। जब ब्रिटेन जीवन और मरण की लड़ाई लड़ रहा था, जब ब्रिटेन का अस्तित्व दाब पर लगा था, जब ब्रिटेन अपनी स्वाधीनता खो बैठेगा यह संकट उसके सामने था, तब भी ब्रिटेन के नागरिकों को अधिकार था कि वे भद्रालत के मामले अपनी सफाई दे सकें, गिरफ्तारी के पहले गिरफ्तारी के कारण मांग सकें, जो भी सबूत पेश किए जाएं उन सबूतों पर जिरह कर सकें, गवाह बुला सकें और अपने पक्ष में किसी वकील को खड़ा कर सकें।

आज भारत में युद्ध की स्थिति नहीं है। संकट-काल की घोषणा नहीं की गई है। इस सरकार को जनता का भारी समर्थन प्राप्त है। अभी शांतिपूर्ण चुनाव सम्पन्न हुए हैं। इस शांति के काल में इस तरह का कानून बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

यह कहना तो एक बहाना है कि सीमा के पार कुछ हो रहा है। सीमा के पार कुछ होने से पहले भी अनेक राज्यों ने नजरबन्दी कानून बना दिये थे। 31 दिसम्बर को नजरबन्दी कानून की अवधि समाप्त होगी

[भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

भारत सरकार—पुरानी सरकार—फिर उसकी बदलाव आइली थी। तत्कालीन यह मन्त्री इस कानून का कानून लाये थे, लेकिन उस समय ब्रह्मांड-दल का बहुमत नहीं था, विरोधी दल संघर्षित और एकजिह्व हो गए थे और सरकार—पुरानी सरकार—को भ्रष्ट मारकर यह कानून लायिस लेना पड़ा था।

उस समय तो बंगला देश की समस्या नहीं थी। उस समय तो पाकिस्तान के भाकमए का कतरा नहीं था। उस समय तो शस्त्रों के संबंध की आशंका नहीं थी। मगर तब भी सत्ताकूट दल इस घृणित कानून की प्रवधि बढ़ाना चाहता था। बढ़ा नहीं सका, यह बात अलग है, क्योंकि वह अल्पमत में था और विरोधी दलों ने उसे नजरबन्दी कानून को समाप्त करने के लिए विवश कर दिया। लेकिन इसके बाद भी अनेक राज्यों ने नजरबन्दी कानून बनाये। पश्चिमी बंगाल (जहां राष्ट्रपति-शासन था), मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में वे कानून बनाये गये।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : यह जन-संघ के नेता बोल रहे हैं या नक्सलाइट्स के नेता बोल रहे हैं।।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री ए० ए० शर्मा (भीनमर) : और उधर से अंग्रेजों के मानने वाले बोल रहे हैं या इन्दिरा गांधी को मानने वाले बोल रहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस समय अतिव्यक्त स्वाधीनता का हामी बोल रहा है। यह विचार पार्टी के परे हीना चाहिए। अगर नक्सलवादियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है, तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। अगर क्या यह कानून नक्सलवादियों के लिए है? तो उस पर भी ध्यान चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री अतिव्यक्त बसु : क्या शिवद शब्दवाचक नक्सलवादी हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर राज्य सरकारें स्वयं अपना नजरबन्दी कानून बना सकती हैं, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? पिछले इकतीस साल से यह कानून चलता रहा। अब सीमा के पार की घटनाओं का हुआला देने की क्या आवश्यकता है?

जब विरोधी दलों के नेता प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे, तब प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि जो बिस्थापित आ रहे हैं, उनके साथ पाकिस्तानी जासूस भी आ रहे हैं और उन जासूसों का सामना करने के लिए हमने यह अध्यादेश निकाला है। क्या जासूसों से निबटने के लिए इस सरकार के पास कोई कानून नहीं है? कानून है। फारेमर्ज एक्ट है, जिस का विदेशियों के खिलाफ प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। अगर आवश्यकता हो और परिस्थिति का तकाजा हो, तो उस कानून को और भी कड़ा किया जा सकता है। एक आफिसल सीफ्रेट्स एक्ट भी है, जिसके अनुसार कोई भी गुप्त सूचना देना एक अपराध है—गुप्त सूचना देने वाला और प्राप्त करने वाला दोनों दंडित किये जा सकते हैं। उसके अन्तर्गत भी कार्यवाही की जा सकती है?

श्री अरुण पहले कार्यवाही करनी है, तो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की तमाम धारारें हैं—धारा 107, 117 और 151 हैं। उनके अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति को अपराध करने से रोका जा सकता है, उसे हिरासत में लिया जा सकता है, उसे कटघरे में लड़ा किया जा सकता है। इंडियन पीनल कोड की धारारें भी हैं, जो सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकार देती हैं।

अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो एक का अर्थ हीनन भी बचाया जा सकता है। सम्बन्ध

देशों में ऐसे कानून हैं। अगर समस्या विदेशी जासूसों की है, अगर खतरा उन लोगों की है, जो देश की स्वतन्त्रता के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहते हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को धाँव पहुँचना चाहते हैं, जो किसी और ताकत के एजेंट के रूप में काम करते हैं, तो उनसे निबटने के लिए ला प्राक ट्रीजन का निर्माण किया जा सकता है। लेकिन नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनर्रजीवित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत ऐसा जाल फैलाया गया है, जिसका सम्बन्ध न तो बंगला देश की घटनाओं से है और न विदेशी जासूसों से है। इस अध्यादेश में कहा गया है "... (i) भारत की रक्षा, भारत के विदेशी सरकारों से सम्बन्ध या भारत की सुरक्षा पर, अथवा (ii) राज्य की सुरक्षा या लोक-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने पर, अथवा (iii) समुदाय के निष्पक्ष आवश्यक प्रदाय और सेवाएं बनाए रखने पर..."। एसेंशल सर्विसिज और एसेंशल सप्लाईज भी नजरबन्दी कानून की परिधि में आ गये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सीमा पार की घटनाओं से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

और फिर अब तो सीमा-पार की घटनायें सरकार जिस दृष्टि से देख रही है, उसमें इस काले कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब तो प्रधान मन्त्री और उनके सहयोगी एक राजनैतिक समझौते की बात कर रहे हैं। अब तो बंगला देश के साथ विश्वासघात करने की तैयारी हो रही है। यह दृष्टिकोण सरकार को इस बात का अधिकार नहीं देता कि वह असाधारण शक्तियाँ प्राप्त करे।

इस अध्यादेश को स्वीकार करने का अर्थ होगा अन्तिम स्वाधीनता के विरुद्ध सरकार को झिझक भी छूट दे देना। अगर हम दूसरे देशों की घालीबना, बर्बाद करें, तो इस कानून के अन्तर्गत हम नजरबन्द किये जा सकते हैं। क्या मुझे अधिकार नहीं है कि मैं पाकिस्तान की सैनिकों को? क्या मैं पाकिस्तान की सरकार का बोपी घोषित नहीं कर सकता ?

क्या मैं पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जा सकती है? मैं करूँ या न करूँ, यह बाह्य अणु है, लेकिन अगर कोई व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ कठोर कदम की माँग करता है, तो वह इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत पकड़ा जा सकता है; अगर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए उसे बन्द किया जा सकता है।

ये अधिकार विदेशी जासूसों के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त नहीं किये जायेंगे। ये अधिकार राजनैतिक विरोधियों के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त किये जायेंगे। "गरीबी हटाओ" के नारे पर चुनी गई सरकार अब गरीबी बढ़ाना चाहती है। नये बजट में आम आदमी पर टैक्स लगाये गये हैं। उन टैक्सों का विरोध स्वाभाविक है। कल कर्मचारी महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि के लिए संघर्ष करेंगे। परसो मजदूर अपनी अग्रगण्य उठाने के लिए मैदान में निकलेंगे। तब कहा जायेगा कि ये मजदूर और कर्मचारी एसेंशल सर्विसिज को समाप्त कर रहे हैं, उनको रुक रहे हैं, उनमें बाधा डाल रहे हैं; उनके नेताओं को नजरबन्द किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक ऑर्डर का क्या मतलब है? पब्लिक ऑर्डर को इसमें शामिल करना यह बताता है कि सरकार इस बिल के दायरे को बढ़ाना चाहती है, व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता के खिलाफ भरपूर हमला करना चाहती है। पिछले इक्कीस वर्षों का अनुभव इस का साक्षी है। हम नजरबन्दी कानून के शिकार बनाये जा चुके हैं। राजनैतिक मतभेद रखने के कारण हमें जेल में डाला जा चुका है। आज तो सत्तारूढ़ दल चुनाव की जीत के नशे में चूर है। अगर हमने उस पर हकूमत का नशा चढ़ने दिया, उसको निरंकुश सत्ता दे दी, तो उसका दुरुपयोग होगा। मैं एक दुरुपयोग का उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करूँगा।

श्री बदरुजा और यूवास्टेड कन्व मिनिस्ट्री के कोई एक और मिनिस्टर मिलता, किए

[श्री कटन विहारी वाजपेयी]

यह : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि फन्त भी इस सवाल का स्पष्ट जवाब दें कि जो कागज बरामद हुए हैं उनमें कांग्रेस मंत्रिमण्डल के एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर का नाम है या नहीं ? वह सारे कागज सदन में रखे जायें । मेरा धरोर है कि जो भी कागज मिले हैं उनके आधार पर अपनी पार्टी के व्यक्ति को छोड़ दिया गया और विरोधी दल के व्यक्ति को पकड़ लिया गया । इस अध्यादेश के बाद यही होने वाला है ।

हमारा यह फैसला है कि हम इस अध्यादेश का विरोध करेंगे, इस अध्यादेश को कानून का रूप देने की सरकार की हर कोशिश का विरोध करेंगे, कदम-कदम पर यह सजाई चलेगी । हम व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता की मशाल बुझने नहीं देंगे । राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता में कोई विरोध नहीं है । अगर सम्बन्ध विरोध हो तो हम राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा चाहेंगे । हम लोकतन्त्र का संरक्षण चाहेंगे । अगर आज ऐसा संकट नहीं है । यह सरकार अपने राजनैतिक विरोधियों को कुचलने के लिए असाधारण अधिकार चाहती है । इसलिए हमने इस अध्यादेश का विरोध करने का फैसला किया है । मुझे विश्वास है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल में भी कुछ सदस्य में आत्मा की आवाज जवेगी । केवल पार्टी का अनुशासन तोड़ने के लिए नहीं, व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता बनाए रखने के लिए भी सत्तारूढ़ दल के कुछ सदस्य निकलेंगे । जहाँ तक हमारा सवाल है, हम तब तक यह संघर्ष जारी रखेंगे जब तक हम विजयी नहीं हो जाते ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : Sir, I rise to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected, there with, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. I am opposing it at the introduction stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under the Rules, opposition to the introduction of the Bill can be done but that is over. Now we are at the stage of consideration.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Sir, I want to raise a point of order before that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When one point of order has already been raised, I must dispose of it first before I hear you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is confined to three points. At the time of introduction of this particular Bill, I had pleaded with this House that this was against certain articles of the Constitution. I still feel that this is against the Fundamental Rights—articles 19, 22 and other articles of the Constitution—and that there is discrimination between the people of Jammu and Kashmir. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these points that you are making could as well be a part of the submission that the Bill cannot be passed.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point is that this Bill cannot be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You point out the rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If you read clauses of the Bill, the detention without trial...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into the details now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not going into the details of the Bill. There is fundamental right under article 19. I do not want to read it since you know better than me. Then, there is article 21 which was very ably read by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee. This is against natural justice to articles 22 of the Constitution. There is

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

neither any external danger nor any internal disturbance. Even if there is any danger of external aggression or internal disturbance, under article 355 of the Constitution, the Central Government can take proper steps. So, I feel, unless we get a clear opinion on these points, we cannot discuss this Bill. We should get a clear opinion from the Attorney-General on this.

You remember, on a previous occasion also, the Attorney-General was called before the House. I wish to move that the Attorney-General be summoned before the House. We should be allowed to put certain questions to him whether it is going to be a reasonable restriction on fundamental rights or it is complete elimination of fundamental rights. The Attorney-General should be called before the House. I move that the Attorney-General be called before the House to reply to certain questions by the Members so that we are satisfied that this is constitutionally all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot accept any motion off-hand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I can move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am barred by the rules to accept it like that. You have to give notice to me.

Now, you say, this cannot be discussed on the basis of your point of order that you raised. That should have been done at the stage of introduction. You know there are three stages of the Bill. The stage of introduction is over. We are now on the second stage. The points that you have raised will be the subject-matter for the Minister to reply. It cannot be barred from discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are four stages of the Bill. The first one is the introduction stage. This is the consideration stage. At the consideration stage also, we can object to it. I say, this Bill cannot be considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That does not prevent the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about my motion to call the Attorney-General before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You, give a separate motion.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I was just going to submit that Mr. Banerjee's point of order does not hold good...*(Interruptions)*. You have no right to interrupt me. I must make my point. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In that case, you allow me to support Mr. Banerjee's point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sharma, I have disposed of the point of order raised by Mr. Banerjee. Now, if you have got any new point of order, you can submit that. But don't refer to the point of order which I have already disposed of.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I only wanted to point out that the objections raised do not hold good...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have already moved the Bill. Sir, some duties are pleasant, some are not. I don't for a moment deny the unpalatable aspects of this legislation. I heard Shri Vajpayee with great attention and on this occasion, he chose to speak in ringing tones as a champion of individual liberty. Sir, he could hardly have failed to notice that in his task he got vociferous and enthusiastic support from another great champion of individual liberty in this House, Sri Jyotirmoy Basu... *(Interruptions)* This alone, if nothing else, should have made him understand the dangerous grounds into which he was entering... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. K. C. Pant, your utterances are not going to give you any dividends.

AN HON. MEMBER : He supported your bank nationalisation measure also... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. C. PANT : I may tell Shri Piloo Mody that I am only taking into notice the support which carries a political weight behind it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : These utterances are not going to bring him any dividend from outside.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, made an appeal and not a very subtle one at that, to the sentiments of those sitting on (his side of the House). He spoke powerfully and movingly about the Freedom Struggle, about those who fought against the Black Acts of the British days and he called upon members sitting on this side of the House to remember the history of those days. Many on this side of the House have lived that history. They have not read about it and they have not watched it from a safe distance, they have been in it and need I remind Shri Vajpayee to-day that it was no one else than Sardar Patel who first brought forward the Preventive Detention law before the Parliament ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : For one year only.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why don't you ask some of those who are there as to what they feel about it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since he chose to quote Shri Motilal Nehru, may I also be permitted to quote Sardar Patel in which he has referred to what Shri Motilal said. This is what Sardar Patel has said :

"When law is flouted and offences are committed, ordinarily, there is the criminal law which is put into force. But, when the very basis of the law is sought to be undermined and attempts are made to create a state of affairs in which, to borrow the words of Shri Motilal Nehru, 'men would not be men and law would not be law', we feel justified in invoking emergent and extra-ordinary law."

