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Thursday, April 15, 1976
Chaitra 26, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 25, Thursday, April 15, 1976/Chaitra 26, 1898 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 15, 1976/Chaitra 28, 1898, (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Joint Shipping Venture Offer by Kuwait

*501, SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint Shipping venture has been offered by Kuwait; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I find no logic in the answer. My question is based on a news published in the Business Standard of Calcutta on February 15, 1976 in which it is mentioned that a team was sent to Kuwait in January last; it submitted its report also and it was stated that Kuwait was keen to establish a joint shipping company on the model of the Indo-Iranian Shipping Company. In the context of this may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: There were some tentative discussions held between the Shipping Corporation of India and the Kuwait Foreign Trade

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Contracting and Investing Company for financing and management arrangements for the purchase and charter of ships but the arrangements did not come through and Kuwait has withdrawn the offer.

Indians killed near Beirut

*502 SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians were recently killed by right wing Falangists in the wave of retaliatory killings at Kfarchima near Beirut; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Three Indian nationals (S/Shri Hakim Singh, Gurdev Singh and Iqbal Singh) were killed in a factory in Beirut on March 19, 1976. Though some press reports indicate that they were killed by Christian Falangist elements, the facts regarding this are uncertain. It is likely that they were caught-up in the bitter reprisals and retaliation and were killed in the cross-fire or by accident.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether any investigation into this matter has been made and if so what is the body which went into it?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: We tried to find out facts. But it is difficult to find out actual facts in such a situation and therefore I have said in my answer that most probably they were caught

up in the cross fire and killed or it might be due to accident.

बी हरी सिंह: बेरत मे आपसी मारधार के बहुत दिनों से बाकात हो रहे थे। क्या भारी महोदय के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना है कि कितने भारतीय उन में मारे गए हैं? इस बाके से पहले क्या यह भी सही है कि बेरत मे हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिकों के खिलाफ वहां के जो मुक्तिसिफ संगठन हैं वे प्रोप्रेयंड कर रहे थे कि उनको गोली का शिकार बनाया जाए?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: There is no such information at our disposal, that there is a deliberate move against Indians. The only information we have is that in October last another Indian was killed; his name was Fida Hussain. On March 19, three were killed in a factory.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Were any efforts made to find out the relatives of the people that were killed. Has any protest been made to that government.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The situation is such that there is no point in making protests. But we have certainly informed the next of kin of those who have been killed.

Organising Agricultural Labour

*504. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plan to organise trade unions of agricultural labourers as part of the 20-point economic programme; and

(b) whether Government propose assisting financially the promotional activity?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the decisions taken by the Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour, the National

Labour Institute has organised eight rural labour camps in distant villages of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala. The objective of the programme is to raise the level of consciousness of rural labour so that they can organise themselves for reaping the benefits under various Government schemes, to make them aware of their rights and facilities and most importantly to make them aware of the need to organise themselves by identifying the social and cultural barriers that stand in the way of their unification. Government, however, have no special plans or programmes for organising trade unions of agricultural labourers.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know from the hon. Minister about the financial assistance being given for the organisation of trade unions for the purpose or the organisation of trade unions of agricultural labourers themselves. Is there any ideological or any other barrier existing with the Government for organisation of agricultural labourers into trade unions or job unions? Is there any objection in this regard?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Government would welcome the trade union leaders like Mr. Stephen or Mr. Salve to organise agricultural labour. But the Government is not undertaking. But the Government is not undertaking as an economic organisation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In view of the fact that the Government has been averse to the organisation or unionisation of agricultural or rural labourers is the Minister aware of the fact that the efforts to organise labour contract co-operatives for agriculture and rural labour in the last 14 decades have been sabotaged by the private number contractors and State contractors in the States and the labour co-operative movement is in its lowest form now. What does the Labour Ministry intend to do to revive agriculture and rural labour?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The effort of the Ministry of Labour is in terms of training leadership among agricultural labour for the purpose of organising themselves. But the Government shall not undertake organisation of trade unions. It is for the trade unions to undertake.

With regard to the co-operative society which the hon. member mentioned, I can only recall to my mind, at one point of time there had been Field Labour Societies for Agricultural Labour but they also led into insignificance in many parts of the country because of want of interest by the labour leaders themselves.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Agricultural labourers are getting the lowest wages in our country. In West Bengal the average income of agricultural labour is 37 paise per day. They get 150 to 170 days work in a year. I would like to know what concrete steps Government proposes to take to ensure minimum wage.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There is another question on the subject in the list which relates to West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about enforcing of minimum wages. Is it not a State matter? I think it is for the State Government to do this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to the general question of minimum wages for the agricultural labour . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You can mention about the implementation of the minimum wage.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: That is what I wanted to say. With regard to the fixation of minimum wages, revision of minimum wages and implementation of minimum wages, in the labour Ministers' Conference twice we discussed this matter

with the result that in several States the minimum wages have been revised; and in pursuance of the decision, a number of officers have been entrusted with the task of implementation of this, and this essentially falls within the State jurisdiction.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In our country, the most unorganised sector is the agricultural landless labour class. But wages for these labourers have not been properly fixed and exploitation of this class is increasing manifold. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry to see that these unorganised landless agricultural labourers are not exploited by the landlords in the country. What steps have been taken in this regard and whether any instructions have been issued to the State Governments?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I had already submitted about the work that is being done by the National Labour Institute. Sir, you were pleased to open one of the training camps and you were pleased to address the workers in the camp. Apart from this, we are also giving advice to some of the field organisations and some literature, if possible, and also if anybody is holding training camp on his own, we are also trying to send some personnel to such camp, apart from holding classes of our own. Therefore, this is the help which the Labour Ministry can give. Apart from this with great respect I would submit that it is impossible for the Labour Ministry to organise trade unions in the agricultural sector as Government organisation.

मेरी कल्पना विषय 'भजदूर' : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि सरकार की कोई नियत नहीं है कि अपनी ओर से खेत भजदूर का संगठन बनावें। लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अखिल भारतीय खेत भजदूर यूनियन, जो बरसों से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में व्याप्त है और काम कर रही है, जैसे संगठन को माल्यता देकर, उसके जरिये खेत भजदूरों की समस्या को

तत्त्व करने के लिये आप कार्य बही करने का रहे हैं या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you recognising these trade unions?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as the trade union activities are concerned, under the provisions of the Trade Union Act the agricultural labour can be organised and can be registered as trade union organisation. There is no difficulty at all. It is said that nearly 48 million of Indian population are agricultural labour. Out of this about three million or 3.07 million are organised under the various trade union organisations and it is very amorphous state of affairs as far as the agricultural labour organisations are concerned. In certain States, they are very well-organised and in some States there is not even the formation of such unions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he is himself aware that the Indian National Congress and the INTUC have tried to organise the rural labour in the country for the last one year? The National Women Workers' Federation is also organising rural labour in the country. Whether the Minister is aware that in trying to organise the rural labour for implementing the major five points of the 20-point programme, the implementing machinery at the State level has to be strengthened so that the problems regarding fixation of minimum wages, abolition of bonded-labour, moratorium, rural debt and all these things can be fully and effectively solved at the State level? Therefore, may I know whether the State Governments have drawn the attention of the Union Labour Ministry that the implementing machinery for agricultural labour has to be strengthened and if so, what measures the Union Labour Ministry has taken in this regard to strengthen the implementing machinery at State level?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am fully aware of the fact that under the distinguished leadership of Shri Bhagvati, the President of INTUC, the agricultural labour and what they call the rural poor are being organised in several States. In certain States they have taken some forward steps and the organisation has come to assume a certain importance. About the number of personnel to be appointed for implementation of the minimum wages, this question had been discussed in the Labour Ministers' conference more than twice. Several steps have been taken by various State Governments. In fact, the Central Government had drawn the attention of the State ministers to this question. I myself have written to the State Labour Ministers with regard to this subject.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is true that you cannot organise trade unions as government organisation. But why can't you assist in the formation of cooperatives of agricultural labour so that financial assistance under the Cooperatives Act itself can be given? The main hurdle there is lack of work. Most of the governmental agencies, whether they are railways, public sector organisations or any other institutions, give work to the private contractors and not to these cooperatives. Will you arrange for proper coordination so that the landless workers' cooperatives in rural areas can get work by forming cooperatives?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I will examine this aspect.

Pak Security Pact with France

*506. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report published in a local Daily regarding 'Pak Security Pact with France'; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of France has, however, denied the existence of any security pact with Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: This news was announced by BBC and reported in the Indian newspapers. I do not think there is any smoke without fire. May I know whether the minister is going to have detailed investigation about it because most of these agreements are secret?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Our Embassy in Paris contacted the French Government and they have denied categorically the existence of any such agreement.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: May I know whether the agreement about cooperation among the Gulf States, Islamabad and France about supply of arms and materials also forms part of the secret pact or it is a separate one? Has any information given by the French Government to us about it?

MR. SPEAKER: He says there is no secret pact.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: We are not aware of any defence or security pact between Pakistan and France. But certainly France supplies sophisticated arms to Pakistan. That is true.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: May I know whether the Pakistan Government has come to an agreement with France about supply of sophisticated aircraft recently?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I have already said that France supplies sophisticated arms to Pakistan.

Symposium on News Pool decided upon at Lima Conference

*507. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last Non-aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in Lima developed the idea further for News Pool and named Tunisia as the co-ordinator for organising the symposium at Tunis and scheduled a larger meeting of the Non-aligned Nations in New Delhi this year;

(b) whether the representatives of the existing news agencies in the non-aligned nations are expected to participate in the New Delhi meeting; and

(c) whether non-aligned blocks in U.N. General Assembly is numerically larger than the combined number of two Blocs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise since the non-aligned countries do not consider themselves as a bloc.