SHRI PILOO MODY : One thing is sure. Men are not men any more.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In 1950 when the Sardar brought forward this measure, the Prime Minister was none other than Jawaharlal Nehru and to-day with his rhetoric Shri Vajpayee wants us to forget that these were the leaders who brought forward this Act and he wants us to listen to him rather than to the comparisons that were recognised by those leaders. So, those on this side of the House would draw a lesson from the fact that

however unpalatable the duty, we must perform the duty to the country. And, those who have fought for freedom can be expected to know the value of freedom and they can be expected to exert themselves to the utmost to protect that freedom. (Interruption) Shri Vajpayee paid to those sitting on this side of the House a compliment of having fought in the freedom struggle.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not all of them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Most of them ; many of them.

AN HON. MEMBER : You were on the side of the Britishers ; we know it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Many of those on this side of the House who used to sit here were depleted by years in prison and by the sufferings that they underwent and they have left us. But I wish I could return the compliment and say to Mr. Vajpayee that his party had also suffered in the freedom struggle. I am sorry that I cannot.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Our party was created in 1952. उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या देर से पैदा होना कोई जुर्म है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I said, the party.

जी महल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पन्त जी के मुंह से शोभा नहीं देता है, अगर इनके पिताजी कहते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था। भारतीय जनसंघ बना 1952 में और प्राजादी की लड़ाई खत्म हुई 1947 में। यह ताना देने का क्या अर्थ है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is my whole complaint.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Congress party is merely a purchased organisation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Piloo Mody only thinks of purchase and sale. The Jan Sangh took care to fall after the freedom struggle was won.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The congress party was founded by a British gentleman. Don't forget your very first fathers.

SHRI K. C. PANT : After indulging in cheap jibes, I am sorry Shri Vajpayee lost his head completely.

It is not as though it gives me pleasure to bring forward this measure. Nothing is dearer to us than the cause of individual liberty and human freedom and it is but natural that those, who value freedom and independence should view with some trepidation anything that seems to affect the hard-won fruits of their struggle. One would wish there was no need for this measure.

I was asked about the circumstances in 1950 and now. In early 1950 when first the P. D. Act was brought before the country, the situation in Telengana was there which is known to many in this House. That was one of the compelling factors, which filled the hearts of those who championed the cause of liberty and freedom to pilot such a legislation. The situation now facing the country is definitely more difficult. They cannot for a moment afford to turn a blind eye to the threats, external and internal, that the country faces at this juncture. There are times when one cannot preserve the true content of liberty and freedom unless one effectively isolates those who deliberately exploit these very concepts to undermine and destroy all that is cherished in a democracy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Whose quotation is this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am sure that this august House would coolly consider the problems confronting the nation and help in our joint endeavour to counter the forces that threaten its unity and integrity.

My hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee asked me what the special circumstances prevailing on the 7th May were that made it necessary for an ordinance to be promulgated. If it had been promulgated on the 8th May or the 6th May or the 5th May, the same rhetoric would have been used but no amount of rhetoric can ignore the basic facts of the situation. He himself, I noticed very carefully, did not at any stage say that an extraordinary situation had not developed across the border. He did not say that refugees were not coming in in large numbers. He in fact said that they were, and on that day they had already come in in large numbers. He did not deny that there was a possibility of spies coming in with them. He did not discount the possibility of espionage. He did not discount

the possibility of intrusions. He did not discount the possibility of Pakistani soldiers coming into our territory. He did not discount any of those things. He said that if it was necessary to take action against the Naxalites, he would support us. He said all those things. By implication, he admitted the situation, and yet because of the compulsions of politics, he has today to join hands with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Several amendments have been moved with a view to restrict the scope of the Bill. I would first like to deal with this aspect of the matter. (Applause.)

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बोसु : 51 रुपया तासी बजाने का है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is what explains their clappings in their meetings, namely this 51 per man. Now, I understood how they organise these large meetings in Calcutta.

I do not think that I need to explain any more the compulsion and the reasons behind the promulgation of the ordinance on the 7th May. The situation facing the country in the beginning of May was a grave one, and it was a situation which was fraught with dangerous possibilities. It was a situation that had far-reaching long-term implications for our country as a whole.

Indeed, the situation continues to be such, and it was a situation that demanded that the country should be fully prepared to face all threats arising from the intrusion of armed foreign personnel, activities of espionage and the attempts of those who seek to fish in troubled waters. The existing laws would have only enabled prosecution of persons after they had done the damage, whereas what was required was that the damage should not be allowed to be done. It was in view of the prevailing situation in the country and the development across the borders, and taking into account the inadequacy of the existing laws that the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance was promulgated on the 7th May.

This House which has shown a keen awareness of the nation-wide implications of the recent developments would no doubt appreciate that on an occasion such as this, Government is duty-bound to be prepared for all contingencies. An essential ingre-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

cient of such preparedness is the continuing ability to take effective preventive action.

It is hardly necessary for me to elaborate the reasons why we should be in a position to apprehend and isolate foreign personnel and espionage agents infiltrating into our country. I am sure that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee would agree with it. But I do not know whether Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu will agree with it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All the arrests made so far do not fulfil all the requirements that he has mentioned.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Nor need I dwell on the reason why in the prevailing situation in the country utmost vigilance is necessary to curb the forces of violence and subversion.

This House has repeatedly expressed its serious concern over the violent and unlawful activities of the Naxalites and other allied extremist groups in different parts of the country. Similarly, the nation as a whole has to be alert to forestall any attempt to exploit the situation to foment and spread trouble on the communal front. It is against this background that the House should consider the need for replacing the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance by legislation.

Several suggestions have been made in the House for restructuring the scope of the Bill. It was suggested, for instance, that preventive action should be found necessary only in respect of foreign nationals. While there is strength in the argument that more stringent provisions should be available in respect of certain categories of foreign nationals who seek to promote prejudicial activities in the country, it would tantamount to grave folly if we fail to realise that in a vast country like ours we cannot rule out the existence of some black sheep through whom hostile foreign interests could operate and who at times such as these pose an equally real threat to the security of the nation.

Another variant of the proposal to restrict the scope of the Ordinance is that preventive action should not be possible in the interest of public order. May I, which your permission, briefly recapitulate some

of the facts of recent history ? In 1969, when the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, was due to expire, we elicited the views of all State Governments regarding the need for the continuance of such a law on the statute book. Many of these Governments, may I remind the House ; were not Congress Governments. All States, with one exception, recommended the continuance of the legislation enabling preventive detention not only in the interest of the defence of India or security of India but also in the interest of public order, security of the State and maintenance of civil supplies, to which reference was made by Shri Vajpayee also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Which was the State that did not ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When 2½ lakh employees were striking in Andhra Pradesh throwing the whole administration in jeopardy, why was not preventive detention invoked to put the Chief Minister there under preventive detention ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even that one exception conceded that such power should continue for acting against hoarders and black-marketeers.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Which was the State ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It was not West Bengal. I shall answer questions. I shall answer the debate also. But I would request my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, not to interrupt every two minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Name the State. You mentioned there was one exception.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even that one exception, no doubt when it became politically advantageous to adopt a contrary posture, did not hesitate to do so. Then the UF Government of West Bengal chose to modify their earlier recommendation.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : Which was that State ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Kerala. I thought

he would be better informed—I did not expect Shri Piloo Mody to know it.

It will not be necessary for me to recall that the same UF Government in West Bengal in 1967 found it necessary to invoke the provisions of the then available law on the subject and between June and October, 1967, ordered over 1300 persons to be detained. Of these, 761 persons were detained by the Government of West Bengal for acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Not a single member of a political party—they were all anti-social goondas.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You are talking about Jyoti Bosu ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We are talking about political parties.

Shri K.C. Pant:
These are old wounds and I do not want to re-open them, but I cannot help in such a debate.

In the prevailing situation in the country it is not difficult to visualise that threats to our strength and unity can arise even through serious disturbance of public order.

I will not take long to explain in detail the provisions of the Bill. Similar provisions in earlier legislation of this nature has stood the test of time and of judicial security. I wish Shri Banerjee would note this. I would briefly explain, however, some of the salient aspects of the Bill.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to enable the Central Government, State Governments and Administrators of Union Territories to detain persons with a view to Prevent them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, relations of India with foreign Powers, the security of India, the security of a State, maintenance of public order and maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. It also enables similar action in respect of any foreigner with a view to regulate his continued presence in India or with a view to making arrangements for his expulsion from India. District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police are also sought to be empowered to make similar orders in the interests of the

security of the State or the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of essential supplies and services.

Shri Vajpayee made it appear as though that was the final order and the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police are fully empowered to take final action and there was no redress. That is not the position.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not say that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You did not say it, but the manner in which, you put it could give that impression to those who have not studied the law. (*Interruptions.*) Mr. Shamim need not have any reason to be terrified by this Bill.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : We have a much blacker law in our State.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Clause 8 provides that when any person is detained in pursuance of a detention order, the authority making the order shall ordinarily within five days communicate to him the grounds on which the order has been made. It is, however, provided that, in exceptional circumstances and for reason to be recorded in writing, the authority making an order of detention can communicate the grounds of detention within a period of fifteen days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why don't you read Clause 8(2) which says :

“Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose.”

SHRI K. C. PANT : I want to leave something for you also. You are going to speak. Why should I mention all your points ? It would be highly unfair to take all the wind out of your sails.

In clause 3, it is also provided that if an order is made by any District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, he shall forthwith report back to the State Government and no such order shall remain in force for more than 12 days unless it is approved by the State Government.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Much worse.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Shamim apparently has greater influence with District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police than the State Government.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I accept it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In exceptional cases, however, where the grounds of detention are communicated only within a period of 15 days, another 7 days is left to the State Government for approving the initial order of detention. I would like to explain briefly why this provision has been found necessary. In extremely difficult situations involving inaccessible terrains it will not be practicable always to ensure that the grounds of detention be communicated within five days. It is only in such exceptional circumstances that the time is extended to fifteen days.

Clause 17 is another important provision enabling more stringent action in respect of foreigners in well-specified aggravating circumstances. Four aggravating circumstances have been specified. The first is where a foreigner infiltrates into our country with arms, ammunition or explosives. The second is where a foreigner enters or is found in our sensitive border areas notified under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The third is where a foreigner infiltrates, i.e. enters without any valid travel document, in our borders.

The last is that where there is reason to believe that a foreigner is likely to commit any act of espionage. In respect of such foreigners sub-clause 3 of clause 17 makes stringent provisions. I am sure this House would appreciate the need for such provisions...*(Interruptions)*

Adequate safeguards against arbitrary exercise of power have been built into the provisions of the Bill. I would ask Shri Vajpayee to make a note of this provision. I have already referred to the provision that detention by a subordinate authority will not be ordinarily possible beyond a period of 12 days and only in exceptional circumstances it can be extended to 22 days. These 12-22 days are inclusive of the time taken by the State Governments to approve or disapprove the initial detention order. We sincerely hope that it may not be necessary at all to invoke the exceptional provisions. Resort to exceptional provisions should be rare. Every case of detention except those of foreigners found in the aggravating circum-

stances I have referred to earlier would require to be referred to an advisory board within thirty days from the date of detention. Government is bound to release the detainee forthwith if the advisory board is of the opinion that this no sufficient cause for the detention of the person concerned.

I would now briefly refer to some of the points raised when I sought the leave of the House to introduce the Bill to which reference has been made by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee. It was sought to be made out that we have for some ulterior reasons left out Jammu and Kashmir; he repeated the point earlier today. The simple fact is that Jammu and Kashmir have a law of their own enabling preventive detention.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Many States have.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question was why this was not extended to Jammu and Kashmir also. There is a second reason. The relevant legislative entries, entry 9 in list I and entry 3 in List III of the Seventh Schedule are not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Only the legislature of Jammu and Kashmir can make a law on this subject. Reference was also made to the law made by the President in West Bengal for prevention of violent activities. The House is also aware that certain other State legislatures such as Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have enacted their own laws enabling preventive detention in the interest of the security of the State or the maintenance of public order. I am also aware that some other States such as Assam, Punjab and Gujarat—note the geographical location of these States, to name only some of the border States—do not have adequate law enabling effective preventive detention.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Why did not these States feel the compulsion ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are various compulsions, political and others which you know and I am not here to answer for the State Governments or for the United Front Governments. The House is aware of the activities of the Naxalites and the extremists in Bihar...*(Interruptions)* Whatever the reasons, I do not want to go into the reasons at present, it has not been possible for

these States to enact adequate laws on the subject. That is what I am concerned with. Parliament is competent by virtue of entries in the concurrent list I have referred to, to enact a law enabling adequate preventive action in the interest of public order or the security of the State or the maintenance of civil supplies. Parliament is competent to enact such a law in the interest of the defence of India and the security of India. The House is aware that there are several advantages if the laws on the subject were to be uniform all over the country. It is in the interest of uniformity as well as adequate timely preventive action that we have come to this House with this Bill.

Before I conclude I should like to assure the House that the Government would always prefer, wherever possible that, if our citizens are suspected of commission of any offence, they should be brought before competent courts of law for trial.

We would not lightheartedly recommend detention of persons who ought to be prosecuted for substantive offences according to law. At the same time, we cannot minimise the importance of taking timely action to prevent commission of serious offences. It is essential, in times such as these, to do one's utmost and forestall any threat to the maintenance of internal security. In the circumstances in which we are placed, the security and integrity of the country warrant timely and effective preventive action against the forces that threaten to operate against them.

If the medicine is better, it is also inevitable. A Government is there primarily to govern, and however unpleasant the task, cannot flinch from doing its duty by the country.

I would also urge this enlightened house to bear in mind that in the ultimate analysis, it is only by containing the activities of the mischievous and the misguided that democracy in this country would be strengthened. The fact that the law would impose restrictions on the liberties of a few has to be accepted as an unpleasant compulsion. What needs to be remembered is that the reasonable restrictions on the liberties of a few are sometimes essential to protect the rights and liberties of the peace-loving many.

Sir, I move the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House disapproves of the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance 1971 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 7th May, 1971".

"That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

There are a number of amendments to the motion for consideration. I would like to ascertain from Members who want to move them.

SHRI RAM DEO SINGH (Maharajanj) : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1971". (1)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move ;

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th November, 1971." (2)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th November, 1971." (3)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I move :

"That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith, be referred to a Selected Committee consisting of 7 members namely :—

- (1) Shri Chhatten Lal
- (2) Shri Hiralal Doda
- (3) Shri Nathuram Mirdha
- (4) Shri Shrikishan Modi
- (5) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
- (6) Shri Natwar Lal Patel ; and
- (7) Shti Nawal Kishore Sharma.

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (60)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a subject in which many hon. Members are very much exercised. So, they may exceed the time. I would like to help them by

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

mentioning to them the time. The time that is allotted to each party is : CPI(M) 12 ; CPI, 11 ; DMK, 10 ; Congress(O), 8 ; Jan Sangh—that is over now. Congress(R) : 2 hours, 30 minutes. I request hon. Members to co-operate.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We want some time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got three minutes. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. I will mention the time ; Un-attached—UPI, 5. TPS, four minutes ; it goes on like that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : What is the total time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Total seven hours. Five hours for general discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If it is going to be that mechanical, would we have a computer in your place in the course of the discussion ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not being mechanical. I am only drawing the attention of the hon. Members, so that they may know to limit their speeches. That is all.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Out of 10 hours, we can have seven hours for general discussion—(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Seven hours have already been allotted by the House. Let us go by that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : As a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, I may point out one thing. This question was raised by many Members at the BAC. The hon. Speaker, in his wisdom, said that let us fix seven hours, because one hour is always in the Chair's sleeves. You can give it, (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us do our best now. Let us think over it. These are only indicative. Let us do our best.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : For parties

which have been allotted five minutes and ten minutes each, more time is required.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Seven hours is the decision of the House. It is up to the House to change it, but not now.