श्री राजदेव सिंह: नान एलाइंड कंट्रीज के फारेन मनिस्टर्ज की एक काफरेस लीमा में हुई थी। उस में यह आइडिया डेवलप हुआ कि नान-एलाइंड कंट्रीज का ए.ए.न्यूज पूल बनाया जाये। यह भी तय हुआ कि ट्यूनिस में एक प्रैपरेटरी कांफरेंस बलाई जाये, और बड़ी कांफरेंस दिल्ली में होगी। जहाँ इस आइडिया को फाइनल शेप दी जायेगी। इसी महीने में, या शायद पिछले महीने के आदिर में, इस सम्बन्ध में ट्यूनिस में एक सिम्पंजियम हुआ। हमारे देश का इनीशन भी उस में शामिल हुआ। प्रश्नान मंत्री के स्पेशल रिप्रेन्टेटिव, श्री यूनस, भी उस में शामिल हुए।

श्री राजदेव शिंह : माननीय सदस्य जबाबा विवरण न दें। वह सवाल पूछें।

श्री राजदेव शिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन्यूनिस में एक सिंगल न्यूज बीडिया बनाने के बारे में कोई नियम बुझा था या या नहीं और दिल्ली में नान-एलाइन कंट्रीज की जो बड़ी कांफरेंस होने जा रही है, उस का क्या शीर्षाभ बना है।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: A decision was taken at Lima itself. Now, it has to be given a shape and for giving shape it was decided to hold the next meeting in Delhi. This Conference is going to be held in the beginning of July and it will be at the Ministerial level. At Tunis, it was only a symposium.

श्री राजदेव शिंह : मेरे प्रश्न का भाग (सी) इस प्रकार है :

Whether non-aligned blocks in UN General Assembly is numerically larger than the combined number of two Blocks?

उस के जवाब में कहा गया है :

The question does not arise since the non-aligned countries do not consider themselves as a bloc.

यह एक तथ्य है कि नान-एलाइन कंट्रीज कुछ ज्ञानकांश में बढ़े हुए हैं। उदाहरण के लिए अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज का एक अलग ज्ञान बना हुआ है एशिया में भी एक कांफरेंस होने जा रही है। इन सब को मिला कर नान-एलाइन कंट्रीज का ज्ञान बनता है। मिनिस्टर साहब इस के बिपर कर सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि पावर ज्ञान और ज्ञान अलग अलग हैं।

श्री राजदेव शिंह : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें। मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि ज्ञान नहीं है और माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि ज्ञान है।

श्री राजदेव शिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही न्यूज पावर ज्ञान और ज्ञानकांश में कर्के समझते हैं या नहीं।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: A bloc has certain international connotations. In that sense, the non-aligned countries have not formed any bloc.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has said that the meeting at Ministerial level is proposed to be held in early July this year. Since this meeting is to be held in Delhi, may I know whether Government of India took any initiative at Lima itself with regard to the idea of news pool for the non-aligned countries? If so, could he give us some idea of that proposal?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: A consensus was arrived at Lima itself regarding organising this Pool. We have been asked to host this Conference. Discussions are going on and we have also prepared a Draft Agenda and a Draft Constitution for such a pool. These have been circulated to all non-aligned countries. We are awaiting their response.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers

*508. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the agricultural labourers are not aware of their wage increase;

(b) whether Government are aware that agricultural labourers in West Bengal get 37 paise only; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to implement the minimum wages for agricultural labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to a Press Report relating to a survey covering some

519 agricultural labourers in 3 districts of West Bengal carried out by the State Labour Department, many of the labourers interviewed expressed unawareness of the statutory minimum wages. Their earnings averaged over a year were also reported to be low.

(c) The State Government have recently created 388 posts of inspectors at block level and 30 posts of Assistant Labour Commissioners for effective implementation of the notified wage rates.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The Prime Minister has said lately that she has not much confidence in the statistics and particularly our statistics. But may I know whether Government can give us any figures regarding the daily earnings of agricultural labourers in West Bengal which appear to be 37 paise per day according to a Government or quasi-Government calculations? Do Government have any figures in this regard and if so, what are they? How does the Government propose to tackle the question of these agricultural wage-earner families whose earnings, according to the National Sample Survey recently available, were not more than Rs 20 per head per month in 1970-71? It may have come down, from all that we know. What exactly is the position, if Government knows it?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Government of West Bengal published a survey called "Labour in West Bengal 1975". One of the chapters in this survey, chapter XVII, was on "Agricultural Workers". The survey was conducted in Burdwan, Bankura and West Dinsapur; and a summary of the survey has been included in this chapter. It is said here:

-- "that an average agricultural worker in West Bengal has got 3-4 dependants to support, cannot work for more than 150 to 170 days in a

year, and his earnings distributed among the members of his family over a period of one year amount to a mere 37 paise per day."

It should not be mistaken as the wage of the agricultural labourer. The income that is earned for 150 days or so, when it is distributed among 4 adults, comes to 37 paise, according to the survey report. The minimum wage rates now prevailing in West Bengal are: Rs. 6.63 per adult worker per day, and Rs. 4.75 per day per child. For effective enforcement, as I had said, of the minimum rates of wages, an all-embracing implementation machinery has been constituted upto the block level; there will be one minimum wage inspector for each block and an Assistant Labour Commissioner for each division in West Bengal for the enforcement of the minimum wages notification.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The Minister's statement reveals a most abysmal and a most scandalous state of affairs, which has got to be put an end to, as soon as it is possible. May I know if the Government realizes—whether in the Centre or in the States, I am not concerned at the moment, because they are hand in glove together; they have to be, in a country like ours—and proposes to do something about exercising a genuine political will, the absence of which was remarked upon even in the report of the Economic Survey; and whether Government goes on relying upon the apparatus of the bureaucracy which, obviously, is not performing its job, and whether any attempts are being made to mobilize the political workers of a persuasion which is adaptable to the purpose of the administration at this present moment? Are the Government trying to do something by mobilizing the support of the people in putting into effect the so-called proposals about land reforms and all the allied businesses which have got to be done, if the agricultural labour is to have anything like a human prospect of life?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I submitted already, 335 inspectors have been appointed; and 30 Assistant Labour Commissioners have also been appointed, for the purpose of implementation. I may also add that one of the observations made by this survey is:

"The negligible influence of prominent trade union organisations in the field of agriculture can be borne out by the fact that the total figure...."

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member has come.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Even the Karnataka Government has increased the minimum wage by 30 per cent. Many workers, including women, adults and children, do not know this enhancement; and discrimination is made in giving the minimum wages. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the effective steps taken to implement this policy in regard to minimum wages? Even in regard to the nature of work e.g., digging, ploughing or cattle grazing, it is seen that discrimination is made. What action has been taken?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This relates to the Karnataka Government. All the State Governments are taking very effective steps.

MR. SPEAKER: You can draw the attention of the Government to this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister said that this 37 paise per head is the outcome of having divided up the wage which the agricultural labour gets over four or five dependents, and divided by four or five it probably comes to 7 paise. So, multiplied by four or five, 37 paise comes to what? It comes to less than Rs. 2 in any case, whereas the enhanced wages in West Bengal notified under the Minimum Wages Act is Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 8.50 per day. When it is divided by four or five, it comes to more than

Rs. 1.25. So, I want to know whether the Central Government is trying to give some guidelines, or instructions or directives to the State Governments that the notified rates should at least be made known on a mass scale through out the districts and villages by some suitable means of propaganda so that everybody in every nook and corner gets to know it. It is no use publishing it in the Gazette. Secondly, may I know whether some type of implementation committees will be organised, at least at district levels, to see that the notified rates are actually implemented, or are you going to set up the inspectorate and leave it at that?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: These two aspects mentioned by the hon. Member will be brought to the notice of the State Government for proper implementation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister for his own convenience referred to a report by the West Bengal Government. Whenever any question is put to him, to avoid answering it he very cleverly asks the Members to address the State Governments to know what steps they are taking. Not only the minimum wage itself is low, but it is also a fact that even the minimum wages which have been fixed are not enforced, but the vested interests connected with the ruling party....

MR. SPEAKER: No insinuation in a question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are now seeing the phenomenon of the agricultural labourers going up while the number of cultivators is coming down. On the one hand, they are not being given the minimum wage that is fixed by the Government itself and, on the other, their number is going up. This shows that Government is not very serious about enforcing it. Not only that, even when cases are lodged with the police,

they are not proceeded with because the police is in collusion with the cultivators.

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Shri Reddy is avoiding to answer to this question in the same way as the State Labour Minister is doing in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can throw light on what he has said. One is that the number of agricultural labourers has gone up. Another is that there are vested interests in the Government.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The statement made by the hon. Member is only an expression of opinion, and there is no question involved in what he has expressed. Nevertheless, obeying your command, I may say that the agricultural workers, who constituted 15.3 per cent of the total workers in West Bengal, rose to 25.7 per cent, according to the 1971 census. Somehow, marginal farmers have also become agricultural workers. Therefore, whatever steps have to be taken by the State Governments, certainly the views given by Shri Indrajit Gupta would be examined and we will discuss them with the State Governments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: See his attitude.

MR. SPEAKER: You follow his advice also.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: So far as Mr. Bhattacharyya is concerned, according to reports there are 12 trade union organisations each consisting of only 1,000 members. So instead of wasting his time over this question, I would advise him to engage himself in organising them. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to

state whether it is a fact that there is an increase of 2.5 per cent in agricultural labourers out of the marginal and small farmers who give up cultivation every year on account of their uneconomic holdings and, if so, what is Government going to do to meet the situation?

Secondly, the Minister has stated that the earnings of agricultural labour have been on the low side and that for half the period they are idle during the year. Is it a fact that farmers cannot afford to pay the minimum wages fixed by the Government on account of the slump in the prices of agricultural products, and is Government preparing any scheme to subsidise the farmers to enable them to give the minimum wages?

MR. SPEAKER: You can bear his suggestion in mind.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This is a very wide subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Measures by Delhi Administration for Family Planning

*509. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has made it compulsory for every teacher to bring five cases for sterilisation before getting his or her salary for the month of March, 1976; and

(b) whether teachers failing to bring five cases for sterilisation will not be given annual increment and will not be given promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) & (b). While efforts have been made to involve teachers in the national family planning programme, it is not true that the Delhi Administration have made

it compulsory for every teachers to bring five cases for sterilization before getting his/her salary for the month of March, 1976 or before earning his/her increment or promotion. No teacher has been denied salary increment or promotion in this connection.

DR. RANEN SEN: Off and on for the last few days newspaper reports have been coming in to the effect that there is a Government circular asking the teachers to get five people for sterilisation or else their increment will be stopped and all that. Reports, which perturb us, have also appeared in the newspapers that certain agencies which have nothing to do with this, with either the Delhi Administration or the Health Ministry or any other Ministry, are participating in this campaign among the teachers, doctors and nurses, as a result of which various letters have appeared in the newspapers expressing anxiety over this matter. May I know whether it is a fact that such a circular has been issued by the Delhi Administration asking the teachers? I want a categorical answer.

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: An appeal was made to the teachers to make a success of the family planning campaign and to approach the families of the school children, their friends and relative and the people under their influence to make this family planning a success, but no compulsion was there to bring five cases or more.

DR. RANEN SEN: Mr. Speaker, I draw your attention to the question that I have asked. I had categorically asked whether there is a circular. He refuses to answer that question.

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: There was an appeal by the Directorate of Education of the Delhi Administration, under the Family Planning campaign, to the teachers. There is a letter issued by the Delhi Administration in the shape of an appeal, but there was no compulsion on the teachers for bringing five cases.

MR. SPEAKER: He says it was an appeal and not a compulsion.

DR. RANEN SEN: This was also reported in the newspapers and even the names of one or two persons were mentioned—one Mr. Teitlor and one Miss Rexona Singh and others—are making propaganda and as a result of this propaganda, there is panic in the city. It is known to the Minister that the Muslim population is against compulsory sterilisation or family planning. A section of the Hindu community is also raising this question. So, may I know from the Minister whether, in view of the fear created by such an appeal, the Government will give a clear direction to the administration of the State Government as to its policy in regard to family planning?

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: Family planning is a subject of the State Government and usually the Central Government does not interfere in the measures taken by the State Governments in regard to their subjects.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the Minister whether any appeal in the form of a circular or otherwise has been made to other Government employees apart from teachers? And was this appeal that was made to the teachers on the basis that the teachers who will act as procurers of sterilisation cases will get procurement money, as in some other cases?

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: An appeal to all those who can co-operate in this campaign of family planning was made by the Delhi Administration and a press note was also issued and published in the papers—and, Hon. Members might have read that press report.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANT-HAMMA: The question was specifically about the Delhi Administration

asking the teachers to compulsorily get cases. It is a fact that many teachers have expressed the fear that salary will not be paid to them unless they bring four or five cases for compulsory sterilisation. Will the Minister enquire into it, because it is a fact that it has been said by the teachers that such and such a circular was sent to them that they will not be paid unless they bring such cases. So will he kindly make a further enquiry into the matter to get a real picture of it and in, case the circular exists, will he see that this fear is removed?

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: If any such case is brought to my notice, I will look into it.

MR. SPEAKER He says he will look into it.

श्री रामचंद्राराजास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या श्राज के अधिकार में छपी यह खबर सच है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह तय किया है कि जिन मातामों को तीन से अधिक बच्चे होंगे यानी जीवा भी होगा उनसे अतिरिक्त कर वसूला जायेगा और क्या यह बात भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है कि जिनको दो से अधिक बच्चे होंगे उनका राशन बढ़ कर दिया जायेगा, उन्हें राशन कार्ड नहीं दिया जायेगा? अगर यह बातें सही हैं तो आपकी प्रतिक्रिया यानी सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है।

चौधरी राम सेवक: इसके बारे में एक सर्कुलर जरूर निकाला गया कि जिनके दो बच्चे हैं उनकों तो को मेडिकल हेल्प दी जायेगी लेकिन जिनके दो से ज्यादा बच्चे हैं उनको सरकार को भोपी डी में पांच रुपये और इनडोर में चाल रुपये मेडिकल हेल्प के लिये देने पड़ेंगे। ऐसा सर्कुलर तो है लेकिन जैवा माननीय सदस्य में कहा वह बात नहीं है।

Sea Zone Pact with Sri Lanka

*511. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sea Zone Pact with Sri Lanka has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) An Agreement on the maritime boundary between India and Sri Lanka was signed in New Delhi on the 23rd March, 1976.

(b) The Agreement delimited the maritime boundary between India and Sri Lanka in the Gulf of Manaar and the Bay of Bengal on the basis of the principle of median line. The Agreement was accompanied by an exchange of Letters prescribing a phase-out period of three years for fishing by Sri Lanka in the Wadge Bank after the establishment of exclusive economic zone by India.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Since the details have not been given, I would like to know what is the area from the coast which could be considered as Indian territory for fishing or oil exploration.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The details of the Agreement were laid on the Table of the House on March 24, 1976.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What are the details? He can indicate.

MR. SPEAKER: The details have already been laid on the Table of the House.

Next Question.

Micro-Wave System between Bombay and Delhi

*512. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether micro-wave transmission system is being installed between Bombay and Delhi; and

(b) if so, how far the work has proceeded and when will it be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The link between Delhi and Bombay will inter-connect Jaipur, Kota, Indore, Dhulia and Thana enroute. Jaipur-Kota-Indore-Dhulia Section has already been completed and the remaining portion of the link in Dhulia-Thana-Bombay and Delhi-Jaipur Sections is expected to be completed by December, 76.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I would like to know whether this new micro-wave link is in addition to or in substitution of the existing line.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: In addition to the existing line.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I would like to know whether the change-over to the micro-wave line, when dialling is done, would be automatic.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: An effort is being made to change over to automatic system between Bombay and Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta and some other routes.

Cash Guarantee realised by SCI

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*514. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:**

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India Limited realised a

cash guarantee from the Direct Cadets appointed for apprenticeship training on board ships;

(b) if so, the total amount of the guarantee realised and the period for which it is taken; and

(c) whether the Corporation pays any interest to cadets on the cash guarantee taken from these Cadets at the same rates as are paid by the Nationalised Banks on the fixed deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Shipping Corporation of India obtains a cash guarantee of Rs. 2,500/- from each direct entry cadet appointed for apprenticeship training on board its ships.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 9,32,500 has been realised by way of cash guarantee from 373 direct entry cadets since October, 1972, when the scheme was introduced. The deposit is refundable without interest after 5 years service after the cadet obtains his Second Mate MOT certificate.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: A deposit amount of Rs 500 is paid by a person for purchase of a scooter, and interest is payable on that. The DDA also pays interest on the initial deposit of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 8,000 made for allotment of houses. In this particular case, as far as the trainees are concerned, the training period is three years and the service period is five years, which come to a total of eight years. For eight years, when the money is in deposit, why should the Government not pay interest when in all other cases interest is payable?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Firstly, the Shipping Corporation spends something like Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 on giving training to a cadet, and

interest on Rs. 25.00 would be very negligible compared to that. Secondly, our information is that most deposits in educational or training institutions, where they are refundable, carry no interest.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Is there any guarantee that, after the training period is over, the trainee will be given an appointment, and if not, may I know whether, in certain cases at least where the period is extended even beyond eight years, Government is going to pay interest or not?

SHRI H M TRIVEDI: Firstly, when the training is complete, he is assured of a job on the Shipping Corporation vessel or any other Indian vessel.

SHRI D K. PANDA: In certain cases they are not being appointed because they are being offered very low salary and therefore, they are going outside. They should be paid a reasonable salary when the job is offered to them after the completion of the training period.

SHRI H M TRIVEDI: The emoluments of Deck officers on the Indian flag ships are determined by bilateral negotiations between the Maritime Union of India and the Indian National Ship Owners Association.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In spite of the bilateral negotiations, the fact remains that the emoluments of the corresponding categories of merchant marine officers are much lower on Indian ships than on foreign ships. I would like to know, whether after this period of training, there is any scheme to ensure that these trained officers will continue to serve on Indian ships whether it be Shipping Corporation or any other Indian line, rather than be lured away by the prospect of higher emoluments by foreign shipping lines. I think, the Minister knows well that

the Indian Merchant Marine is suffering of acute shortage of officers precisely because they have been drained away to other shipping lines.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Factually, it is true that trained officers are being attracted to foreign flag vessels by higher emoluments. It is for this reason that only about four months back, the Maritime Union of India negotiated with the ship owners a higher level of wages for Indian officers.

खानों से संबंधित अनिर्ण्यत मामले और अपीले

* 515 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या इस्पैट और खान अंशी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खानों से सम्बन्धित कितने मामले और अपीले पुनर्विचार किये जाने के लिये केन्द्रीय मरकार के पास पड़ी हुई हैं, और

(ख) इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHADEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) Special steps have already been enforced for some time so as to expedite disposal of revision petitions under the Mineral Concession Rules 1960. The number of such petitions pending on 1-4-75 was 1318/885 new cases were instituted during the year 1975-76. Due to disposal during the year having increased to 1328, the number of total pending cases as on 1-4-76 has already reduced sharply to 875.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मिनरल कन्सेशन रूल्ज, 1960 के अन्तर्गत 1328 कैसेज पैनिंग थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये कितने सालों से रैनिंग थे, इन में दस माल पुराने कितने कैसेज थे, 5 साल पुराने कितने थे और तीन साल पुराने कितने कैसेज थे :

इत्यत और जाव मंडी (बी अन्नबीत यादव) : यह सचया बतलाना इस बक्त सम्भव नहीं है, किर भा माननीय सदस्य यदि चाहेंगे तो बाद मे दे दूँगा । लेकिन एक बात मैं निवेदन कर दूँ इस बात का शयास हो रहा है कि इन कैसेज को जल्द से जल्द निबटाया जाय । आप ने हमारी किसी देखी होगी, पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल दुगने कैसेज का डिस्पोजल हुआ है । इस बात की हिंदायत दी गई है कि इन तमाम कैसेज को जल्द से जल्द डिस्पोजल किया जाय । कठिनाई यह है कि राज्य सरकारों से कमेंट्स मागनी पड़ती है, उस के बाद पार्टीज से भी समीक्षा मागनी पड़ती है इस मे काफी देर लग जाती है । इस के लिये भी हम रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं, रूज आफ प्रोसिजर को सिल्लीकाई किया जा रहा है ताकि डिस्पोजल जल्द हो सके ।

बी अन्नबीत यादव : मिनरल कन्सेशन रूज के अल्टर्नेट आप रिवीजन पैटीशन पर कितने पीरियड मे दिसीजन लेते हैं ?