We shall do our best. But let us not change the decision of the House so lightly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Being the spokesman of the principal opposition here and also being the spokesman of people who are really wedded to democracy and socialism, we must get ample time. I require at least half an hour. Mr. Vajpayee got 40 minutes. Be fair to us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't assume that I have agreed to give you 30 minutes. Mr. Vajpayee was the mover of the resolution and you are a participant in the debate. There is a difference.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You know, it is just a matter of ballot.

At the outset, I would like to meet one or two points raised by Mr. Pant. If I heard him correctly, he said, "In India, today the situation has arisen where men are no longer men and laws need not be laws any more." That is on Record. If his bureaucrats have written these things for him, I would like him to correct his files. The United Front Government had detained 1300 elements who were veteran criminals created under 20 years of Congress rule in West Bengal.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Men are no longer men ; they are elements !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not yielding. The rest of the people detained were blackmarketeers of foodgrains. As soon as the UF Government was dissolved through Mr. Dharma Vira from here, these blackmarketeers were immediately released and they came and garlanded the Congress PDF Ministers in Writers Building. Every one knows these things. Let us not talk utter rubbish and mislead the House.

We are now seeing every day such detention Bills. There is an unending flow of

that variety. By this, we are really belittling the House, because this is a House where we have elected representatives of the people and where some sort of democracy is expected to be practised. By bringing in this sort of Bills every day, the House is being belittled in my opinion.

For their misdeeds, for fulfilling their own political aspirations and ambitions, they are asking the House to regularise such unlawful, undemocratic ordinances which are nothing but semi-fascist in character. They are never satisfied. They are bringing every day some sort of Bill to detain people and to put curbs upon democratic rights. They have a one-track mind. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister—Now it is the same person—have advisers whose hands she is playing to consolidate her position and to keep herself in power and to perpetuate the continuous political blackmail. Therefore, this House should reject this lawless law.

15.44 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

Even the British colonialists of early 19th century said—I am quoting from the book *Law of Preventive Detention* :

“The Britishers thought fit for securing and detaining in custody and any person or persons suspected of carrying on mediately or immediately any illicit correspondence dangerous to the peace of any of the British settlement or possessions in India or with any of the princes, rajas, zamindars or any other person or persons having authority in India or with the commanders, Governors or Presidents of any factories established in East Indies.” etc.

So, they brought the Preventive Detention Act only to do this, to preserve their self-interest. The British colonialists and settlers did it in the early 19th century. But what a great pity! Today, in the late 20th century the Congress Government talk about democracy, socialism and *garibi hatao* and in the same breath bring the same type of Preventive Detention Act which the British colonialists and merchant adventures and exploiters did 200 years ago. This is the character of the Bill.

But, even then, the old enactment showed some consideration. The provisions were

lenient. They did not apply to anybody else. But I do not see a Bill coming from the government to check smugglers, black-marketeers, food adulterators and corrupt officials. Because, if that is done their empire would be falling into bits and pieces. Therefore, they cannot do it. The sole object of this unlawful law is to curb the political opposition, who are posing a threat to their stitching to power. It is being done with the express object of curbing democratic and socialist forces which are defending the cause of workers and peasants in this country. This is a semi-fascist method to keep herself and her party perpetually in power in league with the monopolists should be revealed to everybody in this country. Of course, it is not something new to this country. They are moving towards dictatorial rule.

Could you remember that Banglabandhu Mujibur Rehman faced a similar charges in Agartala by Yahya Khan? You are only following his footsteps? Have you forgotten the charges which the Britishers made against the great man Shri Rash Bihari Bose? Even Comrade Lenin was branded as a German Spy. So, that is nothing new to us.

People have understood your game. See the results of the recent bye-elections in West Bengal. Out of three two have given their verdict condemning this government ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Because of the murders ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, if they go on interrupting me like this they will not be allowed to speak when their turn comes. So, it is better to control them.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : You go on. This is not West Bengal Assembly; this is the House of the People. Do not forget that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, if you permit this then my party will not permit members from the other side to speak uninterrupted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We need not pay attention to these interruptions.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. I want a clarification. Can an hon. Member of this House say that his party members will not allow members belonging to another party to speak in this House ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is only one side of the game. He should not be disturbed while he is speaking. He should not also disturb them when they speak.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : When you say that it is one side of the game what do you mean ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I mean that you should not disturb him when he is speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He was in the Forward Block. Now he is in the Congress ..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request other hon. Members not to interrupt him when he is speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Now I come back to the place where I stopped. The people are not going to be hoodwinked. In West Bengal they have given a verdict only the other day. Out of three elections they have returned leaders who have fought for the common man. The peasants and workers have rejected them outright. So, let them take a lesson from this.

On 1st June a call for strike was given and it was a wholly successful strike. If those are not your indicators, what they will be, I do not understand.

There is acute socio-economic problem and it cannot be suppressed by bringing forward this legislation. It is becoming a semi-fascist State and it will be one very soon. Look at the allocations in the Budget. 20 years ago they spent less than Rs. 4 crores on the Central police.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You speak on the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You may let him develop this point because he can explain best why they are spending more on the police.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : From Rs.

1.9 crores they have today come to Rs. 88.9 crores for Central policing.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Because of your activities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let me tell you gentlemen in this House—you are not aware of it—that the intelligence network is consuming most of it. I will give you little details.

Do you know that the Research and Analysis Wing attached to the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Prime minister, the SSP and the umbrella of this National Security Bureau, the whole thing is going to be a combined operation under one IPS officer drafted from the UP cadre ? He holds the designation of Director of Foreign Intelligence. But that is not all; he has a lot more to do.

Do you know that the money that is given to this organisation of Shri Kao, the Research and Analysis Wing, is hedged in the External Affairs budget ? Apart from that, the huge discretionary fund, which used to be till the other day in the hands of five Ministers in India, of a total amount of Rs. 4 crores today has increased, can you imagine, to Rs. 28 crores to be controlled by one person, the Prime Minister. All this is being done with the object of deeply rooted to power in this country. There is nothing else.

AN HON. MEMBER : People's mandate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am quoting one of their patrons and subscribers, Shri B. M. Birla, who said in Calcutta that if the police wanted to stop it, it could be stopped in three days. He further said that hardened criminals are on the payroll. Pay between Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 a month and you can hire a man to throw a bomb for Rs. 200. Explosives is an item of the Centre; it is their responsibility. You can buy explosives in any place in Calcutta and West Bengal, because explosives have been put inside West Bengal for furthering their cause.

What is this intelligence work doing ? We have been able to get hold of a top secret memorandum No. C4/C17 (18) dated 3rd April, 1971, from the Deputy Director, Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 9/1

Gariahata Road—they do not keep a sign-board; nothing at all, so you will not know—Calcutta-19 to DIG, Calcutta, IB, which reveals a plan by which political opponents, such as people belonging to my party, can be involved in false criminal cases of a serious nature. We have got hold of this document. We want a categorical answer whether any such circular or letter of this number was exchanged between the SI Deputy Director and the DIG. You have 24 hours time in which you could get a reply for us.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): This is a serious thing. It should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I will lay it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They have engaged organised military squads, plain-clothes policemen, who are being used for annihilation of political opponents. Everybody knows about it. This is nothing new to us in West Bengal.

There should be a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament to examine into the expenditure of discretionary fund, how it is utilised, how much it is, who is the controlling authority and all that. I would like the House to take a decision on that.

As regards the application of the P. D. Act, we have seen in the past, in 1965, with one stroke of pen, 8000 Muslims are detained and with another stroke of pen, the same 8000 Muslims are ejected, because you do not require to think, as far as this Government is concerned, to rob a person of his individual and personal freedom. It is just like a piece of paper which can be thrown any time you like. So, 8000 Muslims and their families were ruined in 1965. And that happened to my party also. In 1962, 3000 CPM workers were detained under the same P. D. Act. Nothing was there. Mr. Nanda of Sadhu Samaj talked of White Paper. Where is the White Paper? It has become their white cap. The application of the P. D. Act and the P. U. A. Act is more known for mis-application than for proper application.

I will cite one instance. There is the Chittaranjan Cancer Research Centre which

is doing a very good job on research of cancer. They cannot think of these things. They have a branch at Chandranagar. One day, the police came with a charge-sheet and three of their employees were arrested. They were holding key positions. One was Medicines Store Keeper, the other was the Instruments Keeper and the third was the Treasurer and the Cashier. The charges were that they had gheraoed the Director and that they had threatened him that he will be stabbed to death. As a member of the governing body of the institution, I asked the Director to give me in writing what he thought about it. The Director wrote to me about it. This is the original letter. I can give it to the Government. It says :

“The Director was not subjected to any physical torture. Moreover, none of the employees who demonstrated threatened him to dire consequences and did not make any complaint to the police for the above demonstration... They were only peacefully agitating for the implementation of the governing body's resolution relating to the improvement of the pay-structure..... ”

For that, three of their employees were detained under the PUA Act. What lies are written in the charge-sheet. You can realise that.

In Hooghly district, they had detained the highest number of people, 60 persons, and when the District Magistrate was asked by Mr. Jyoti Bosu, in the presence of the Governor, Mr. Dhavan, he said, “What can I do? The Superintendent of Police is forcing me to sign the warrants. I am helpless.” You are a police State, Mr. Pant. Don't deny it. When these three persons were arrested, one police officer asked, “Are they really CPM people?” and the reply was, “No. They are trade unionists. They are affiliated to CPM trade union.” So, the arrest order was made *pucca* then and there. That is how you are functioning.

How stringent is the Bill that you have brought forward? No legal interviews can be had. Mr. Badrudduja is in jail. Mr. Shashank Shekhar Sanyal, an eminent lawyer a Member of the Rajya Sabha, wanted a legal interview for legal consultation. The jailor said, “We shall arrange it.” He came to the gate. There, he was refused. Because the Home secretary had asked him not to allow him to do so. So, is it not a violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Constitution that you are debarring a man ? He can go in for a writ. He can ask for a mandamus if you don't allow him to consult his lawyer. How can you do it ? Sir, Mr. Badrudduja is 75 years old. This is the fifth time he has been arrested. Mr. Pant was saying about foreigners coming with LMGs and tommy guns in their bags and coming into Indian territory. Mr. Badrudduja is going to invade your territory! That is what you can tell.

16 hrs.

The Bengal Congress Government did not consult the Muslim league Ministers in that Cabinet. This is all done with an eye on the bye-elections but the people have understood them. So they have given their verdict. But, what secrets do you have ? May I ask you to whom is it unknown ? The powers to whom you have mortgaged the country, don't they know your secrets, your defence needs which are mostly brought from them ? Don't they know what you need ? In 1965 the Pakistan conflict was started by a group of powers and it was stopped by the same group of powers after 22 days. Don't talk about secrets when you have become entirely dependent on foreigners. You talk about secrets. There are no secrets that you can have. They know more about your affairs than you do.

About Mr. Badrudduja, I will tell you something very interesting. Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray and Mr. Taruna Kanti Ghosh went to his house saying, 'We are coming on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi. Kindly give us the support...' (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, if he says like this, I will disclose the whole history in this House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You do, but why do you interrupt him ?

SHRI PILOO MGDY : We want to hear it. Let him say it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon Member has brought in the name of the Governor. Governor's name should not be brought in here.

AN HON MEMBER : Why not ?

MR. CHAIRMAN ; I will not allow it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Some of the Congress Members referred to the name of the Punjab Governor. The Chair did not object to it.

सभापति महोदय : यहां पर गवर्नर के बारे में ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए कि सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस साइन कराने के लिए गवर्नर के पास गया और गवर्नर ने कहा कि हम क्या करे। यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, यह अससदीय नहीं है। आप माननीय सदस्य को कैसे रोक सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : उनके पास इस बारे में कोई एविडेस तो हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, गवर्नमेंट तो इस कानून के मातहत बिना एविडेस के गिरफ्तार करने जा रही है।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से नामों का रेफरेंस यहां नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I only said this. Two Congress men went—one happens to be a Minister, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray and Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh—(Interruptions). I did not say anything defamatory about them. They went and they said, 'We come on behalf of Mrs Gandhi'...(Interruptions).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, Sir. Rule 356 says :

The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

He is speaking something which has not got relevancy with the object of this Bill. We are now discussing the Maintenance of

Internal Security Bill. He has brought in many other things which are not relevant. This is my point of order. I stand on that rule, Sir.

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, इस में कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है। अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is a victim of his own point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Syed Badrudduja declined and so he is behind the bars. Even Mr. Chavan has said categorically on the floor of the House in Rajya Sabha that the USIS are running at least 4 cultural centres in Eastern India where they are involved in undesirable activities. What steps are being taken against that? Why are they applying Official Secrets Act?

In the AICC office there were alleged to be spies Sunit Das and Mohit Chowdhury case. What has happened to those cases? Atulya Ghosh was deeply involved in the affair. No step was taken because they were congressmen. Sunil Das was executive in the AICC office. The man was arrested on charge of spying on behalf of Pakistan.

There are reports given by the present I.G. of Calcutta, when he was DIG, IP, that there are 3 very senior officials—one a former Commissioner of Police, one a present sitting Secretary of a very important department, and the third a former Commissioner of the division Jalpaiguri. That man is dead; so I would not like to mention his name. There were serious charges in which they were involved.

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, एक बात बराबर इस हाऊस में कहीं गई कि जो घादमी हाउस में नहीं है जो अपने को डिफेंड नहीं कर सकता उस का नाम यहाँ नहीं लिया जा सकता।

I will not allow that to go on record. You should not indulge in cook and bull story. That is not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission? I did not take any

name. I did not mention any name. I know that is not a desirable thing to do sometimes. I did not say any names. I am only saying that there are reports submitted by DIG IB that 3 officials were very close to man called*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not here. This will not be recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This British Civil Service man was closely linked. I want to ask Mr. Pant about this. I want to know whether DIG IB submitted a report against three officials and their involvement with*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must finish now. Mr. Misra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking about the Home Secretary...*(Interruptions)**.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You never wanted to curb espionage and you never wanted to take action upon those who worked against the country. You want to use it for curbing your political opponents. I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : I have heard the political speech of Jyotirmoy Basu. He has not met the legal aspect which has been so much cried aloud about by some of the Members of the Opposition parties. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has only spoken of the trouble that he may have. The reason is that his party and everybody concerned with him are those who have axis outside India. They have nothing to do with the interests of India. That is the reason why he is so much objecting to this Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order...

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I repeat that they have an axis outside India, and their axis does not exist in India. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : How does he say that we have

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

nothing to do with the interests of India ?
How does he say that we are not Indians ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
He must withdraw those remarks.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I repeat that their axis is outside India, and the inspiration for their ideology is from outside India ..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
I would say that my hon. friend has been briefed by American agencies.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : He has been briefed by the traitors.