श्री अन्नबीत यादव : इस के लिये कोई निर्धारित समय नहीं है, लेकिन तीन महीने का समय राज्य सरकार को दिया जाता है, जिस मे अपनी कमेंट्स भेज सके । लेकिन आमतौर से राज्य सरकारे उतने समय में अपने कमेंट्स नहीं भेज पाती । हालाकी नियम यह है कि यदि कोई पार्टी अपनी समीक्षा न दे तो एक्स पार्टी फैसला किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान मे रखते हुए कि ठीक से ध्याय हो सके, उस मे समय बढ़ाना पड़ता है । किर भी कोशिश यही है कि कैसेज को जल्द से जल्द निबटाया जाव ।

सरकार इन्ह सीखी : मंडी जो ने बतलाया कि स्टेट्स से कमेंट्स मंगाई जाती है, उस के बाद फैसला किया जाता है । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ अपील हाल मे तिब्बतम डिस्ट्रिक्ट के एक प्राइवेट अनिंद की अपील को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एलाक किया था । इस के से आप ने बिहार सरकार से कमेंट्स मांगा था, उसने सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे अपील की थी और वह अपील गवर्नरमेंट हार गई । ऐसे कैसेज मे आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

बी अन्नबीत यादव : यह तो हर नागरिक का अधिकार है, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे जा सकता है और जो फैसला वहा होता है उस को मामना पड़ता है ।

प्रधान व्यवस्थ : सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला होगा, वह मामना पड़ेगा इस मे दो राये नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Varkey George—absent. Choudhary Nitiraj Singh—absent.

Mr. Bhogendra Jha—also absent.

Mr. Eswra Reddy—also not here.

Now, the Question List is over. I will now take up the second round.

Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: You have no authorisation from him. So you cannot put the question.

Mr. Raghunandan Lal Bhatia—absent. Shri Shankar Dayal Singh. Shri P. Gangadeb. None of them is here.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

**ASEAN-Based Shipping
Conference**

*503. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ASEAN-based shipping conference would come up soon;

(b) how far this would help to break the monopoly of Far East Freight Conference; and

(c) broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI). (a) The Government have received no definite information about any such proposal

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Visit by West German Business
Delegation**

*505. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West German business delegation had visited India in March, 1976; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit provided both sides with an opportunity to exchange views on various economic matters of mutual interest thereby promoting better understanding for the development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

गंगा पर बुल

*510 श्री शक्तर बद्याल सिंह : क्या भी-
भहन और परिभहन मन्त्री यह बताने की इच्छा
कर रहे हैं कि

(क) पटना में गंगा पर बनाये जा रहे
पुल के निर्माण हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब
तक कितने धन का आवंटन किया है;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान
केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कितनी राशि
दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) पुल निर्माण की प्रगति क्या
है और उस पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि
खर्च हो चुकी है, और

(घ) यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

नीचहन और परिभहन मंत्रालय में
उप मंत्री (श्री इलाहीत सिंह)

(क) से (घ) : पटना से निर्माणाधीन
गंगा पुल राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है और इस
लिए इस परियोजना से बिहार सरकार मुक्तयत.
सर्वाधित है। परन्तु इस पुल के निर्माण में
राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने
के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार चौथी योजना अवधि
में अवय का 50% उसी योजना में गैर योजना
कृष्ण देने के लिए सहमत हो गई बशर्ते कि वह
राशि 4.50 करोड़ रु० से अधिक न हो, जेव
सम्पूर्ण राशि राज्य सरकार को अपने साथियों
से पूरी करनी होती है। 4.50 करोड़ रु०
की यह राशि चौथी योजना अवधि में
राज्य सरकार को यथाविधि दे दी गई।

उपरोक्त केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता को
आरी रखने के लिए पांचवीं योजना में कोई
अवस्था नहीं है। अतः अब पुल का वित्तयोग्य
राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी पांचवीं योजना

के घांटनों से किया जा रहा है जिसमें प्रश्ननगत पुल के लिए 21.55 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था शामिल है। इसके अलावा परियोजना संस्थापन के लिए 1.20 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था भी है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा अब तक किया गया व्यवस्था निम्न प्रकार है :-

| | (रूपये करोड़ों में) |
|------------|---|
| चौथी योजना | |
| 1969-74 | 11.01 (इसमें से 4.50 करोड़ रु० की केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता है) |
| 1974-75 | 5.43 जमा 0.24 करोड़ (परियोजना संस्थापन) |
| 1975-76 | 8.26 जमा 0.24 करोड़ |

1976-77 के लिए योजना आयोग पुल परियोजना के लिए 7.0 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था के लिए सहमत हो गया है जिसमें, जैसा कि राज्य सरकार ने मुझाव दिया था, 0.26 करोड़ रु० परियोजना संस्थापन के लिए शामिल है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा ठेकेदारों (मैसर्स गैम्पोन्स इंडिया लि०) के साथ किये करार के अनुसार पुल जून 1978 तक पूरा किया किया जाना है।

Malangtoli Iron Ore Project Report

*513. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malangtoli Iron Ore Project report is near completion; and

(b) whether top priority is proposed to be given for the report to reach the Ministry by the end of 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). Field investigations being conducted by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited at Malangtoli are expected to be completed by the end of 1978. Preparation of a Project Report will take about six months after the results of these investigations become available.

Development of Chettua as a Major Port

*516. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have got any scheme to develop Chettua as a major port in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total cost involved in this scheme; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Alleged Poaching into Areas covered by Indian Shipping Lines

*517. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of poaching into the areas normally covered by Indian Shipping Lines

resulting in rise in the country's payment to foreign ships at a time when Indian ships are unable to find enough cargo to fill their holds; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and steps proposed to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI):

(a) There is evidence to indicate that some foreign non-Conference Shipping Lines are operating their vessels in India's overseas trade in which Indian Lines have been operating as members of Conferences and Joint Shipping Services.

(b) Government is considering measures for protecting the interests of Indian Shipping in India's overseas trade.

Central Booking Agency to Replace Freight Brokers

*519. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a central booking agency for replacing freight brokers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b). Government are at present studying the present freight arrangements and the possible role that a Central booking agency will have for the maximum utilisation of available shipping space in Indian flag ships for more efficient carriage of India's overseas trade. As the study is in a preliminary stage the question of supplying details does not arise.

Alumina Plant in Sarguja

2426. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility report for the establishment of an Alumina Plant, based on the deposits of main-put in Sarguja District is ready; and

(b) if so, when is the project likely to be ready?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir The feasibility report is under examination.

Sale of sub-standard goggles

2427 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Society for Prevention of Blindness has drawn the attention of Government to the increasing sale of sub-standard goggles; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government are seized of this roblem and wil examine steps necessary to be taken in this regard.

Assam National Highways

2428. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Highways are there in the State of Assam;

(b) whether the Central Government's attention has been drawn to

the state of disrepair and precarious condition of the Highway connecting Goalpara District of Assam with the State of West Bengal; and

(c) whether adequate measures have been taken to keep and maintain these Highways in good order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are seven National Highways in Assam.

(b) and (c). There are two National Highways viz. 31 and 31B in the Goalpara District of Assam bordering West Bengal. The following steps have been taken to improve the condition of these National Highways:—

- (i) Flood damage repair estimates costing Rs. 43.50 lakhs were sanctioned in 1975 and the work is in full swing.
- (ii) The proposal for the reconstruction of Gangadhar Bridge with guide bund and approaches on National Highway 31 at an estimated cost of Rs. 465.00 lakhs has been agreed to. The estimate for Bridge, Guide Bund and Land Acquisition for approaches at a cost of Rs. 297.755 lakhs has already been sanctioned. The estimate for construction of approaches is under scrutiny and the sanction is expected to be issued shortly.
- (iii) Improvement works costing Rs. 70 lakhs have been sanctioned for National Highways 31 and 31B in Goalpara District and the works are in various stages of construction.
- (iv) In addition to the above improvement works, funds are

also allotted to the State Government each year for normal maintenance and repair, renewals etc. in accordance with the prescribed norms.

Births after Sterilization

2429. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted any case of births even after sterilization;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, State-wise, during last two years; and

(c) the efforts of Government to rectify the defect in sterilization?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) One complaint of failure has been received from the Himachal Pradesh during the last two years. However, the reported failure rate based on the basis of some studies is 0.15 per 100 person for male sterilization and in the range of 0.04 to 0.08 for female sterilization.

(c) The following steps have been taken to reduce the incidence of failure after sterilization operation:

- (i) Doctors are trained in the correct procedures of sterilization.
- (ii) Research is going on to develop a better procedure for sterilization, to have nil or minimum failure.
- (iii) The cases are being advised to use Nirodh or some other family planning method upto 8 months after male operations during which time pregnancy is likely to occur

Copper Project at Balaghat -

2430. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the stage reached of the copper project proposed to be set up in Balaghat District;

(b) the cost of this project;

(c) expenditure on the project so far;

(d) estimate of expenditure during 1976-77; and

(e) when the project is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Earlier, the Soviet Agency commissioned by Hindustan Copper Limited had submitted the Detailed Project Report for Malanjkhanda Copper Project in Balaghat District for the Mining part only. The Detailed Project Report for the Malanjkhanda Complex as a whole including the proposed concentrator was received in January, 1976. The Detailed Project Report for the whole complex is being examined by the Government.

(b) The estimated cost of this project is Rs 95.95 crores.

(c) Upto the end of March, 1976 about Rs. 128 lakhs have been spent on this project.

(d) Rs 3 crores have been provided in the Budget for 1976-77.