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of order. In the last Lok Sabha, where a great deal of this sort of allegations was being thrown around on all sides, it was decided that nobody should doubt the patriotic motives of Members of Parliament, and this was established as a healthy practice, and, therefore, it was not proper on the part of the hon. Member who was on his legs to maintain that they had extra-territorial loyalties ; quite irrespective of what parties they belong to, these types of allegations should not be made on the floor of this House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) :
Before you give your ruling, I would like to say ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not given any ruling. Let Shri S. N. Mishra continue.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : The position that I have not spoken about the hon. Members of this House. I have only said that the party has an axis outside India, and I am quite correct about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This cannot go on record.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : The position remains that this law is permissible under the Constitution.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : यह

सी०आइ०ए० के एजेंट हैं यह भी रेकार्ड पर रखा जाय ।

श्री एल०एन० मिश्र : अरे बाबा, तुम्हारे तो नहीं है । किसी भले भ्रादमी के एजेंट हैं । कन्ट्री के खिलाफ वालों के नहीं हैं ।

I am talking of the legal position. My hon. friends opposite have said that this Bill is illegal. I say that it is provided in the Constitution that a Preventive Detention Act can be passed, and there is nothing in the Constitution that has been pointed out by the hon. Minister Shri K. C. Pant that shows that the provisions of this Bill do not conform to the provisions contained in article 22 of the Constitution of India. My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee said that it was an infringement of article 19 of the Constitution. With my experience of the rulings that the judges have given, I would submit that there is no fundamental right for a murderer to come forward and say that he will commit the murder. There is no fundamental right guaranteed to a thief to say that he will commit the theft. There is no fundamental right for committing crimes. Therefore, anybody raising this slogan that the Preventive Detention Act is unconstitutional and illegal is absolutely incorrect. There is no guarantee for a person to go on committing murder.

This Bill has been necessitated by the murders that had been committed. It is in the interests of the country that peace must be restored, and I would only submit that peace cannot be had unless this legislation is passed. Anybody, even my hon. friend opposite with closed eyes and closed brains can imagine what Calcutta is and what Bengal is. All the industries have flown out from there, because there is no peace there. In this connection, I would like to share a quotation from Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh in this regard. It is as follows :

"I need only ask you to go to my part of the country, Madras, Malabar and Vijayawada: I may tell you I may draw your attention to the fact that no wife, no mother is feeling secure ; they are not sure when the husbands would come back, whether they would return home or not. Also, the menfolk when they go out are not sure of the time

they return home and whether the wife or daughters are safe in their house."

That is the position in that State. What is the Government to do to ensure some measure of safety and security to the people. This is the condition that exists in Bengal today. So this is a much-needed legislation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : For Bengal.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I am talking about it because Shri Basu has raised that objection. Nobody had so far come forward with that objection. Shri Basu spoke about his State. I am replying to this argument and saying that this is the condition that was depicted by Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh some years ago. This is the condition prevailing in Bengal today. Nobody is safe. I happened to be there and I saw it there. Within ten minutes you can find somebody coming out with a bomb, throwing out and killing half a dozen people, injuring half a dozen people. Is that a condition conducive to peace? Is that a condition which will make the country prosper? If out of 1 lakh people, 100 are caught as criminals and dealt with and if thereby you can have security, what is the percentage affected? 0.001. Is that something to be so much worried about?

They are talking of the safety of the country. They are interested in the security of the country. We have taken oath here to uphold the integrity and sovereignty of the country. As such, every member of the House should have come forward to say that such a legislation should be put on the statute book.

Legal safeguards are provided. Every possible safeguard is provided. There can be no abuse of the Act. When you say that all the members of Parliament are honest, you must also concede that the members of the judiciary are honest. Everybody in the country is not dishonest.

Therefore, you must believe these officials and credit with them with a correct appraisal of the position when they take up these matters and issue orders.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No member has questioned the honesty of the members of the judiciary.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : Therefore, these

cannot be any abuse of the Act. You cannot have it both ways.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : There is not going to be any trial.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : No evidence, no cross-examination.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No jury, no judge.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No advocate.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : It is not always to be believed that you can secure things by cross-examination. Cross examination is not a guarantee that you will get what is wanted.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : That is part of natural justice. What has happened to him?

SHRI S. N. MISRA : Where it is necessary to deprive a person of his liberty, there is a provision in the Constitution, art. 22 which enables the authorities to do so without the usual procedure provided by law. It is nobody's case that it is not necessitated; nobody has come forward to say that we have fallen so low that our men or officials have no character, no sense and no honesty. Therefore, they are the persons who shall be able to make a judgment in the interest of the country and then pass the requisite orders under the Act.

My submission, therefore, is that the House should have acclaimed this and accepted it as a piece of legislation to give security and peace to the country.

With these words, I support the Motion.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I was listening with amazement to the speech of Shri Pant. His speech was a poor advocacy of a draconian law.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Political compulsion.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is always known that when a law involving detention without trial is brought forward here, the Government has to give enough evidence to con-

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

vince the members that a situation has arisen in which the security or the integrity of the country is threatened. He has said that the basis of the law of the land is sought to be undermined. How does he say that? What is the proof? We are all responsible members. I ask the members belonging to the Congress Party to think over this question, to ponder over this question. Here the question of the liberty of the people, of individuals is involved.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : What has happened in Calcutta ?

DR. RANEN SEN : I am going to come to Calcutta also. I know Calcutta much better than you. You need not give me a lecture on Calcutta.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : That is why you do not need any proof.

DR. RANEN SEN : The first thing that I want to emphasise in this House is that we should all realise that the Government has to make out a case for the introduction of this Bill. It is nothing but the Preventive Detention Act. Last time when the Preventive Detention Bill was sought to be introduced in this House, the majority of the members objected to it. As a result of that, the Bill was not introduced in this House. It goes to the credit of this House, the members of Parliament, that they did not want it.

What is the present position? In the aims and objects of this Bill, the question of the incidents happening in Bangla Desh and our borders has been brought in. It does not lie in the mouth of this Government to raise this question of Bangla Desh and the incidents that are taking place. If the Government was honest, after 31st March, when a unanimous resolution was passed in this House in favour of the Bangla Desh fight, the Government should have taken steps to see that it was translated into action. The Government did not do that. This Government created the problem of the security of India. This Government has created the problem of evacuees. This Government has created the danger of epidemics throughout Eastern India. Today Mr. Bode was saying that this epidemic is

going to Madhya Pradesh also. Only this Government is to be blamed for that. Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of this Government to mention the question of the security of the border or the turmoil in Bangla Desh. I had enough time. Instead of taking proper steps in proper time, the Government has allowed all these things to develop and drift.

The Government should also keep its eyes and ears open to receive reactions from outside. I am not going to quote any left-minded papers that exist today in India. I am going to quote the so-called rightist papers, the *Hindustan Times* and the *Daily Statesman*. Even they have come out with editorial comments condemning such measures. All the Central trade union organisations AITUC, CITU, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Hindi Mazdoor Panchayat and UTUC have opposed this Bill and even the INTUC has not supported the introduction of this Bill. The INTUC has not supported this Bill.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : How can you speak on behalf of the INTUC. (*Interruptions*)...I only say that you cannot speak on behalf of the INTUC.

DR. RANEN SEN : I am not speaking on behalf of the INTUC. Let him defend it if he wants. But why put something in my mouth which I have not said. I was saying that so far even the INTUC had not endorsed the introduction of this Bill. If the INTUC has accepted this Bill it is for him to say. Even then I would say that the majority of the organised working classes is against this Bill because all the other trade union organisations put together would probably have more followers than the INTUC. All the leftist organisations which have so long championed the cause of democracy have opposed the introduction of this Bill in this way. Everybody has said that this is a draconian law; it cuts at the roots of democracy in India.

Having created conditions inside India, particularly at the border, the Government want to introduce this Bill, but it does not touch the spies or the traitors and I shall prove my point. First of all this is an all India Act. Has the Government tried to ascertain the opinion of the different State Governments, if they have not done so it

is dereliction of duty because you are trying to take away the liberty of the individuals. You are giving power to the State Government without even making a reference to them. I do not know about all State Governments. But I know that Shri Achuta Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala, has said on May 15, 1971, in Kottayam that in Kerala there is no need to implement the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance. There is no reference to popular feelings and popular opinion and there is no reference to the State Governments. If there is danger from foreign agents, the Foreigners Act may be suitably amended. If there is danger from internal subversion or the so-called spies, the Official Secrets Act, the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code could be amended properly. Instead of trying to do so, all of a sudden the preventive Detention Act is brought through the back door.

Sir, I want to remind the Government—Mr. Pant,—that this is very dangerous weapon in the hands of the administration. I am here reminded of the introduction of the PVA—*the prevention of Violent Activities Act*—in West Bengal. In those days we were told by the local administration there and in the West Bengal Consultative Committee that if the members permit, for six months let this piece of legislation be introduced. And within six months, peace will reign supreme in West Bengal. This is the statement made by the local administration there, probably when Mr. Pant was there, or who was the Home Minister in those days? probably Mr. Chavan was there: Mr. Chavan and Mr. Shukla. After more than six months, what has been the result? I need not recount all those old stories. I will simply say this. I will state only two cases. One is the recent murder of nine innocent young men in the Hooghly district, and it is reported in the newspapers, by a particular political party. Nine boys were killed and buried. Secondly, only three days back, murders have been committed in Burdwan. People on both sides have died and houses of people have been burnt. *(Interruption)* I am not mentioning whether it is Congress or non-Congress.

AN HON. MEMBER : Human beings.

DR. RANEN SEN : Yes ; human beings. But six months before these incidents

took place, the preventive detention law was passed there in West Bengal. What has happened? Therefore, even if you equip the administration with these Acts, you cannot prevent such incidents. It is a known fact ; and they are misused in most of the cases.

There is an argument given by one of the Congress newspapers. Again, I am not mentioning the name. A Congress newspaper has given the argument that there are some pro-Pakistani elements inside the country, pro-Pakistani in the sense that there are some people who have some soft corner for Pakistan. It is true. *(Interruption)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : Pro-American also.

DR. RANEN SEN : So, there are elements, there are people, who are having sympathies for the imperialist countries. That is also true. It is also said—and I am sorry to say—that there are political elements and parties also who try, somehow or other, equate the Government of India with the Government of Pakistan and thereby create a condition in which espionage becomes a sort of holy act. All these things are true. But these are political and ideological, erroneous stand. No preventive action can fight any political or ideological aberration. For fighting political and ideological aberration, I should say that political and ideological means have to be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

DR. RANEN SEN : Therefore, I say that all these preventive measures will fail ultimately and will result in oppression of the masses. How? I will only quote one section : 3 (i) a (ii) and (iii), wherein it is stated elements who will try to create bad blood between India and any foreign power should be hauled up. And the background is Bangla Desh. May I ask whether we will be permitted to go outside and attack the Government of the United Kingdom or the USA or China for betraying the people of Bangla Desh or not?

This law arms the Government—the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate—to arrest me if I go outside and speak against these Governments—two imperialist governments and one so-called socialist Government—who have

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betrayed the cause of Bangla Desh. Such provisions are here.

Then there are provisions about maintenance of public order, maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, etc. These are dangerous provisions. Suppose the workers have a genuine grievance like the NGOs in Andhra. This can be used against these workers. This law will not bring to book the real spies or agents, but will be used by the bureaucrats, by the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, who are under the influence of vested interests against the common people, against democratic movements and trade union movements. Therefore, this Bill should be withdrawn.

The question of arrest of Mr. Syed Badruddin has been raised by Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Bose. We know Mr. Badruddin very well. We come from the same city. It was first stated that there is a case against him. Well and good; let government come out with the papers and institute a case. If he is found guilty, punish him. But why should an old man of 75 be detained without trial?

Therefore, I oppose this Bill without any equivocation, look, stock and barrel. I request the House to ponder over the provisions. It is not meant to help Bangladesh or the security of India. Ultimately it is going to help the administration to carry on somehow or other their ruthless policy against the people.

श्री राजमहाय पंडि (राजनंद शर्मा) :
आवरणीय सभापति जी, राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल माननीय प्रन्त जी ने उपस्थित किया, मैंने बड़े ध्यान से उस पर श्री वाजपेयी जी और माननीय ज्योतिरंजय कपूर का आक्षेप सुना। जब श्री वाजपेयी जी व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता की बात कह रहे थे तो श्री ज्योतिरंजय कपूर उसका बड़ा आक्षेप में रहे थे और ऐसा अनुभव होता था कि व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता के सम्बन्ध में कहे गये अत्येक छन्द और आर्षना का वह संयोजन करते हैं। अंततः स्वतन्त्रता की लपेट में आपने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं और दूसरे दल की ओर इंगित करते

हुए कहा और सम्भव है कि आपका अर्थ यह होगा कि इसके अधीन के सम्बन्ध में हम भी सोचें कि क्या उचित है कि नहीं। माननीय वाजपेयी जी से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री प्रन्त जी को यह बिल उपस्थित करने में, मैं अनुभव कर सकता हूँ कि, कोई सुल नहीं हुआ, कोई धननन्द नहीं हो रहा है। बल्कि दुःख हो रहा है। दुःख हो रहा है वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए। आज जब नागरिक सुरक्षा, व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा और वैयक्तिक स्वतन्त्रता की बात करते हैं, हम व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा की बात करते हैं, प्रत्येक नागरिक इस राष्ट्र की शान्ति-सौम्यता में रह कर सुरक्षित रहना चाहता है, हमने विधान में सुरक्षा दी है, गारंटी दी है और यह हम अपेक्षा करते हैं राजनीतिक दलों से भी, मतभेद होते हुए भी, राजनीतिक मतभेद का आदर होना चाहिये, मतभेद होते हुए भी आप शान्ति, सुरक्षा की गारंटी में हमारा हाथ बटावें।

श्री वाजपेयी जी कहते हैं कौन सी ऐसी असाधारण परिस्थिति आ गई जिसके कारण मजरबन्दी बिल लाया गया? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ही संभव होता कि पब्लिक की उस बात को भी एक लोकतन्त्र के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कही थी, उसको हम भी मानें। उन्होंने कहा था, एक बार हाउस आफ कामन्स में, किसी भी लोकतन्त्र के संरक्षण और दायित्व निर्वहण के सम्बन्ध में कहा था, किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री को बार-बार मुँह कस्के दिखाना पड़े कोई छुरा ती नहीं पीछे से धीक रहा है यह लोकनीय नहीं है। यदि इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति देश में उत्पन्न हो चकी, चाहे अंधसा हो, राजनीति की दृष्टि से, चाहे अहमक-बाद ही साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से, चाहे शिष्यही हो, साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से, चाहे जबल पुर हो, चाहे कन-सब-कीई भी स्थान ही अंगर-घाघ सुरक्षा की गारंटी कर दें शान्ति और सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध को हवाफ-आयिक-आयिक

बल रहा है उसमें हाथ बटाये, हमने रोटी देने की बात कही है उस संकल्प में हाथ बटाये, संसोधनवादी जाने की बात कही है उसमें आप भागे भागें तो कोई कारण नहीं होगा कि हम इस प्रकार का बिल लायें।