(e) The work on the project will be started after the investment decision is taken by the Government.

Import of Sulphur

2431. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total demand of the country for sulphur is being met by imports only;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange required therefor each year;

(c) whether large deposits of sulphur are available in the Puga Valley of Ladakh; and

(d) if so, steps taken to mine these deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Except for a small quantity of sulphur produced as a by product from Smelter Gases/Refinery almost the entire requirement is met by imports

(b) The year-wise foreign exchange utilised for import of sulphur during the last 3 years is as follows:—

| Year | Qty in lakh tonnes | Value in crores of Rupees |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1973-74 | 5.89 | 17.66 |
| 1974-75 | 6.88 | 48.86 |
| 1975-76 (likely) | 5.62 | 34.92 |

(c) and (d). Small quantity of elemental sulphur is recovered through geo-thermal fluids in Puga Valley of Ladakh. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, is conducting experiments on recovery methods

Setting up of New R.M.S Sorting Offices in North West Circle

2432. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in North West Circle where the proposals for setting up new R.M.S. Sorting Offices are under consideration of the Government; and

(b) the likely dates of the sanction and opening of each one of these Offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The opening of Sorting Offices at Maranda (Palampur), Phagwara and Ludhiana City have been approved. These Offices are likely to be opened as soon as suitable accommodation becomes available.

G.S.I. Survey in Gujarat

2433. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India is continuing its exploration in Gujarat to locate minerals;

(b) if so, whether it has discovered bauxite, iron ore and/or other minerals in 1975-76; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two zones of bauxite. Clay, each varying in thickness from 1 to 2.5 metres have been encountered in bore holes sections, indicating 48 to 55 per cent alumina. No other mineral deposits have been discovered in Gujarat during this period.

रत्नाम को सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली से जीवा जाना।

2434. श्र० सर्वी नारायण लोहे : यद्य सैक्षार मंडी यह बताने की रुपा हैंगे कि :

(क) रत्नाम को सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली से जीवे का काम अब तक कितना पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) यह काम कब तक पूरा होना चाहीए;

(ग) इस कार्य के पूरा हो जाने के बाद रत्नाम का सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली से किन किन स्थानों से सीधा सम्पर्क हो जायगा?

संचार मंडी (श्र० लंकर इयाल शर्मा) :

(क) रत्नाम को एक माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली के जरूर इन्वॉर प्रौद्योगिकी से जोड़ने का काम प्रगति पर है। इन्वॉर रत्नाम सेक्षन में स्थापना का काम काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है।

(ख) इस सेक्षन को विसम्बर, 1976 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है?

(ग) माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली से अहमवाचक और इन्वॉर के लिए बड़ी संख्यों में सक्रिय उपलब्ध होंगे, जिनसे अन्ततोगत्वा उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायर्लिंग सेवा चालू की जाएगी।

Persons exposed to health hazards

2435. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present percentage of people living in rural areas who are exposed to health hazards;

(b) the assistance given by the Central Government to various States in this regard; and

(c) whether the World Health Organisation has also extended its co-operation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) About 80 per cent of the population in India lives in rural areas. However, no specific study has been made to find out the exact percentage of rural population who are exposed to health hazards.

(b) The health services facilities in the rural areas both curative and preventive are being provided through the net-work of Primary Health Centres/Sub-centres and Dispensaries functioning there; which are under the administrative control of the State Governments. The Central Government apart from rendering necessary technical guidance to the States, is providing assistance in accordance with the prescribed patterns in the shape of materials and equipments, etc. and/or cash assistance for staff under the various centrally sponsored eradication/control programmes for communicable diseases, like, Malaria, Filaria, T. B., Leprosy, Cholera, Smallpox, Trachoma and V. D. etc. being implemented throughout the country including the rural areas. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) priority is being accorded to provide protected water supply to the rural people living in problem and scarcity villages including cholera endemic villages, villages with guinea worm infestation and health problem villages with high contents of iron, choloride or flouride in waters.

(c) Yes. The World Health Organisation's assistance to its member countries is provided for the promotion of health standards mainly in the shape of expertise, consultancy, training of Indians abroad and supplies and equipments etc. Their assistance, which is project oriented, is mainly being received in the following fields:—

- (i) Strengthening of Health Services.
- (ii) Family Health, Nutrition, Health Education.
- (iii) Health Manpower Development.
- (iv) Communicable Diseases Control.
- (v) Non-Communicable Diseases—Prevention and Control.

- (vi) Prophylactic and Therapeutic Substances.
- (vii) Promotion of Environmental Health.
- (viii) Health Statistics and
- (ix) Biomedical Research.

Coir shipment from Cochin and Madras

2436 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Coir exporters are facing difficulties for shipment from Cochin and Madras; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make ships available therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b). Government are aware of the difficulties being experienced by shippers in finding shipping space for exports to Nigeria. The problem has arisen because ships are delayed between 3-6 months at Nigerian ports, due to heavy congestion. Shipping Lines have however, offered to accept cargo with transhipment to Cotonou provided the receivers make immediate arrangement to transport the cargo to Nigeria. Shippers did not seem to be interested in this arrangement.

Epidemic year announced by National Institute of Communicable Disease

2437. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Communicable Diseases had announced the 1975 year to be an epidemic year; and

(b) if so, the facts about polio cases noted during 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) As Poliomyelitis is not a notifiable disease, no authentic data about its prevalence in the country is available. However, the number of Polio patients treated in medical institutions only during 1975 was about 6,500.

Anti-India propaganda by Pakistan in Europe and America

2438. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Embassies in European and American countries are circulating anti-India material to the public and newspapers;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to counter them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Pakistan embassies in some European and American countries have circulated statements made by Pakistani leaders which display an anti-India attitude.

(c) Our Missions in these countries as well as all other countries regularly try to convey as a matter of course correct position on relevant issues in appropriate media and Government quarters.

फ्रांकों की हीरा खानों के अभियों को अम कानूनों का लाभ

2439. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खनिज विकास निगम के अन्तर्गत पत्रा, हीरा, लघु परियोजना

मझगांव और रामखिरिया हीरा खानों में वर्ष 1972-73, 1973-74 और 1975-76 में वर्ष-वार कितने स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारी थे ; और

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें अम कल्याण कानूनों का लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ?

स्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मुख्य भूमि से अंडमान द्वीप को तेजगति से चलने वाले पोत

2440 श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपों से कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा विशाखापत्नम स्थानों पर जाने के लिए अपर्याप्त जहाजरानी सेवा तथा यात्रा में लगने वाले अधिक समय को ध्यान में रखते में हुए सरकार कम खर्च तथा तीव्रगति से चलने वाले पोत चलाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) इस समय इन द्वीपों से यात्रा करने के लिए कौन से मार्ग हैं तथा इन मार्गों से कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा विशाखापत्नम पहुंचने में पृथक-पृथक कितना समय तथा किराया लगता है ; और

(ग) क्या इस समय पर्याप्त जहाजरानी सेवा न होने के कारण लोगों का ग्राना-जाना कई दिनों तक रुका रहता है ?

नौवहन और अरिवहन नवाचालन में राज्य बंधी (बी एच एच लिवेदी) : (क)

विपिणि कारपोरेशन आफ हिंडिया, जो मुख्य भूमि अडामान नौवहन सेवा का परिचालन कर रहा है, इस क्षेत्र में बत्तमान “स्टेट आफ हरियाणा” जहाज के ल्यान पर एक उपयुक्त बरता हुआ तेज गति यात्री पोत को प्राप्त करने की योजना बना रहा है। “स्टेट आफ हरियाणा” जहाज को अक्टूबर, 1976 में रद्दी किया जाना है। तेज गति के जहाज के परिचालन पर मौजूदा जहाज के परिचालन की अपेक्षा अधिक खर्च होगा।

(ख) यात्राए मार्ग और यात्राओं में लगा समय नीचे दिया गया है

इकहरी यात्रा के लिए
लगभग लगा समय

पोर्ट ब्लैर/कलकत्ता/पोर्ट ब्लैर चार दिन
*पोर्ट ब्लैर, मद्रास/पोर्ट ब्लैर चार दिन
*(जब जहाज कार निकोबार पांच दिन
में आता है तो एक छोड़
एक यात्रा के दौरान)

**पोर्ट ब्लैर/विजाग/पोर्ट ब्लैर तीन दिन

**(यह सेवा इस समय
यातायात समाव्यता का
मूल्याकन करने के लिए
प्रयोगात्मक आधार
पर चलाई जाती है।
नियमित आवमन तदर्थ
यात्राओं के मनुभव के
आधार पर नियोजित
करने की संवादना है।)

पोर्ट ब्लैर/ब्लैर कलकत्ता/मद्रास/विजागापटनम
के बीच एकल यात्रा के लिए भाडे

जहाज स्थान घेड स्टेट आफ एम बी
हरियाणा अडमान

| | रुपये | रुपये |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| स्टेट रूपम | 446 | 400 |
| | (वातानु— कूलित | |
| डीलक्स कैबिन | 410 | 410 |
| ‘ए’ घेड कैबिन | 400 | 390 |
| ‘बी’ घेड कैबिन | 390 | 311 |
| एकनामिक क्लास [कैबिन] | 311 | — |
| ‘सी’ घेड कैबिन | 284 | — |
| बैक क्लास | 55 | 55 |

(ग) सामान्यत यात्रियों को बहुत देर तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं करनी पड़नी क्योंकि छुट्टियों में भीड़ के समय और किसी एक यात्री जहाज के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण अवधि को छोड़ एक जहाज कलकत्ता से और दूसरा मद्रास से पोर्ट ब्लैर को चलता है और प्रत्येक 15/16 दिनों के बाद वापिस आता है। परन्तु, ऐसी अवधि के दौरान एक एवजी जहाज की व्यवस्था करने और यात्रियों के प्रतीक्षा समय में कमी करने के लिए कीचि फेरा लगाये जाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Gases discharged from Refinery and Smelter at Khetri Copper Complex

2441. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been made by the local people against the ill-effects on health and to the crops caused by the gases discharged from refinery and smelter at Khetri Copper Complex, Khetri and if so, safety steps taken in this regard; and

(b) the total quantity of gases discharged and the total requirement of gases for the fertiliser plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Complaints have been made against the ill-effect on the health and to the crops caused by gases discharged from Khetri Copper Complex.