किसी का सम्बन्ध चीन से जुड़ा हुआ है, वहाँ से हथियार आ रहे हैं। माओ-त्से-तुंग की एक बड़ी थ्योरी, जो क्लास ऐनिमी की बात है, उसका प्रतिपादन कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग क्लास ऐनिमी कोलेबोरेटर के नाम से उनकी हत्याएँ कर रहे हैं। फारवर्ड ब्लाक के प्रेसीडेंट, श्री हेमन्त बसु ने क्या कसूर किया था जो उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। और उसके बाद उन्हें उन्हीं के दल के एक सदस्य की जो चुनाव में खड़ा हुआ था उसकी भी हत्या कर दी गई। क्या कारण है कि बंगाल की सामान्य, शान्ति-प्रिय जीवन तहस नहस हो गया। क्या कसूर किया था हमारी सरकार ने एक कारखाना दुर्गापुर में इस्पात का खोला गया, 500 करोड़ खर्चा लगाया। लेकिन आज ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम से क्या स्थिति है। अगर यही कारखाना चीन में होता, जिससे आपका सम्बन्ध है, और वही कारखाना किसी कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री में होता तो ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम पर, इसी लोक सभा में व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता के नाम पर, आप जो कहें कह सकते हैं, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री में पूरी की पूरी पार्टी और कार्यकर्ता जो तोड़-फोड़ का काम कर रहे हैं और यही काम वहाँ करते तो जेल में बन्द कर दिये जाते। लेकिन इससी व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता हमारे यहाँ है। यह जानते हुए भी कि आप तोड़ फोड़ कर रहे हैं, आपका भाव माओ-त्से-तुंग से जुड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ से हथियार आ रहे हैं, पैसा आ रहा है, बाल-बाल कितारें आ रही हैं, माओ-त्से-तुंग के चित्र लगाये जा रहे हैं, बसियों में बंगाल और कलकत्ता में, कुछ तोड़ फोड़ की वहाँ हाल यदि शान्ति-प्रियता के बिना आप वहाँ करते जो कि आज वहाँ कर रहे हैं, वही बढतलब वहाँ करते, तो माओ-त्से-तुंग आपकी भाव नहीं करता। हमारे

साथी कह रहे हैं कि गोली मार दी जाती। क्या हाल होता मुझे नहीं मालूम। आप हमारे यहाँ वाली स्वतन्त्रता के अर्थको सब प्रकार की स्वतन्त्रता दी गई है। और जब हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोग जो शान्ति में खलल पैदा करना चाहते हैं, हमारे जीवन के रास्ते में एक गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को छोड़े दिन के लिए जेल में बँधना चाहते हैं, तो आपको क्या परेशानी है? आप एक ऐसा मुकदमा लेकर आते हैं जिसमें मासूम पड़ता है कि आप से ज्यादा पवित्र और कोई नहीं हो सकता है। आप के ऊपर जो लॉज्जत लगाये जाते हैं वे सब असत्य हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य आप को कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : "आप से" मेरा मतलब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से है।

जिन परिस्थितियों में यह बिल लाया गया है उसका आदर होना चाहिये। अगर आप राष्ट्र भक्त है, आप चाहते हैं कि शान्ति के साथ अपना आर्थिक विकास का काम आगे चलायें, साधारण जनता की जो कुछ भी हम सामर्थ्य के अनुसार दे सकते हैं वह काम पूरा हो तो कम से कम यह तोड़ फोड़ और भारपीट का काम आपकी बन्द करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप नहीं बन्द करेंगे तो जो यह बिल धारा है शायद उससे भी कठोर बिल, नियन्त्रण करने वाला बिल आ सकता है क्योंकि आन्तरिक सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी उस दल की है जिसके साथ जनता है। हमारा बहुमत है, जनता हमारे साथ है, और जनता की हमने गारन्टी दी है कि हम शान्ति के साथ आपकी रहेंगे। अगर किसी ने आपको खिशा, अगर आपको किसी को मारा तो हम उसकी रोकेंगे। कुछ लोग करना चाहते हैं बड़ा आर्थिक विद्रोह, कुछ लोग इन्कलाब करना चाहते हैं, शान्ति करना चाहते हैं जिन्को रिसर्च और एण चीन से खाली है। कभी-कभी वाजपेयी श्री

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

बढ़क जाते हैं और साम्प्रदायिक बातें करने लगते हैं और उसका असर होता है देश में।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह परम्परागत अच्छा देश है, शान्तिप्रिय देश है। हमने स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त की बन्धे मातरम् गीत गा कर, इस कल्पना के साथ कि एक दिन प्रायेण जो हम स्वराज्य प्राप्त करेंगे, एक दिन प्रायेण जब हम देश का निर्माण करेंगे योजनाओं के माध्यम से, एक दिन प्रायेण जब हम इस देश की गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा को ऊपर उठावेंगे। प्राखिर क्या कहते हों दूसरे देशों के लोग जब हमारे यहां बंगाल में प्रवासित होती है, हमारे यहां जाति पांति और धर्म के नाम पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं? हमने एक सार्वभौम सत्ता का दायित्व किया है, सार्वभौम सत्ता प्राप्त समाज को हम चलाना चाहते हैं। यदि उस समाज को चलाने में कोई भी गत्याबरोध पैदा होता है तो हम उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करते हैं। आखिर हम पर लोग क्यों यह शक करते हैं कि हम ऐसे व्यक्ति को पकड़ेंगे या नजरबन्द करेंगे जिसका कोई कुसूर नहीं होगा? श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि हम उसके भुक्तभोगी हो चुके हैं। बाजपेयी जी, आप क्या भुक्तभोगी हो चुके हैं? हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि आप या कोई भी हमारे कानून का भुक्त भोगी हो लेकिन आप अच्छे बनें, शान्तिप्रिय बनें, सीधी-सीधी बात करें अच्छे काम करें और सबके साथ जो आप का सामाजिक दायित्व है उसका निर्वाह करें, तो हम क्यों पकड़ेंगे आपको या ज्योतिर्मय बसु को क्यों पकड़ेंगे? जेल में बम लेकर चलना छोड़ो, माओ-त्से-तुंग का चिह्न लगाना छोड़ दो, वहां के चक्रम किताबें भाँटी हैं उनको बांटना छोड़ दो, माओ-त्से-तुंग को जो ब्रँड फ़ादर बना इच्छा है वह बन्द कर दो। अगर सब कुछ अच्छा काम करोगे तो हम तुमको क्यों पकड़ेंगे?

श्री बाजपेयी ने इस सब को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा कि इस किस के दायित्व की

सोचो, हम कहते हैं कि तुम आज से अच्छे बन जाओ, हम पंत जी से कहते कि इसको वापिस ले लो। अगर ज्योतिर्मय बसु इसके दायित्व को समझ जायें और अच्छे तथा सीधे नागरिक बन जायें तो मैं पंत जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक को अविलम्ब नही, अभी वापस ले ले। लेकिन मैं जानता हू कि वह कभी सीधे और अच्छे बन नहीं सकते। (अध्वन्यमान) कुत्ते की पूछ चाहे जितनी बार सीधी की जाये वह टेढ़ी की टेढ़ी रहेगी, ऐसा मैं विश्वास करता हूँ। मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि यह राष्ट्र तुम्हारा है, यह राष्ट्र सारे देश का है, 56 करोड़ नागरिकों का है, त्रिशकोटि कण्ट कलकल निनाद कराते, वे बोले मा तुमि अबले की ध्वनि बंगाल से आं थी। मैं ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कहना चाहता हू कि इस तरह की अच्छी भावना राष्ट्र के प्रति बंगाल से आई थी। हमने सदाश की भाजा पियो कर मा की बन्दना कर ली। लेकिन तुम भूल गये। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या तुम्हारा सम्बन्ध है चीन से? क्या सम्बन्ध है माओ-त्से-तुंग से? तुम क्लास एनिमी के शब्द लेकर बैठे हो। अरे मिया, यहा के रहो, अच्छे बनें, शान्ति के साथ राजनीति में सब काम करो। हमारे दुर्गापुर के कारखाने को चलने दो, तोड़फोड़ मत करो, गोला बारूद का जो प्रयोग किया जाता है, इसको बन्द करो। अगर आपने यह सब किया तो हम समझेंगे कि इस तरह के कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह सब करने के बाद जब अच्छे सुन्दर नागरिक और नागरिकों के नेता आप बनकर आप आयेंगे और आकर यह कहेंगे कि इस प्रकार का किस बड़ी होना चाहिये तो उसका हम पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और हम कहेंगे कि इसको बन्द करो।

बाजपेयी जी से भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बड़े-बड़े कैम्प इन्होंने खोल दिये हैं, वहां दूरीय की जाती है बड़े-बड़े कैम्प इन्होंने खोल दिये हैं। इनमें कोई आपस की बात नहीं है। वे सब एक ही हैं, लेकिन इनके अन्दर के सब

भाषा भंगिमा के साथ यह भी कह दिया करें कि इस राष्ट्र का जो भी नागरिक हो, वह प्यार से रहे, एक दूसरे पर हाथ न उठाये और हकिमदार न उठाये और इसकी जिम्मेदारी वह अपने ऊपर ले लो और इसको करने के बाद वह यह कहें कि इस बिल की वापिस ले लें तो इसको वापिस ले लिया जाएगा। हमें जरूरत क्या है इस तरह के बिलों की? लेकिन होता क्या है? अहमदाबाद में कभी दंगे हो जाते हैं तब इन्हीं के दिल के प्रो० मधोक आ कर कहते हैं कि भारतीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए, सारे मुसलमानों का भारतीय करण हो जाना चाहिये। एक नई ही ध्युरी वह सामने रखते हैं इस देश में रहने वाले मुसलमानों के बारे में कि उनका भारतीय करण किया जाना चाहिये। प्रश्न मुसलमानों और हिन्दुओं का नहीं है। प्रश्न उन लोगों का है जिनके दिल साफ नहीं हैं। जो दिल से शान्ति नहीं चाहते हैं, जो चाकू और छुरी उठाते हैं। प्रश्न उन लोगों का है जो बड़े-बड़े भाषण देते हैं और अपने भाषणों में लोगों की भावनाओं को उखाड़ते हैं, उनमें उत्तेजना पैदा करते हैं, गर्मी पैदा करते हैं। उनको जरा इस तरह का कानून होगा तो सोचना पड़ेगा। हमारे देश के बंधे हुए जल में कंकड़ डालकर हिलोरे पैदा करने का जो काम है वह भ्रगर बन्द हो जाये तो हम इस प्रकार के कानून को वापस ले लेंगे। हमें इस प्रकार का कानून लाने में कोई सुख प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

एक लोकतंत्रीय देश में गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा लोगों की बनी रहनी चाहिये और उसके अनुरूप भावचरण भी किया जाना चाहिए। जनता को साथ लेकर शान्ति और समृद्धि की दिशा में हम चलना चाहते हैं। हमें एक दूसरे पर हाथ नहीं उठाना है। हमें दूसरे देशों से कोई सहायता नहीं देनी है। हमें अपने देश में ही स्वावलम्बन की भावना पैदा करनी है। मानवता के नाम पर गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा के साथ रहना है। यदि इस प्रकार का भावचरण सभी राजनीतिक दल करता सके तो,

तोड़ फोड़ करने के काम बन्द कर दें, शान्ति के साथ रहें, तो हम भी मन्त्री सहोदय से कहेंगे कि इस प्रकार के बिल को वह वापिस ले लें। इस प्रकार का बिल लाने में हमें कोई सुख प्राप्त नहीं होता है। लेकिन जब तक इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति इस देश में है और शान्ति और व्यवस्था को खतरा पैदा होने की भावना रहती है तब तक इस प्रकार के बिल लाने का औचित्य अपने घोप सिद्ध हो जाता है इस वास्ते में इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after hearing the speech of my friend, Mr. Pandey, I am more than ever convinced that this Government and this party cannot be trusted with the powers that it is demanding today. It is very simple to create the sort of arguments that Mr. Pandey has created, to chase a red, herring through the skies, and to create all manner of hypothetical situations with which he, as the keeper of the conscience of the country, is going to keep the peace over here.

First of all, I am against governing by ordinance. You know that this is the stand of our party. For years, we have been opposed to creating ordinances and then coming to Parliament, asking for their approval. Parliament meets here long enough for every conceivable law, that their evil genius can think of, to be brought here and properly debated before they slap it on the whole country.

Everybody has accused us of believing in an open society. I make no apology for it. We want a democratic and healthy society to grow in this country. But what is this? They are bringing forth an Act which by any description is the blackest law that man has devised. If you were to read the history of how democratic movements have grown throughout the countries, it has been by this one principle of *habeas corpus* and it is in order to establish *habeas corpus*: that all democratic societies have evolved. What does this Bill do? It does precisely this—it snuffs out *habeas corpus* in the middle of the twentieth century in India after 25 years of Independence. How can one possibly support a law which gives the Home Minister and the Congress Party the power to withhold the freedom of people when there

[Shri Piloo Modi]

is no such emergency? No case has been made out.

Can the Home Minister say that it is necessary to impose this P. D. law in Lodi Estate or here or in Raj Path or in Chandni Chowk or in Connought Place? Yet he has demanded these powers for these areas. Everybody knows that nobody more than we in the Swatantra Party have demanded from this Government that it maintain law and order and that maintenance of law and order is the first function of the Government and we have said this, not once, but we have said this umpteen times. When we blame them for not preserving law and order, they have come back with the facile Marxists' excuse that it is a socio-economic problem. Well, if it is a socio-economic problem, how are they going to tackle this problem by bringing this black law which is not going to improve the socio-economic condition of this country? Therefore, how are you going to preserve law and order—I would ask you.

I have no hesitation in giving approval to a particular law by which, for a temporary period of time and with proper safeguards and with foolproof reasons and after a case has been made out by the Government, they can seek this power for a limited area where they can demonstrate to us that the law and order is in jeopardy. We know that there is a tremendous influx of refugees from Bangla Desh. We know that in these refugee camps it is quite likely that there are enemy agents. Let them demand these powers in areas surrounding the borders, in the refugee camps themselves and in the places where they want to settle them. But let them come forward with a proper case as to why they want to deprive us of our civil liberties. Make out a case. Not that 'we want to control Jyoti Basu'. Is that enough reason? Mr. Pandey cries hoarse about the feelings of the Muslims and he looks towards Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and blames the members of his Party. Against whom is this preventive law being used most? In 1965 every conceivable type of Muslim was carried away overnight and jailed for months on end. Nobody says anything about that. No case has been brought against them to this day. There are thousands of them who do not know why they were detained.

He has no right to talk about the Muslims. He has no right to talk about Jyoti Basu. He has no right to talk about

the Durgapur Steel Plant. I can understand when he blames Jyoti Basu for stopping the work of the Durgapur Steel Plant. But what about other plants, where we lose thousands of crores of rupees, where Mr. Jyoti Basu is nowhere on the horizon which do not produce for the nation?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Perhaps, the hon. Member does not know.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They blame it on labour trouble. Sir, I know a little more about the Durgapur plant.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Other plants are functioning very well, except the Durgapur plant.

SHRI PILOO MODY : With the 'Yem-yem' they have received with 350 people thumping their desks—the 'Yem-yem' stands for the "massive mandate"—they want to push through this black law. Sir, this law is a bad one and I appeal to them and most of all, to the Minister whose unfortunate duty it is to steer this legislation through Parliament—think for a moment about your own father. I am sure if the hon. Minister did, he would realise that he would not have approved of this law. Yes, make out a case for a specific area and then demand your power. This House will be very happy to give you these powers. Last time it was your Party that backed away from enacting this law for an area where it was necessary, because of the pressures that were brought on it, in order that it could stay in power, by a very venerable leader of the Rajya Sabha. It was this very Party that backed away from bringing forward this law. It is only the 'Yem-yem' that they have received that now makes them bold enough to come forward and demand these powers because their greed for power is insatiable.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister. He is so close to the centre of power that he probably does not see the historic perspective in which *Habeas Corpus* was brought about and established democracy throughout the world.

People are detained under this Black Law for some years; even after they have been released, their reputations are ruined

their business is ruined. A great deal of injustice is taking place. Does the Government do anything to rehabilitate them? I have known some personal friends of mine, who were detained under this black law. I can personally guarantee this that they did absolutely nothing which would endanger the security of this country. When these friends of mine came out of jail, nobody has gone to them. People are afraid of associating themselves with such people, who suffer social ostracisation. Will Mr. Pandey come and put his hand on their shoulders? No. This is the cruelty of these laws which are so arbitrary.

To deny this country *habeus corpus* is to rejuvenate the star chamber. We are not living in the reign of bloody Elizabeth I. We are living in the reign of Indira Gandhi, the last, I hope.

And therefore I suggest to the Minister not to turn this into a Star Chamber, not to turn this into the bloody dungeons of mediaval times, but to remember that we are in the middle of the 20th century and without *habeus corpus* there is no democracy. I thoroughly oppose this measure.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : I support the Bill. The Bill contains many provisions and the need for this Bill is almost for the cause now in view of the present developments in Bangla Desh. It is the primary duty of the Government to maintain the public security and properly safeguard the country. This cannot be enforced without a proper machinery of law. When some repressions anywhere to curb the liberties of individuals and political leaders take place it is something which is against the spirit of India and the youth and the students shout against it. They protest, whatever may be the form of Government or of the party.

I could understand the criticism from the hon. Member of the opposition. Regarding the degree, I don't question. But the reality of the application of the Act is the question, to be considered.

I support the Bill, not because I come from West Bengal or I come from Calcutta, not because there are dangers on the political leadership of leading political parties. I support the Bill not because there is some situation which is out of control due to some extremist forces in West Bengal and other parts of the country.

Hon. Member from the C.P.M., from the

J.S., C.P.M. and Swatantra parties have brought various points before the Government. I don't grudge them. I don't want to throw mud on their own political parties.

But the present position is this. Not a single State in the whole world after independence or after revolution is in a position to protect the people of their own State without having recourse to some emergent measures of this type.

Now, the question is whether the Government of India, have a case to move this Bill for consideration here. Is there any danger to the security of our country on the borders? These are the questions that arise. And I shall presently come to the answers. But before I do so, I would like to deal with some democratic aspects in connection with this Bill.

The hon. Member from the C.P.I. Dr. Ranen Sen, who is a senior Member and who is sincere to democracy at least in our Indian pattern raised the question of civil liberties. Even Shri Piloo Mody had raised this question. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had also raised this question, though, of course, he belongs to the C.P.M.; I do not mind it...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What difference does it make? I am not one of those *chaploosewallas*.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had raised the question that this Bill was intended to control his party in West Bengal. For his information, I would like to say this. I would like to inform him and the other Members and also the Minister that is not so; I think this Government have no intention to control his party by means of this legislation. For, the verdict of the people of West Bengal on his party is already there which is against CPI(M). He himself had raised this question of the great verdict of the people of West Bengal on his party and had suggested that our government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi wanted to control his party by passing this measure. He said that the strength of his party which was 83 in the previous Assembly has now risen to 114. But I would like to point out that after many criticisms of 22 years of Congress rule, and after the historic split in the Congress Party, fortunately, our party has now emerged with a strength of 106 as against a strength of 44 which it had

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

before in the previous Assembly. So, the arithmetical report of the increase from 83 to 114 on the one side and from 44 to 106 on the other is there clear before the eyes of hon. Members. This is sufficient to show that our party in spite of difficulties and troubles is marching onward.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : By defections, they are getting more.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Defections are not appreciated by the Congress Party. It is known to those Members who are still giving some fermentation on the Muslim League on the affairs of Shri Badrudduja and others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about their money-bag matters ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Regarding the question of security, hon. Members may not agree with me when I refer to the situation in West Bengal. I do not think that this Bill would be sufficient for West Bengal when it becomes an Act ; I do not think so. This Bill is merely for the satisfaction of the people, so that Government may give the answer to the people, yes, we have taken the right medicine at the right time for the patient. This Bill is nothing besides that. The question is not between me and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, but the question is one of deciding the merits of the political parties for the future of West Bengal and other parts of the country.

A number of murders have taken place in West Bengal. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a senior Member of the House raised the question of individual liberty. I would cite a case where individual liberty and individual security were both involved. Mr. Gopal Sen, the vice-chancellor of the Jadavpur University, an innocent person, was murdered brutally. He lost his individual liberty and also individual security. The murder of Shri Hemant Kumar Basu has been raised here so many times that I do not like to raise it again. Again, Shri K. L. Roy, a judge of the High Court was murdered. Perhaps, his only fault was this that he said that Shri Subodh Dutta, one of the police officials of the West Bengal Police was wrongly connected with a case relating to the C.P.M. atrocities and should be discharged. This police officer tried to save the Govern-

ment. from CPI(M) conspiracy by arguing on the question that the conspiracy was connected with the C.P.M. trying to form a police union. Shri K. L. Roy released the accused in the High Court, and perhaps, that was the reason why Shri K. L. Roy was killed. I do not say that the C.P.M. killed him, but the facts are these.

Another notable figure, Justice Shri Tarapada Mukerjee, the head of the Sain Murder Commission was brutally injured in Calcutta ; only a few days ago, the last surviving member of that Sain family was also killed in Burdwan by the same party. These are examples of the social feelings of that part of the country.

Besides this, there are persons who will not get any publicity about what happened to them. They are all dead. Only there would be a report about a post-mortem or report by the coroner and then the body would be handed over by the hospital to be sent to the burning ghat.

I request my hon. friends, Shri Pilco Mody, Shri Vajpayee and other friends to visit West Bengal without asking for police protection. In the City of Calcutta, there are certain zones which are absolutely declared as free zones by the Naxalites or C.P.I. (M). At day time or in social functions you are not allowed entry. Even on the V.I.P. road from Calcutta airport to the city in early morning or at night it is not possible for the common people to move about without police protection.

I say that this Bill is not adequate to tackle the situation that has been created. It is jute a medicine, just an instrument, not a very effective one. My humble submission is that it is high time that we all met and sat together to solve the problem ; I mean all the political parties. If Jyoti Basu says that there are thousands of criminals in the Youth Congress and in the Chatra Parishad and if he can produce a list of such people, let him do so. There may be 1001 such people in the C.P.I.(M) also. Both lists can be produced. Let us given both lists to the Government and say that these are the misguided youths, here is the list, arrest them. Let us go to the people and try to maintain peace.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Many lists have been submitted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
The C.P.I.(M) people are facing trouble now. They have been told, 'If you do like this, we shall not allow you to stay'. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu knows that many leaders of that political party including a former Mayor of Calcutta, Prashanta Sur, could not stay in their locality because of the law and order situation (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
He is a respected leader of our party. Why should he make such statements against him ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
I really feel pity for these people. Whether it is the CPI(M) or the Congress or the CPI, there is no question of evading reality.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This was organised by the Central Intelligence annihilation squad, moving about in plain clothes (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
The C.P.I.(M) as a political party is committed to class struggle. They are governed by the Marxist doctrine. But fortunately, there is a labour class...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I may tell Shri Jagjivan Ram, former President of the Indian National Congress : your telephone is tapped, your visitors are checked. You know it. But you dare not mention it because then you will be thrown out of your job.

SHRI K. C. PANT : When Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was speaking, he did not tolerate even one or two *Interruptions*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There were a lot of interruptions.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Is this fair ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We shall be within our rights to interrupt.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It was done continuously. They came with a prior plan. We know these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request you not to disturb when a member is speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is my right. When they reel out a string of lies when murderers talk about shielding the culprits we will interrupt...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall examine the personal remarks made about plain clothes men being sent to check visitors. There are insinuations.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
As I said, the CPI(M) is a party committed to a class struggle. There are many great young friends in that party, those who can sacrifice their lives on the directive of their party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please avoid going into details as to what is happening in Bengal. You come to the Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
Unless I say these things, how can I support the Bill ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order under rule 380. You have just now asked the Reporters to expunge certain portions. Expunction of speeches can only be done according to the rules framed by this House. Kindly read rule 380 which says :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

Tell me what are the things that I have said. I am saying it again that all the murders have been committed by the Central Intelligence. You cannot expunge it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That I will do. That is within my discretion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप अध्यक्ष के आसन पर विराजमान हैं। आपका निर्णय हमें मान्य होगा। लेकिन निर्णय देने से पहले आप उसके सारे परिणामों पर विचार कर लीजिए कि क्या सदन में यह कहना कि प्रधानमंत्री की ओर से दो व्यक्ति किसी से मिलने गए थे,।

सभापति महोदय : वह बात हमने नहीं कही ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a fact.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने कहा कि निकाल दिया जाएगा ।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने कहा कि उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो पुलिस वाला है उसको यहां से भेजा गया और वह मर्डर करते हैं । इसको हम ने निकाल दिया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय यहां इन बातों का खंडन करने के लिए हैं अगर ये बातें गलत हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन यह भी तो देखना चाहिये कि कोई ऐसी बात न कही जाय ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को यह देखना कि कोई चीज असंदीय है या नहीं । अगर तथ्यों के बारे में आप फैसला करेंगे तब तो आप सचमुच अध्यक्ष को कठिनाई में डाल देंगे । अगर कोई बात गलत कही जा रही है तो मंत्री महोदय खंडन कर सकते हैं । लेकिन आप कार्यवाही में उसको जाने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं ।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : You cannot decide a question of fact.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Once again a point of order. What did I say ? I said that the Research and Analysis Wing of the Government of India controlling the Central Intelligence has sent plain clothes policemen to murder political opponents. I say it here, I will say it outside.

सभापति महोदय : आप जोश में आकर के यह बात कह गए, हम को खूब याद है, कि यहां से आदमी भेजा वहां मर्डर करने के लिए ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हमने प्राइम मिनिस्टर बोला, नाम नहीं बोला ।

सभापति महोदय : प्राइम मिनिस्टर बोला । तो बिना तथ्य के आप इस चीज को चाहते हैं कि रेकार्ड में जाए ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं कहना चाहिए । लेकिन अगर किसी सदस्य ने कह दी तो वह कार्यवाही में जाने से नहीं रोकी जा सकती । इसका खंडन किया जा सकता है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You can bring a privilege motion against me. Kindly tell the Reporters that it is not expunged.

सभापति महोदय : वह हम देखेंगे ।

श्री पीलू मोदी : चेयरमैन साहब, जो माननीय वाजपेयी जी कह रहे हैं वह ठीक है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु को इस प्रकार की बात कहने की आदत पड़ गई है । इसलिए खंडन और मंडन का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता कहने दीजिए ।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I think I have not used a single word which is defamatory. In the speech of Mr. Bosu he has already confessed that in the United Front rule, they have detained 1300 Congressmen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, I did not say that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I have all respect for the party which is committed to class struggle. I do not blame them. But the leader of the working class in Durgapur, Shri Dilip Majumdar, is still in detention. The leader of the peasantry, Shri Benoy Kumar, M.L.A., is still detained in jail custody for the murder in Burdwan (Interruptions).

Then there is the case of Shri Taluqdar (...Interruptions)

MR. CRAIRMAN : What is the use of mentioning them ?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : Shri Piloo Mody said that we had not made out a case and he is making out a case.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That matter has been discussed in this House so many times. He must come to the Bill.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : He is justifying the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If their objection is to bring in the name of some body outside into the discussion I may point out that the name of Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh has been brought in the discussion. He is perfectly entitled to put forward his case.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Shri Taluqdar was also a trade-union leader. Just a day before the elections he was arrested and delamed by the police as he was caught red handed in a car carrying explosives materials, bombs and guns. These are facts. No conviction has yet been awarded.

Another person Shri Anant Singh, was also a candidate...(Interruptions.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, a point of order. This matter is still *sub-judice* and so it cannot be discussed here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : if that case is pending before a Court of Law it need not be referred to here.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I do not want to expose these things, they are exposed already. I was giving you only facts.

Again a few days before the election all over West Bengal explosive materials were seized from different political headquarters. I do not want to mention the names. My hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey once again tried to attack Mr. Bosu in the name of Mao Tse-Tung. Fortunately I am in a position to inform Mr. Pandey that Mr. Bosu and his party are not so great as to catch the attention of Mao Tse-Tung. He has introduced a separate branch as he was failed by this party. Any way after the historical results of the recent elections, in West Bengal, especially two or three dis-

tricts have become almost terrible. I want to cite one district—Birbhum. 220 private licensed guns have been seized by the Naxalites. In Burdwan most common people and the land owners have been compelled to give up their guns to the extremists of some political parties. The situation is such. I have respect for those leaders though I have a different ideology.

This Bill has come in the context of the Bangla Desh affair. We are committed by our resolution expressing solidarity to support the Bangla Desh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have betrayed them.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : We have not betrayed them. But we know the history of your betrayal during the freedom struggle at the time of the British rule. People from Bangla Desh come to the border to enter the Indian territory for food and shelter. There are some intelligent persons like CPI(M). They speak more for democracy and shout their support for Mr. Mujibur Rehman but they go to border in search of weapons. There are certain elements and certain forces in our country which do not really like the present character of the Government of India and the democratic set up but want to impose some other thing with the help of foreign powers. Government have taken right decision at the right time.

But the main thing is this. So far as this Bill is concerned, in the application of the Act, the powers would be exercised by the District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates, and the Commissioners of Police at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad. In this aspect, I would request the Minister concerned to see that there must be a definite system by which the Government gives instructions to these officers,—because, actually they are heading the bureaucracy,—to conduct those cases by taking into account which of them are genuine and which are not genuine. It is a fact, that in many cases it has happened that sometimes, the common people are compelled to suffer without committing any fault or any crime—sometimes for the personal intention of the police officers; even sometimes for the personal intention of some bureaucrats. But then, there is the safeguard for such things. There is an advi-

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sory body provided here, it is a new thing. It is not a permanent body. On the advisory body, the officials are not holding any power like the Supreme Court judges or the Chief Justices of the High Courts. They act simply under the executive authority. And their sanction is under the Government as well as under Parliament. So, the point is, the Ministry should instruct the advisory body in these affairs; that the categorical detention by the Commissioner of Police or certain Additional District Magistrates or District Magistrates should be seriously taken into consideration in this aspect, namely, whether some personal allergies or some personal intentions are created because of which the detention has been ordered. If this thing is done, that will be good; I am confident that our Government is a strong Government and it is expected to do so; there is no question about it. That is the only aspect which has to be remembered in the application of the Act.