The design of the copper Smelter at Khetri incorporates last technology for effectively controlling the pollution problem. Several sophisticated equipment like Electrostatic Precipitators, Waste Heat Boilers, Balloon Flue, Gas Air Heat Exchanger, Dust Collecting Cyclones have been provided in the plant for treatment and cleaning of sulphur dioxide gases. The sulphur dioxide gases produced by Smelter are utilised for the production of sulphuric acid. Normally the Smelter and the sulphuric acid plants operate simultaneously. Hindustan Copper Ltd. has constructed a chimney having a height of 121 metres for dispersal of gases without causing pollution to the surrounding areas in case the gases have to be discharged in the atmosphere.

(b) At present 59—550000 NM3 (Normal Metre Cube) per hour of gases, of which only 4:5 to 5 per cent is sulphur dioxide, containing various other constituents are discharged into the atmosphere on those days when

the sulphuric acid plant is not in operation. The total requirement of the gases to be fed at full operation stage to the Sulphuric Acid Plant is 90,000 NM3 per hour of gases containing an average of about 6 per cent sulphur dioxide.

Ore supply to Khetri Copper Project

2442. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the constraints that are coming in the way of higher utilization of capacity at the Khetri Copper Project and whether supply of ore is one of them;

(b) the average need of ore per day for full capacity utilization and the actual availability now; and

(c) measures taken to ensure full supply of ore and also to remove the other constraints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The major constraint coming in the way of higher utilization of capacity at Khetri Copper Complex is the availability of copper ore. Another constraint is the delay in the commissioning of Wire Bar Casting Plant. This plant is undergoing teething troubles and Hindustan Copper Ltd. has not yet taken over the plant from the turn-key contractors.

(b) The average need of ore per day for full capacity utilisation of the plant is 9,600 tonnes. The actual average daily availability of copper ore during 1975-76 averaged 2550 tonnes (approx). During 1976-77 the daily average is expected to be 3800 tonnes.

(c) Hindustan Copper Ltd. have engaged a well-known firm of mining consultants to advise in bringing about improvements/modifications in their mining plans to increase steadily the present rate of production of ore at the project. According to the

estimate of the consultants the project will be producing copper ore to the extent of 1.95 million tonnes by 1979. The Company has also developed Chandmari Copper Mine which is adjacent to the Khetri Copper Project for the production of 1,50,000 tonnes per annum. The capacity at this mine is being expanded to 3,00,000 tonnes per annum. In addition, the copper concentrates being produced at Dariba Copper Project, which has a capacity of 100 tonnes per day of ore milling, are also being fed to the Khetri Smelter. The capacity production at Khetri Smelter is, however, expected to be achieved only when the Malanjkhand Copper Complex goes into production.

As regards Wire Bar Casting Plant, after the repeated failures of the turn-key contractors to successfully commission the plant, the Company is now seeking technical assistance from other sources for ensuring satisfactory operation of this Plant.

बेलाडिला लौह धयस्क खान से लौह
धयस्क का निकाला जाना

2444. श्री नाथू राम जहिरलाल : क्या
इस्पात और खान मत्ती यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश स्थित बेलाडिला
लौह धयस्क खान से वर्ष 1972 से 31
दिसम्बर, 1975 तक की अवधि में कितना
लौह धयस्क निकाला गया और उसमें से कितने
लौह धयस्क का निर्यात किया गया;
और

(ख) बेलाडिला खान से निकाले गए
लौह धयस्क पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को
किसी अन्तर्भूत रायल्टी के रूप में दी
वर्त्ते ?

इस्पात और खान अवधियां में उल्लंघनी
(श्री चूलचेत प्रसाद) : (क). 1 जनवरी,
1972 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 तक
की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में बेलाडिला
से 166 लाख टन लौह धयस्क के डले निकाले
गए। इसी अवधि में बेलाडिला से 160
लाख टन लौह धयस्क का निर्यात किया
गया।

(ख) बेलाडिला खान ने मारम्ब से
लेकर 31 मार्च, 1976 तक मध्य प्रदेश
सरकार को रायल्टी के रूप में 4.45
करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं।

Bringing industrial units at Lawrence
Road, Delhi under E.S.I. Scheme

2445 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the industrial
units functioning in the Lawrence
Road Area, Delhi do not follow Em-
ployees' State Insurance Scheme,

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) the estimated loss to Govern-
ment as a result thereof, and

(d) whether Government propose to
take any action against such indus-
trial units and bring them under this
scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):
The Employees' State Insurance Cor-
poration have furnished the follow-
ing information:—

(a) Out of 44 factories/establish-
ments which have come to notice in
the area, 35 are complying with the

provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 5 are in default and the cases of 4 others which have come to notice recently are under scrutiny for determining their coverage.

(b) The names of the five defaulters are given below:

Sl. No. Name of factories/establishments

1. M/s. Radha Krishan Krishna Govind Ram (P) Ltd, C-22, Lawrence Road, Delhi.
2. M/s. Madan Industries, B-2, Lawrence Road, Delhi.
3. M/s. Rajinder Plastic Industries, B-55, Lawrence Road, Delhi.
4. M/s. G. R. Enterprises, 53-54, Lawrence Road, Delhi.
5. M/s. Northern India Industrial Corporation, WZ, Golden Park, Lawrence Road, Delhi.

(c) and (d). There is no loss as yet. The total amount of arrears of contributions recoverable is Rs. 29,133.30, for which suitable legal action has already been taken.

Dock Labour Board

2446. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions for formation of a Dock Labour Board in a particular port; and

(b) whether Paradip Port fulfils these conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 provides

that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, establish a Dock Labour Board for a port or group of ports, for administering the Regulation of Employment Schemes framed under the said Act. No conditions have been prescribed in the Act or the rules framed therunder, for formation of a Dock Labour Board at any port. However, the question of framing a Regulation of Employment Scheme and setting up of a Dock Labour Board at any port is considered when there is sufficient and steady availability of traffic requiring the employment of dock workers.

(b) The main traffic of Paradip Port is export of iron ore, which does not require any dock labour. The volume of other cargo handled by the port does not still justify the framing of a Regulation of Employment Scheme and the setting up of a Dock Labour Board at this port.

National Highway Act

2447. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have demanded amendment of section 3 of the National Highways Act by raising the population size of the municipal area from the present twenty thousand population to one lakh or more;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI DALEJ SINGH): (a) to (c): A representative of Kerala Government and another from Andhra Pradesh Govern-

ment had urged in one of the meetings that the limit of 20,000 population laid down in Section 3 of the National Highway Act, 1956 for the purpose of classifying Municipal Areas should be considered to be raised to one lakh or so, as the position since the enactment of the National Highway Act had changed considerably. Since the suggestion involves the question of reviewing the provision of the National Highway Act which governs the National Highways in the entire Country, it is under examination for its implications, technical, financial and others relating to the prevention of congestion along the Municipal Urban links. As the matter is under examination the question of giving details or the decision of Government does not arise at present

Working of D.T.C.

2448. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:—

- whether D.T.C. is running on profit and if so, the facts thereof;
- the total annual expenses of D.T.C.;
- number of drivers, cleaners, conductors; and
- the total number of officers, engineers in the management of D.T.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The D.T.C. has been suffering losses. The details are given below:

| Period | Working loss (Rs. in lakhs) | Depreciation and Debt. charges. (Rs. in lakhs) | Total loss (Rs. in lakhs) | Remarks |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3-11-71 to 31-3-72 | 56.30 | 106.86 | 163.16 | |
| 1972-73 | 211.90 | 323.42 | 535.32 | |
| 1973-74 | 261.20 | 272.41 | 633.61 | Subject to Audit. |
| 1974-75 | 526.90 | 516.75 | 1043.65 | -Do. |
| 1975-76 | 545.83 | 789.68 | 1335.51 | According to Revised Estimates. |

(b) The total expenses of the Corporation vary from year to year. Relevant details since the inception of the Corporation are given below:—

| Period | Working expenses (in Rs. lakhs) | Depreciation and Debt. charges. | Total | Remarks |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| 3-11-71 to 31-3-72 | 362.35 | 106.86 | 469.21 | |
| 1972-73 | 1043.11 | 323.42 | 1366.53 | |
| 1973-74 | 1155.84 | 372.41 | 1528.25 | Subject to Audit. |
| 1974-75 | 1653.60 | 516.75 | 2170.35 | -Do. |
| 1975-76 | 2238.53 | 789.68 | 3028.21 | According to Revised Estimates. |

(c) 4289, 259 (cleaners and sweepers) and 4936 respectively.

(d) 92 officers and 38 engineers, as on 1st April, 1976.

Family Planning Measures adopted in Maharashtra

2449. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets fixed for different Tehsils and Districts in Maharashtra State for achieving contraceptive measures for family planning in one form or another are at present linked with the percentage of population of those Tehsils and Districts;

(b) if so, whether there is a demand of the Panchayat Samities and/or Zilla Parishads in Maharashtra to fix this target by linking it with the percentage of the number of eligible couples i.e. couples in the reproductive age group; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, and these targets for the Districts and Tehsils are fixed by the State Government.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Works on West Coast Road

2450. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has sought centre's approval for the revised estimate amounting Rs. 8.71,48,688 for 123 works on the West Coast Road (N.H. 17);

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether the accounts of expenditure incurred by the State Government prior to the declaration of the West Coast Road as National Highway 17 on 7th March, 1972 are still to be settled between the State Government and Centre; and

(d) if so, steps being taken for the expeditious settlement of these accounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of India approved financial assistance limited to a maximum ceiling of Rs 3.74 crores for 135 works on the former West Coast Road under the Central-aid-programme of State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance. While approving the works, it was made clear to the Government of Kerala that any expenditure incurred thereon beyond the aforesaid ceiling of expenditure, as also excess over the approved cost of individual works, will have to be met by the State Government from their own funds. It was also stipulated that no work for which approval had not been given by the Government of India should be undertaken and provision made for any approved work should not be diverted to any other work. Out of the aforesaid 135 works, only 123 works were taken up for execution by the State Government.