In the situation of our country, there is no question that this Bill is required to be immediately passed. I would like to inform the hon. Members—they all know since many of them are more experienced than I—what happened in the USSR. What happened at the time of the recent Polish agitation? The agitation was taken up by the people on the demand for food. What was the measure taken by the Polish Government in that State of affairs? What was done in the students' agitation against De Gaulle in France? Just a year and a half back, what were the measures taken by that Government? It was a tremendous thing. The student leader in a French university was charged, and was asked not to enter the university campus for two years. That was a serious situation.

What happened in the USSR; when Pasternak just wrote, exposed the history and the background of the Russian revolution and his book, *Dr. Zhivago*, was banned? He was awarded the Nobel Prize. What was the intention of the socialists? I do not have any grudge against them. But the point is, the situation in the Indian democracy is so serious that this Bill must be passed and must come into force immediately.

I support this Bill, and I commend it; and I wish it to be on record here that I do not know when I shall go back to West

Bengal; some forces will come to take my life also. I do not bother about it. But the days are such that you have to speak the truth; to speak the reality of the crisis in the nation without fearing anything.

So, I support the Bill and I support the provisions of the Bill. With one more observation, I shall conclude. I have seen that the democrats of our country, the political leaders of our country, speak for democracy on two occasions only: democracy at the time of voting, and the democracy at the time of taking the oath in the House. There was a certain UF Minister,— I do not like to name the party or person because they will shout. (*Interruption.*) They speak about democracy and the Constitution at the time of the oath-taking ceremony. But when they go outside, when they face the mob and the press people, and the camera for their publicity, they speak like anything; they have the capacity to kill like anything; they do so in respect of the common *janta*. (*Interruption.*) I do not name you. Because of these things, not only is this Bill very necessary but there must be some positive check by the Government of India. All those political parties should either follow the Constitution of India or follow the principles of basic democracy in our country, the democracy that has been enshrined in our Constitution and promulgated, or they should categorically say that "we are Naxalites and we are not under the canopy of democracy," so that we can identify the enemy.

But for dealing with the enemy inside the House or under the canopy of democracy, what can the Government do without such a Bill.

With these words, I support the Bill once again with the confidence that our socialist Government will achieve socialism not by means of this Act but by a socialist economy through development programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Maran.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras-South) : Sir, having listened to the discussion today, one cannot get away from the impression...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue tomorrow.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Influx of Refugees from East Bengal

MR. CHAIRMAN : House will now take up the half-hour discussion. Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, when I rise to speak today, the faces of those emaciated skeletons who have crossed into Indian territory from Bangla Desh flash into my mind's eye.

17.32 hrs.

[Shri Sezhyan *in the Chair*]

They are the people who have lost their near and dear ones.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is a very important discussion. The Minister of Rehabilitation should be present.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Where is Mr. Khadiikar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : He is busy with some important piece of work.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nothing is more important than parliamentary work. The other day when we were discussing this question, Mr. Khadiikar was at Geneva. Now he is in the capital. He must be present. I do not mean any disrespect to Shri Balgovind Verma. He is a new Minister trying to come up. But what has happened to Mr. Khadiikar ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : We require a Minister to be here to reply to the debate and he is here. But the sentiments of the House should be conveyed to the Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was saying, many of them have lost their near and dear ones in Bangla Desh. Many parents have lost their sons and daughters. Many sons and daughters have lost their parents. Many mothers and sisters—hundreds and

thousands of them—have not only been dishonoured, but thousands of them have been kidnapped and kept inside the cantonments and garrisons of the Pakistani army. Human history has perhaps no parallel to such a Titanic tragedy of uprooted humanity, millions of uprooted humanity, who face a terrible situation of total destitution, utter despair and boundless misery.

Yesterday Shri Khadiikar quoted the figure of the Bangladesh refugees as 5.7 million. But that figure is wrong. Because, according to the statement issued by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the figures are West Bengal 45.6 lakhs, Tripura 9.4 lakhs, Meghalaya 3.4 lakhs and Assam 8 lakhs. This is not my statement but the statement issued by the Chief Minister. If you total all these it is near about 7 million and this is the figures as on 11th June. Now it has already crossed the 7 million mark. According to Rev. Blum, an international gentleman, Director of 'War on want' who visited almost all the borders, the figures has already touched the mark of 10 million.

These people who have come from Bangladesh, they have not come as a result of natural calamity. They have come to seek shelter and protection in Indian territory as a result of most brutal butchery, as a result of the conspiracy of the Government of Pakistan. It is a conspiracy of the Government of Pakistan not only to kill them, not only to butcher them, not only to commit genocide on the people of Bangladesh, but to push them out of the territory, into the Indian soil, to subvert our own security, to shatter our economy, to create dislocation in our socio-economic matrix, to create communal tension here and to create a colossal problem for our own country.

These 7 million refugees from Bangladesh who have come to India have not come of their own. They have been forced to enter into India as a result of the sordid conspiracy of a foreign government. What is this ? Is it not aggression in disguise by Pakistan ? If that is so, I want to remind the Government, by human touch alone, by giving them shelter and protection, you cannot resolve the problem of the Bangladesh refugees. Humanitarian touch may be essential to give them temporary shelter, but the political problem, which is the root

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cause of uprooting millions of humanity, has to be faced with firm political determination and political action.

It was very nice yesterday to hear the Prime Minister say that we will go through hell to meet the situation in Bangladesh. She also rose very high when she said that she will not accept any political solution which will mean the death for Bangladesh. Very nice words, very encouraging words ; but words do not mean anything unless followed by positive, firm and determined action. I want to know from the Government whether they can convince the people of India that this government, after the outbreak of national revolution in Bangladesh, have taken any positive action to stop the butchery of the people, to stop the worst kind of genocide that has been perpetrated on 7½ million people in Bangladesh, a thing that has never happened in any part of the world. What has happened to this government, a government which represents 55 crores of people, a government which represents a nation which is the second biggest in the world ? I do not know what has happened to this government. What is this, if it is not emasculation of the whole national being, the sole of which has been entrusted to you ?

I do not want to dilate much on the subject. I should only want to remind you that the responsibility had been left to the Deputy Minister by Shri Khadilkar. If this Government had any sense of responsibility, Shri Khadilkar, who is responsible for dealing with the refugee problem, when his presence in India was necessary every hour, would not have gone on a foreign tour and remain there for nearly two weeks. Even when such an important discussion is being held in this House, he is not present here. He has left the responsibility to the Deputy Minister.

What did the Deputy Minister do ? He made a naive statement, something like an astrological forecast. He said that they will be required to keep the Bangla Desh refugees only for six months. What is the basis of his calculation ? How does he say that they will keep these refugees only for six months ? Have they anything in mind, any positive programme or line of action ? Have they taken any decision or positive

steps on the basis of which they make this calculation ? It is like an astrological forecast, I do not blame him. He may be a good soul but he made a naive statement, perhaps because he is a newcomer.

Shri Khadilkar should be sacked and relieved from the responsibility of this Ministry. He has not even gone to the border except once. On Saturday, the 23rd May evening he flew to Calcutta and came back on the 24th May when Parliament opened, only for a few hours. After that, when people from the whole world are coming, this Rehabilitation Minister has not visited West Bengal, Tripura or any part of that area. Not even the Deputy Minister, none of the important Ministers has visited these refugee areas. This is the attitude.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The Prime Minister went.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yes.

When you said that you would be required to keep the refugees only for six months, do you remember what taunting remark was made by the Speaker himself ? The speaker said, "Do you really believe that they will go back ?" It was a spontaneous reaction of the Speaker. The Speaker reflected the opinion of the people at large in our country and of all State Governments, because you have words, words and words—brave words, nice words, decent words, courageous words, words of confidence, but without an iota of positive action.

That is the reason why you have not been able to create any confidence either in the mind of Bangla Desh refugees or of any State Government or of the people of India that you really mean action and that these refugees will go back to Bangla Desh, their homeland. That is why the State Governments are reluctant to take these Bangla Desh refugees. Even after the Nehru-Liaquat Pact in 1950 Nehru had harboured the idea that after that Pact the refugees would go back. But after 1956 he was completely disillusioned when not a single soul of a refugee went back on the assurance of Liaquat Ali. You can have an assurance but these assurances will have no meaning unless you take some positive action.

I will draw your attention to what the Meghalaya Government has done. It is the greatest disservice to the nation that they have done when the UNO team was visiting the Bangla Desh refugees. They have maltreated men and women. Refugees are treated as prisoners. 6,000, Bangla Desh refugees have been forced to go back to Sunamganj-Sylhet area out of sheer frustration. They said when they went back, "We are being killed here; we will be killed there; let us be killed in our own homeland." The Prime Minister went to visit Meghalaya. What is her report of the condition in Meghalaya? You must enlighten this House about the condition there.

If you are really serious about sending the Bangla Desh refugees back to their homeland, I suggest that it is absolutely wrong to take them to different States. They should be kept in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya. I remind you that at the time of partition almost all refugees from West Pakistan were given temporary shelter in East Punjab in Government camps. It can be done in West Bengal and in all the border States. But the question is one of finance, management and supply. If finance, management and supply can be assured by the Central Government, camps can be built in the interior areas of the border States. Why I say so? You must keep the Bangla Desh spirit amongst the refugees alive. Unless you keep the Bangla Desh spirit alive, it will not be possible for you, even after a radical change in the situation of Bangla Desh, to send them back. It will be wrong to send them outside the border State. The Government should undertake the responsibility of financing and giving them supplies. These refugees can be put in the interior area of the border State.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has made a statement that they have not been able to provide shelter to about 25 lakhs of refugees. They have only sky above them, some water to drink but no food. At the same time, the Minister says that those who are not in the camps will not be provided with ration. What a contradiction? You have not been able to give them shelter. You have not been able to set up camps. At the same time, you are denying them the ration. What a terrible thing? What an inhuman thing! You can imagine that. You have admitted that 30 per cent of the refugees have not been provided any shelter either in the camps or any kind of im-

proved shelter. I demand that the ration be given to all, whether they are in camps or with their relatives or under the shade of trees or in the open with only sky above. Equal treatment should be given to all of them.

What is this ration that is given? It is only 400 grams of rice, 100 grams of dal, a few pieces of onions and potatoes. It is not a fact that all these people have left everything behind in Bangla Desh? When they were coming here, even the last vestiges of their belongings were snatched away. They have come here only with bare skeleton. They have nothing with them. How will they cook? From where will they get utensils? From where will they get oil, fuel and all that? They have no clothings, no beddings, etc. The Government has not given them anything. I say, some cash allowance should be given to them so that they can purchase some clothings, beddings, etc.

About the management, and I do not know how many young men and women are there, the Government lacks imagination. Most of them are young men and women who have come from Bangla Desh. Their the largest number because their lives are in danger in Bangla Desh. Why have they not been recruited? Why don't you give them an opportunity to manage their own community kitchens, look after the sanitation and other things? It is to keep the spirit of Bangla Desh alive in them. Why have you not done that? You should do that. Also, in all the camps, you should keep at least one leader a revolutionary, of the Bangla Desh so that they can keep up the spirit of Bangla Desh in them.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another point. The international help should be given not in cash but in kind. You know the reasons. The priority should be given for supplies of tents, tarpaulins, land and air transports, ambulance cars, tube-well equipment, dry foods, baby foods, milk powder, medicines, etc.

Lastly, I would like to say that Mr. Khadilkar by his sense of lack of responsibility has amply proved that the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Labour and Employment should be separated immediately. If the Government really wants to tackle this gigantic problem, unprecedented problem, of

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the refugees, immediately, a separate Ministry for Rehabilitation for dealing with refugees should be set up. They should set up immediately an office at Calcutta with either Minister of State or Deputy Minister who can take spot decisions.

It is a matter of shame for us that, when a delegation from U.K. is visiting Bangla Desh, and they will be coming to our country, the Government has not sponsored any delegation of the Members of Parliament to go to the border area to see things with their own eyes. I demand that the Government should immediately organise a delegation of Members of Parliament to go along with the border area to see things with their own eyes and help the Government in tackling this gigantic problem.

Lastly, I want that if the Government do not want to behave in a partisan way—it is a national problem and so long the Opposition has treated it as a national problem—and if the Government do not want to deal with the whole matter in a partisan way, they should immediately set up a Refugees Council with the members of the Government Party as well as the Opposition and presided over by the Minister of Rehabilitation. Only then it will mean that the Government want a national policy and a national approach to the national crisis that we are facing to-day.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P. K. Deo to put a question.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, human history has never witnessed a refugee influx of this magnitude and as stated by the previous speaker refugees have come and they are more than seven million and in their train, they have brought in misery, diseases and so many problems. Now I would like to put a categorical question to the Minister. What is the solution to this refugee problem? We are completely fed up with the sabre-rattling statements of the Government. It was only yesterday that the Prime Minister has stated in the Rajya Sabha that the Government is prepared to meet any contingency to solve the refugee problem. But we would like to have a categorical answer from the Minister. What

is the solution they are thinking of to this refugee problem? If they are going to send them back, are you capable of creating conditions in Bangla Desh so that they can go back? And if they are to go back, then why try to disperse the refugees to some other areas where they may create problems? The problem of law and order is already there. Health hazards are there. There are so many saboteurs who have come there and they have not been properly screened and all these things have to be taken into consideration. If the Government is going to have a show-down as the ultimate thing, then why not expedite it? Why prolong this agony and try to disperse these refugees to other States where there is a possibility of creating problems there?

Taking all these factors into consideration, I would request the Minister to come out with a categorical statement as to how they want to solve this problem of refugees and what is the time limit fixed?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति जी, अच्छा होता यदि श्री खाडिलकर महोदय सदन में आते। हम उनसे यह भी पूछते कि अपनी विदेश यात्रा में बंगला देश के बारे में विश्व जनमत जाग्रत करने में उनको कितनी सफलता मिली है। ऐसा लगता है कि अपने देश में अपने से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं के बारे में निर्णय करने के बजाय हम विदेशों की ओर देख रहे हैं। एक ओर तो बंगला देश से रिफ्यूजीज का इनफ्लक्स हो रहा है और दूसरी ओर नई दिल्ली से मिनिस्टर्स का ऐक्सोडस हो रहा है। विश्व का जनमत कितना बनेगा यह कहना मुश्किल है। लेकिन सरकार कोई निर्णय नहीं कर पा रही है यह बात स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश से आने वालों के सम्बन्ध में अनुमान लगाने में गलती कैसे हुई?

मुझे याद है एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में श्री खाडिलकर पर दबाव डाला गया था कि वह आने वालों की संख्या बतायें। और बड़ी मुश्किल

से उन्होंने कहा 30 लाख तक लोग आयेंगे, ऐसा उनका अनुमान है। अभी उस दिन राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह संख्या 60 लाख तक जा सकती है, और अब ऐसा दिखता है कि एक करोड़ तक लोग आ सकते हैं। अनुमान गलत होने के कारण हम उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं, हमारे सारे प्रबन्ध विफल हो गए हैं और जो लोग आए हैं उनको अगणित कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

अभी उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में कहा कि वह सीमा प्रदेश के राज्यों से 25 लाख लोगों को हटाना चाहते हैं, दूसरे दिन सरकारी प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि यह 25 लाख की संख्या कैसे दे दी गई? श्री खाडिलकर ने राज्य सभा में 8 लाख के आंकड़े दिये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय में इस बारे में कोई तालमेल नहीं कि कितने लोग हटाये जाने वाले हैं और उन को हटाने में कितना समय लगेगा? कल मैंने रेडियो पर सुना कि सोवियट रशिया से प्लेन आये हैं और शरणार्थियों को हटा रहे हैं। कल माना कैम्प में केवल 600 लोग ले जाए जा सके। अगर 8 लाख को भी हटाना हो तो भी इसके लिये कोई प्रबन्ध चाहिये। क्या सरकार ने इसका कोई प्रबन्ध किया है?

आखिरी बात कह कर मैं खतम कर दूंगा। बंगला देश से आने वाले लोगों की देख भाल के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय जरूरी है। थम मंत्रालय के साथ मिला कर यह काम नहीं चल सकता। जब इससे पहले कम लोग आये थे पूर्वी बंगाल से तब हमने उनकी देख भाल के लिए पृथक मंत्रालय बनाया था। एक होल-टाइम कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर रखना था जो ठीक देख भाल कर सकता था। आज एक पार्ट-टाइम मिनिस्टर रख कर आप बंगला देश वालों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह बात प्रधान मंत्री तक पहुँचा देंगे कि बंगला देश से यहाँ आये लोगों की देख भाल के लिए मंत्रिमंडल स्तर के एक अलग मंत्री की आवश्यकता है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This situation arose out of the partition in the country. This was done and accepted by the then leaders of the congress. The responsibility should be shared by the Central Cabinet. The Central Government has to shoulder the responsibility if they have any sense of morality. They cannot absolve themselves from the responsibility. They have let down the people in the past. We see a repetition of this today.

If you go to the border your heart will bleed as you see the condition of these persons. The Government is not able to provide them with shelter. More than 50% of the evacuees are suffering because of this. There was some torrential rain in that part of the country and they under went great suffering. They suffer from scorching sun, when the sun comes out. They are really in a pitiable condition.

We talk about spending one rupee a day. For instance, it is said, they will give 400 grammes of rice. DMK are giving rice one rupee a measure. I don't know whether they can purchase that much quantity here. This Government is noted for one thing and that is corruption. We don't expect any real remedy from them.

They are telling again and again before the world that the Prime Minister had made a statement, a categorical assurance, that those who come from Bangla Desh, will be allowed to come in. You kindly go to Bagmara in Meghalaya. You kindly go to Rangra in Meghalaya and adjoining areas. You will know whether any refugees are stopped from coming in. Criminals and anti-socials are very active there. There are numerous cases of rape reported. I have received telegrams and letters. Mr. Minister, they are doing it on the strength of the confidential instruction or circular given by the Government saying: Do not allow Bangla Desh evacuees to come inside of Meghalaya. We want to have a clear and categorical answer. I want to know this: Is there any such circular by the Government of Assam or Meghalaya that you will restrict or stop people coming from Bangla Desh? If so, what are the contents of the circular? If not, under what authority are they doing it? The hon Minister had gone to the eastern region at public cost to see the refugees or evacuees. A lot of disturbing

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

news is coming from Shillong. I would like to know whether she visited or did not visit Shillong. If she did not visit Shillong, what was the reason therefor ?

18.00 hrs.

DR. RANEN SEN : Government are tinkering with the problem of giving aid to the Bangla Desh evacuees, and in fact, are playing with their lives. I would like to know a few small facts. What is the actual number of evacuees that have come to India ? There is conflicting news about the number. What is the method that Government have adopted to ascertain the actual number, because I have in my possession certain facts to show that nearly 50 per cent of the refugees or evacuees are not registered. So, what is the basis for ascertaining the number of evacuees ?

Is it a fact or not, as reported in almost all West Bengal newspapers that not even 25 per cent of the people are registered and only the people who are registered get ration or money or whatever else is given by Government ?

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has already asked whether 25 lakhs of people are to be sent outside the border areas or whether the number is 8 lakhs. Let Government be very clear on this. Even if it be 8 lakhs, what is the arrangement made by Government to transport these 8 lakhs refugees or evacuees to other parts of India ? The newspapers have made the calculation that it will take at least six months to transfer 8 lakhs people at this rate, even with the help of the USA and USSR planes. So, will the Government let us know the actual transport arrangements, that they are going to make ?

Lastly have Government tried to ascertain how many people are going to return to Bangla Desh within a couple of months or three or four or six months ? These are the categorical questions for which I would like to have an answer by the hon. Minister.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I share the concern of the hon. Members of this House. The problem of refugees is very big. Looking to the magnitude of the problem, if they do not feel satisfied, I think they are right to a certain extent. But may I ask them whether there is any

other country in the world which has witnessed such kind of influx as we have seen in India ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : His party is responsible for that.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : That being so, I feel that it is rather easier to criticise than to put things into practice. I think that Members and leaders of the Opposition parties are equally responsible and they owe as much duty to the country as we on this side of the House and in Government. We hope that they will cooperate with us in tackling this problem. This problem is a gigantic one and needs the whole hearted cooperation of all of us.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I asked the Tripura Government to take our help but they refused. They have got a committee ; in that none of our MLAs or MPs was included. What type of co-operation does he want.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Co-operation may be given in many ways.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : To raise the morale of the people, there can be co-operation ; it is no use going on crying in a vein that demoralises people. Therefore, I said that as leaders of the Opposition parties, they have certain responsibilities to the nation and should not utter certain words which do not behave them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Minister has asked for our co-operation. Let him say categorically, one, two, three, four, five, six what co-operation they want and what we have denied to them.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : That we can give I think he knows that .. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is casting aspersions on Opposition leaders by saying that we are not co-operating in looking after the refugees. Let him say here and now specifically what co-operation he wants from us.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Shri Samar Guha quoted certain figures which, I think, are not correct. We receive figures from the State Government every day. These are based on daily reports. Therefore, when I give the figures, I think they are the correct ones and should be relied upon.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : What is the latest figure ?

SHRI BALGOVID VERMA : Upto the 14th of this month, in West Bengal, the number is 43,90,101...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Has he seen the statement of the Health Minister, Shri Manaluddin and the Chief Minister that 44.5 lakhs have come.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These are the figures supplied by the State Government ; they are not our figures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then ask them why they issued that statement to the press.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The present figures are : West Bengal 43,90,101, Assam, 1,87,609, Meghalaya 2,54,024, Tripura, 9,55,264, Bihar, 4,857, Total : 57,91,855. These are the official figures which should be relied upon and no credence should be given to newspaper reports because sometimes they publish such figures which have got no basis at all.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Are these registered figures ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These are figures supplied by the State Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On the basis of the estimate, Government will provide for expenditure and other things. Many people, without getting shelter in government camps, have taken shelter in the houses of benevolent people and relatives or others. These figures have not been taken into account.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These are the figures registered with the Government and they include those who are inside and outside the camps as well.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : How many are actually registered and how many are residing outside government camps? That figure you must supply to us.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The figure inside camps is 36,58,037 and outside camps is 21,33,818. The total is 57,91,855.

He said that the figures were underestimated and that some persons have not been registered. There may be some persons who have not been registered. It is a long border of 135 miles, an open border, and people are crossing everywhere. When lakhs of refugees are crossing the border every day, it is humanly impossible to register each and everybody.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Why? Nobody wants to evade registration.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There has been a charge that we did not stop the butchering of people in Bangla Desh, How can we interfere with what a foreign Government is doing in its soil? We did all that we could. We have been trying to mobilise public opinion. We have been sending people abroad and doing whatever lies in our power to see that the Government of Pakistan comes to its senses.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then, why did you say that within six months they will return ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Why do you feel agitated ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Perhaps you have gone to the border only once or twice. You will feel agitated if you see the conditions. Whenever we get an opportunity, we go there and see the people.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We feel that it is a reasonable time, that during this time the conscience of the world community will be aroused and that they will come to their senses. We feel that the world community will exercise pressure on the Government of Pakistan so that a political settlement will be arrived at and people will be able to return safely, honourably and with full satisfaction to their homeland.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why a political settlement? Yesterday the Prime Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that we will not impose any political settlement on Bangla Desh. This is stabbing the Bangla Desh revolution in the back. Let them go back and be killed, but do not talk of a political settlement. The only political solution is the withdrawal of the Pakistan army. You have started salesmanship of Yahya Khan.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We believe that six months is a reasonable period within which conditions will become normal. We assure the House that we are not going to feed the refugees for good, and as the Prime Minister has said a number of times, we reserve the right to take appropriate action at the appropriate time. Therefore, I think hon. Members should have no doubt in their minds.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : If the world conscience has not been moved during the last three months, how will it be moved now?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Shri Guha referred to rations. The rations are distributed by the State Governments. We give advance to the State Government and the State Government is entirely responsible for making these arrangements. Two or three days back the hon. Member brought to my notice certain deficiencies in this matter and I have communicated them to the State Government and asked them to adhere strictly to the instructions conveyed from this place and that there should be no shortage in prescribed rations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Where will they get fuel, salt and oil? That question has not been answered.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : They are supplied 400 gms. of rice and 300 gms. of vegetable and 100 gms. of dal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is misleading the House.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I am not misleading the House. This is what the Government of India has asked the State Governments to give and the Government is

paying for. Over and above these things they are also getting kerosene oil, edible oil and salt.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Either the Minister is wrong or I am wrong. For four or five days I have been visiting the camps in Bongaon and Bashirhat areas. It is my personal experience that they are given 400 gms. of rice, 100 gms. of dal and four pieces of onion and potatoes. Nothing else is given.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I have said several times that it is the responsibility of the State Government. We give money to them to supply all these things. We shall bring to the notice of the State Government what the hon. Member has said here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. We asked a specific question: what will the refugee actually get out of one rupee?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. He wants this information. I cannot compel the Minister to give the answer he wants.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Mr. Samar Guha referred to the management of the camps, especially the community kitchen. So far as the community kitchens are concerned they should be entrusted to the refugees themselves. The refugees are being employed as far as possible in relief work either on a voluntary basis or on daily remuneration basis. Wherever it is possible they are associated with the cooking of meals but most of them like to have their dry rations and cook themselves. We do not want to injure their feelings. They were part of India sometime back and in the countryside there are still people who do not want to take cooked meals. If they do not take cooked meals we cannot force them. So they take their dry rations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They want some fuel. Without fuel how can they cook?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I visited one camp in Bongaon area. It was on the 6th and the 7th. I can mention particularly the brickfield camp where I found that fuel was distributed to the refugees.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Only where there is a community kitchen some fuel is given but where there are no community kitchens no fuel or salt or oil is given.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The hon. Member has brought it to my notice, and I will see to it.

Then, he pointed out one thing regarding international help, and he said that most of the help was coming in kind. If they send any help in kind, how can we refuse it ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I said kind ; not in cash.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : They are giving us in kind. Some cash is also coming. If you like, I can give the figures for what we have received so far. We have received international help to the tune of Rs. 30 crores. Out of this Rs. 30 crores, near about Rs. 1 crore is in cash ; that is, Rs. 92,83,629. This is cash. Various international organizations have given it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about parliamentary delegation and the council.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Shri Samar Guha's question was not answered ; it was about the people who are living outside the camps.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One Member has spoken for half-an-hour. Do not intervene, because already, the Minister has enough questions to answer.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : It is a very important question. Very many people are living outside the camps. What about them ? What is the answer ? Lakhs of people are staying outside the camps. They are not getting any ration.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : On this thing, I really share the concern the hon. Members. We are also very particular about it ; we are considering the issue, and we hope to extend this facility to all those who are staying with their relations as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has asked about the parliamentary delegation. Have you got anything to say ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : So far as the parliamentary delegation is concerned, we are not averse to it. We will consider it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : About the council ? He wanted our co-operation. We offer our co-operation. But there should be some machinery for having mutual co-operation, and that co-operation can be had if a council is formed, with a few Members, and the Minister as the Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will answer the questions raised by Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI P. K. DEO : My questions are also there.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Mr. Deo has asked two or three things. One was about the return of the refugees. He asked what is the solution for the refugee problem. I think we are alive to our duties. Do not think that we are not alive to our duties. When we have taken this responsibility on ourselves, we know how it should be done. I may tell you that we are seeing how the international community heeds to our proposal, and if nothing is coming forward, we will see to it as to how we can do it and what we can do. Once we are committed to democracy and other ideals, we will see that these ideals are kept high.

Then about the question whether the refugees will go back : not for a moment we should think that they will become what one may call a permanent burden to us. They will go back. There is no doubt about it. We have got faith in our people ; we have got faith in our Government, and we know we will be able to do it. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already, 55 minutes have been taken. I request you to complete in five minutes. Otherwise, you had better examine all the questions and lay the answers on the Table of the House.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Then, the hon. Member wanted screening of the refugees. I may tell the House that the Government of India has given instructions to the State Government that every refugee who enters our country should

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

be properly screened, and steps are being taken.

Regarding the Meghalaya report, I have written to the Meghalaya Government. We have not received their reply yet. As soon as we receive it, we will take action.

Shri Vajpayee asked why we did not assess the possibility of this huge influx. I think nobody can know the future. We did not know that it will go to this extent. We expected only about 3 million. But conditions inside Bangla Desh are not congenial and so they are coming into India. There is no alternative but to accommodate them.

Some reports have appeared in the press and some members also have some misgivings about the number of camps we are going to setup and the number of refugees we are going to accommodate. The other day I said, we are going to set up 50 large size camps to accommodate as many as 25 lakhs refugees. That holds good, I also said, in West Bengal and Tripura, there are certain portions where the pressure of refugees is very high. To relieve that pressure, we are opening large size camps inside West Bengal and Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Bihar, M.P., Orissa and U.P. (Interruption) I will give you the correct figures of the camps we are going to set up ; In Tripura, we are setting up 10 camps to accommodate 5 lakhs of refugees ; in Assam, 2 camps

and 1 lakh refugees ; in Meghalaya 2 camps and 1 lakh refugees ; in West Bengal 20 camps and 10 lakhs of refugees ; in Mana and Raipur, 4 camps and 2 lakhs of refugees ; in Bihar 5 camps and 2½ lakhs of refugees ; in Orissa 2 camps and 1 lakh refugees.

SHRI P. K. DEO : When the Orissa Government has not agreed, how can you do it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister give his figures.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : UP (Allahabad) 2 camps with 1 lakh people , Madhya Pradesh (Bilaspur) 3 camps with 1,50,000 people. The total comes to 50 camps with 25 lakhs of people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will examine all the points which have been raised by hon. Members and for those points on which he has not given any reply he will prepare a statement and lay it on the Table of the House. We will now adjourn.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 17, 1971 (Jyaishta 27, 1893 (Saka).