The pattern of Central Financial assistance for the West Coast Road, which passes through the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka and Union Territory of Goa also, was grant-in-aid up to 50 per cent of the cost of construction of the road from 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1985, 100 per cent grant-in-aid from 1st April,

1955 to 31st March, 1969 and thereafter 100 per cent loan assistance. The West Coast Road was included in the National Highway System on 7th March, 1972 and since then the entire cost of development, improvement and maintenance of the road is being met by the Central Government.

The proposal of the State Government is that not only the excess expenditure on the individual works which is not admissible according to the terms and conditions for the grant of financial assistance for the West Coast Road (West Coast Road) should be borne by the Central Government but also that the entire expenditure should be treated as grant-in-aid as against 100 per cent loan assistance granted with effect from 1st April, 1969. The matter is under consideration.

Jim Corbett Commemorative Postage Stamp

2451. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH BOKHRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jim Corbett commemorative postage stamp has been issued by the Government;
- (b) if so, whether any blunder or mistake has been committed in it; and
- (c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was a printing error at one place on the cover page of the folder issued in connection with the stamp.

(c) The Information and Broadcasting Ministry are examining the question of taking action against the printer.

Mini Steel Plants

2452. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) number of mini steel plants set up in the country, State-wise, during the last three years;
- (b) number of those working at present and number thereof closed down; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steel Plant based on Kudremukh Iron Ore

2453. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal for the construction of a steel plant based on Kudremukh iron ore; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken so far for the preparation of feasibility report for the construction of the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dialling of S. T. D.

2454. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) how often on an average a person should dial STD telephone-numbers until he gets the desired number;

(b) how often wrong numbers occur; and

(c) what efforts Government are making to remedy this fault?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No statistics are available regarding the number of attempts required for the successful calls. However, more than one attempt to get the desired number is needed when there is, among others, congestion due to heavy traffic and also when the called subscriber's number is busy.

(b) The occurrence of wrong numbers on S.T.D. calls is negligible.

(c) To overcome deficiencies such as dropping of STD calls, channel flicks, contact pitting etc., a series of circuit improvements are being incorporated particularly in crossbar type trunk automatic exchanges which are being modified as per investigations and recommendations of the Task Force. A Departmental Committee has also been set up to investigate into the causes of the shortcomings in the working of STD and to suggest remedial measures. With the implementation of their recommendations, the STD Service is expected to improve further.

Non-deposit of EPF by M/s. Giri Land and Finance Co., Delhi

2455. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times M/s. Giri Land & Finance Company, Delhi had become defaulter in paying Employees' Provident Fund and E.S.I. Deposits during the last three years; and

(b) how many times they have been prosecuted/fined for not depositing the amount with Government in time?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities and Employees State Insurance Corporation have reported as under:—

(a) and (b). M/s. Giri Land and Finance Company, Delhi is not covable under the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. Therefore the question of not paying the provident fund and employees' state insurance dues does not arise.

Chemical raw materials of HSI.

2456. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the production of chemical raw materials of Hindustan Steel Limited, Calcutta, are shared by monopoly and big Business Houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): Hindustan Steel Limited have reported that the by-product chemicals produced by them are supplied to industries which have set up their own plants and use them as raw materials and to other interested buyers, preferably consumers, in accordance with the business requirements of the Company.

Advisory Committee on Philately

2457. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Advisory Committee on Philately has been reconstituted; and

(b) if so, the date of the constitution of the present committee and its composition?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Philatelic Advisory Committee is expected to be reconstituted shortly.

Expansion of Hindustan Latex

2458. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum is being expedited;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what are the schemes of expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). The expansion programme of Hindustan Latex Limited provides for doubling of the existing production capacity of 144 million pieces of condoms. Engineering Projects (India) Limited (Government of India Undertaking) has been entrusted with the expansion of Hindustan Latex. The work is progressing according to schedule and the new plant is likely to be commissioned by the middle of the current year.

Inferior products of Hindustan Latex

2459. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether rejection of the products of the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum in a big quantity by the testing laboratory enabled private producers to capture the market;

(b) whether any enquiry is being made into the matter; and

(c) if so, steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No. During 1971-72, 4.07 million pieces (10 batches) and in 1973-74 10.71 million pieces (26 batches) of Condoms manufactured by Hindustan Latex Trivandrum were found sub-standard by the Testing Laboratory. No change was, however, made in the Supply Order, as originally placed on the Hindustan Latex Limited, for the purchase of Condoms, as a result of the rejection of this stock.

(b) An Expert Committee on Quality Control was constituted by the Government of India to suggest ways for maintaining a high quality of the Condoms manufactured by Hindustan Latex Factory.

(c) On the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Quality Control and also of a team of Japanese Experts steps have been taken to effect improvements in the quality of the product manufactured by the Hindustan Latex Factory.

Encouraging Naturopathy during Fifth Plan

2460. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to encourage faster development of Naturopathy during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof, particularly the projects proposed in Maharashtra State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Plan for giving grants for the development of Naturopathy. The

grants are given for the following purposes:—

1. Maintenance of study beds.
2. For conducting one-year training course in Nature Cure.
3. For conducting four-year training course in Nature Cure.
4. For production of health education material dealing with Nature Cure.
5. Mobile Camps.
6. For pathological equipment.

A National Institute of Naturopathy is proposed to be established at Pune.

Connecting District Headquarters of Maharashtra to Bombay

2461. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINNDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to connect all the District Headquarters in Maharashtra to Bombay under Demand Service System;

(b) if so, the names of the Districts which are so connected to Bonbay; and

(c) the probable time when the remaining District Headquarters would be connected to Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). It is the intention of the Government to provide initially trunk demand service and ultimately Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service (STD) progressively on the routes linking the State Capital with the District headquarters.

In Maharashtra, there are 26 Distt. Headquarters excluding Bombay. One District Headquarter viz. Thana forms part of the Bombay telephones system. Three District headquarters, viz. Nagpur, Nasik and Poona have

STD service with Bombay, the State capital. Seven District Headquarters viz. Akola, Amravati, Dhule, Jalgaon, Sangli, Kolhapur and Sholapur are already linked to Bombay with Demand Service. Demand service with Ahmednagar will be provided shortly. Demand service to the rest of the 14 District Headquarters will be provided in a phased manner.

Pilgrimage between India and Pakistan

2462. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Pakistani citizens were permitted to visit religious places in Pakistan and India during the years 1973 to 1975;

(b) if so, the places generally visited in India and Pakistan by such pilgrims; and

(c) the corresponding figures of the Indian and Pakistani pilgrims during the years 1973 to 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Visits to religious shrines in India and Pakistan by Pakistani and Indian citizens respectively were resumed only after the signing of a Protocol between the Government of India and Government of Pakistan on 14th September, 1974.

(b) The places of pilgrimage in India and Pakistan provided under the above mentioned Protocol are:

In India

- (1) Shrine of Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani at Sirhand Sharif. (Pb.).
- (2) Hazrat Khawaja Aiauddin Ali Ahmad Sabir at Kaliyar Sharif (U.P.).
- (3) Hazrat Khawaja Moin-uddin Chisti at Ajmer Sharif.
- (4) Hazrat Amir Khusro, Delhi.
- (5) Hazrat Khawaja Nizamuddin Aulia at Delhi.

In Pakistan

- (1) Gurdwara Shri Panja Sahib.
- (2) Gurdwara Shri Nankana Sahib.
- (3) Samadhi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji.
- (4) Gurdwara Shri Dehra Sahib.
- (5) Gurdwara Janam Asthan.
- (6) Gurdwara Dewan Khana, Chuna Mandi.
- (7) Gurdwara Sahib Ganj Singh-nian.
- (8) Gurdwara Shahid Ganj Bhai Taru Singh Ji Shahid; and
- (9) Gurdwara Chhevin Patdshahi, Mozang.

(c) The figures of Indian and Pakistani pilgrims who visited the above shrines during 1974 and 1975 are as follows:

| Year | Indian pilgrims | Pakistani pilgrims |
|------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1974 | 304 | Nil |
| 1975 | 5000 (approx) | 393 |

Cultural Activities by Indian Embassies Abroad

2483. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassies in Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Indonesia are running cultural centres and reading libraries and publishing books, brochures, and news letters for cultivation of cultural relations with these countries and for keeping the people there informed about the progress of developmental works in India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Such activities are undertaken by Indian Missions in the countries

mentioned, and their details are given in the attached statement.

Statement**BURMA**

The Embassy issues frequently news bulletins, special releases and feature articles on India and distributes them to the press. The Embassy does not run a cultural centre/reading library, as the operation of these are not permitted according to local regulations.

MALAYSIA

The High Commission maintains a full-fledged library and distributes books and pamphlets received from India to leading citizens and institutions in Malaysia. Documentary films on India are regularly screened thrice weekly. Besides, a weekly "India News" highlighting progress and developmental works in India is also brought out.

SINGAPORE

The High Commission has a library-cum-reading room and books are given on loan. The Mission publishes a monthly bulletin and cyclostyled news bulletins are issued whenever an occasion demands it. Publicity brochures received from India are also distributed to local libraries, Universities, Indian Associations and other institutions. Films on cultural and development of India in various fields are screened or loaned.

THAILAND

The Embassy has a reading room. It also presents newspapers and reading material to leading libraries in Thailand, both Thai and Indian. In addition to issuing the usual hand-outs, press releases and special features both in English and in Thai language, they publish from time to

time special brochures in Thai which portray progress in India. The Embassy is not running a cultural centre but the Thai-Bharat Cultural Lodge, established a few decades ago is giving excellent service as a cultural centre and receive full cooperation from the Embassy.

The Thai-Bharat Cultural Lodge brings out a journal and has a library. Libraries are also attached to other socio-religious institutions run by the Indian community to which also full cooperation is extended by the Embassy. Books are presented by turns to these institutions.

LAOS

The Indian Embassy in Laos has a reading room and a library. The reading room displays Indian journals projecting India's progress and development. It also issues news bulletins highlighting India's progress and development. It also distribute literature and periodicals received from India, projecting India's progress and development to local institutions and personalities.

VIETNAM

The Indian Embassy has a library but runs no cultural centre and brings out a periodic newsletter containing news about India, highlighting developmental progress and provides Indian documentaries for screening on Vietnamese Television.

INDONESIA

The Indian Embassy has a reading library and publishes a weekly newsletter. Special newsletters, as and when occasion arises, are also published.

CAMBODIA

At present there is no Indian Mission.

भूमिहीन श्रमिकों और किसानों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण की सिफारिशें

2464. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण चौधर्य : या अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 किये गये सर्वेक्षण के प्राप्तार पर भूमिहीन श्रमिकों और किसानों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण द्वारा प्रपत्ती रिपोर्ट में की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इन सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह यथा समय सदन की बेज पर एवं दी जाएगी ।

Production of Copper at Khetri

2465. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Copper produced at Khetri Copper Complex since its commissioning and cost of production per tonne of copper;

(b) for how many hours the refinery and smelter have worked during the last one year; and

(c) steps being taken to reduce the cost of production and to run the smelter and refinery for full time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Copper Smelter at Khetri was commissioned in November, 1974. Upto March, 1976, the total production of Blister Copper was 12,055 tonnes. The Electrolytic Refinery at Khetri was

commissioned in December, 1974. Up-to March, 1978, the total production of copper cathodes was 8,225 tonnes. The cost of production per tonne of blister copper and copper cathodes during the month of March, 1978 was as follows:

Blister Copper: Rs. 23,381 per tonne of metal.

Cathode Copper : Rs. 24,817 per tonne of metal

The Wire Bar Casting Plant at Khetri is having teething troubles on commissioning and the plant has not yet been taken over by Hindustan Copper Ltd. from the turn-key contractors

(b) Electrolytic Refinery:

The Electrolytic Refinery has been in operation continuously since its commissioning except for the period 12th June, 1975 to 27th July 1975 when the plant was shut-down for over-haul.

Smelter:

Since the commissioning in November, 1974 the smelter has been in operation except for the following periods of shut down.

68 days in June to August, 1975.

15 days in December, 1975.

12 days in January, 1976.

8 days in March, 1976.

(c) Hindustan Copper Limited is making every effort to maximise mine

production and increase production of concentrates for improving the utilisation of the Smelter capacity. In addition to the production of concentrates at Khetri, the Company is also importing concentrates from abroad. The cost of production is expected to reduce with the fuller utilisation of the capacities of Smelter and Refinery.

Khetri Copper Complex

2466. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the fuel capacity of concentrator, smelter and refinery at Khetri Copper Complex, Khetri and how much of that was being utilised during last one year;

(b) how much raw material and concentrate are required per month to feed the concentrator and smelter at full capacity and what was the amount of raw material taken out from local mines per month during the last one year; and

(c) what is the plan to meet the deficit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The reference is to the full capacities of the concentrator, smelter and refinery at Khetri Copper Complex. The figures regarding the capacity and actual utilisation of concentrator, smelter and refinery during 1975-78 are given below:

| Plant | Full rated capacity per annum | Production during 1975-76 | | Percentage utilisation |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| | | tonnes | tonnes | |
| Concentrator | 28,00,000 | 8,76,000 | 31 | |
| Smelter | 31,000 | 9,231 | 30 | |
| Electrolytic Refinery . . . | 131,000 | 8,058 | 26 | |

(b) The monthly requirement of copper ore as per the rated capacity of the Concentrator is 2,33,000 tonnes. The monthly requirement of copper concentrates as per the design of the Smelter is 19,250 tonnes. Month-wise figures of ore production at Khetri copper Project during 1975-76 are given below:

| Month | Ore production in tonnes during 1975-76 |
|---------------------------|---|
| April, 1975 | 66,230 |
| May, 1975 | 66,761 |
| June, 1975 | 54,397 |
| July, 1975 | 50,166 |
| August, 1975 | 68,051 |
| September, 1975 | 65,038 |
| October, 1975 | 62,027 |
| November, 1975 | 55,437 |
| December, 1975 | 71,229 |
| January, 1976 | 69,693 |
| February, 1976 | 62,537 |
| March, 1976 | 83,827 |

(c) Ore production at Khetri Copper Project is expected to go up steadily over the coming years. According to the estimates made by the mining consultants of Hindustan Copper Limited the project will be producing about 1.95 million tonnes of copper ore by 1979. The Company has also developed Chandmari Copper Mine which is adjacent to the Khetri Copper Project for the production of 1,50,000 tonnes of ore per annum. The capacity of this mine is being expanded to 3,00,000 tonnes per annum. The copper concentrates from Dariba Copper Project which has a capacity of 100 tonnes of ore per day, are also being fed to the Khetri Smelter. The capacity production at Khetri Smelter is, however, expected to be achieved

only when the Maianikhand Copper Complex goes into production. In the interim period, a part of the deficit is also proposed to be met by importing copper concentrates.

Compensation to Persons of Indian origin evicted from Sri Lanka

2467. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the compensation being paid to persons of Indian origin evicted from Sri Lanka for the property left by them in Sri Lanka and for their eviction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): No person of Indian origin residing in Sri Lanka has been evicted from Sri Lanka. Some of them are being progressively repatriated to India under the 1964 and 1974 Agreements. As a general rule, at the time of repatriation they are allowed to bring with them their movable assets. No cases of immovable assets left behind by repatriates have come to our notice.

Seminar on Absenteeism in Coal Industry

2468. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a seminar on absenteeism in coal industry was held at Dhanbad in March, 1976; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made thereat and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A seminar on absenteeism in Coal Industry was held under the auspices of the Indian National Mine Workers Federation, Dhanbad on 13th March, 1976 at Dhanbad.

(b) A statement containing the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar is enclosed. Government have noted with interest the outcome of the Seminar.

Statement

**INDIAN NATIONAL MINE WORKERS' FEDERATION
RAJENDRA PATH
DHANBAD**

Top level Seminar on "Absenteeism in the Coal Industry" held at Dhanbad on 13th March, 1976.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 The present method of compilation of statistics in regard to Absenteeism by various agencies does not reflect the true state of affairs. It is necessary to distinguish authorised absence from unauthorised absence with a reference to sanction of leave by the management. So the compilation of statistics in respect of absenteeism should be based on the following factors.—

- (i) Annual privilege leave for which prior sanction is obtained.
- (ii) Sick Leave
- (iii) Period of Suspension
- (iv) Quarantine Leave
- (v) Absence due to accidental injury and disablement.
- (vi) Suspension of work under orders of D.G.M.S
- (vii) Strike or Lock-out. } Already
- (viii) Lay-off. } in
- (ix) Maternity Leave } Practice.

1.2. Normal absenteeism should be categorised as Absenteeism with sanctioned leave and with payment of wages/allowances. Absenteeism in excess of this limit should be considered as abnormal absenteeism

1.3. The present system of compiling and presenting statistics in regard to absenteeism monthly and

yearly for the Coal Industry may be continued.

2.1 From all available figures it appears that there was a marginal increase in the rate of absenteeism in the Coal Industry during 1974 as compared to the previous years.

2.2 The rate of absenteeism among the face workers in underground mines is higher than the other ground workers. Again, the rate of absenteeism among the surface workers and workers engaged in open cast mines is less than that of underground workers

2.3 The possibility should be explored whereby a piece-rated face worker after attaining the age of 45 years should be given an opportunity to opt for time-rated job elsewhere. If any training is required in the process, the management should make necessary arrangements.

2.4 In order to provide relief to the workers engaged in monotonous job, job rotation should be arranged

3.1 In order to mitigate the impact of absenteeism on production multi-skilled orientation should be explored.

4.1 The rate of absenteeism has a direct bearing on the actual environmental conditions in the underground mines and therefore these conditions should be improved.

4.2 Measures should be taken for reducing fatigue of the workers in respect of unproductive work wherever possible

5.1 There is urgent need for improvement of housing, water supply, sanitation, health, educational and recreational facilities and amenities to the coal miners. While providing these facilities and amenities the cultural background of each ethnic group may be reconstructed specially in respect of housing and ecological factors.

5.2. It is felt that the provision of such facilities and amenities would go a long way in building a committed and stable industrial work force. This would incidentally enable the links and pull with the villages to be lessened so that the proneness to absenteeism is reduced.

6.1. Since drinking among the coal miners is widely rampant and this contributes to high rate of absenteeism and health hazards besides economic distress, there is a strong case for introducing dry days in the Colliery areas which would include the pay days and subsequent two days. Enforcement in this respect should be quite rigorous.

6.2. The liquor shops located in the coal mining areas at present should be removed to remote places, beyond at least a radius of 3 Kilometres from the Colliery and residential townships.

7. Vigorous steps for curbing the activities of money lenders in the Colliery areas should be taken and co-operative credit societies should be established with the assistance of the management to fill the vacuum in respect of the credit needs of the workers.

8. The proposal for accumulation and/or encashment of unavailed of Sick Leave may be taken up for serious consideration.

9. The workers should take leave in a planned manner.

10. Social scientists, trade unions and management experts may pool themselves together and make a study in depth into the problems of absenteeism, so as to evolve the most workable solution of this problem.

Extension of Maternity Benefit Act to Agricultural Women

2469. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the charter of demands submitted

to the Prime Minister recently by the Young Women's Committee of All India Youth Federation in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are also aware of one demand which asks Government to extend Maternity Benefit Act to agricultural women; and

(c) if so Government's opinion thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Committee on Status of Women in India has also *inter alia*, recommended extension of the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, to agricultural labourers. The State Governments have been requested to furnish to this Ministry proposals *inter alia* for extension of the provisions of the Act to the agricultural establishments as may be found necessary, in accordance with the proviso to Section 2(1) of the Act.

Production of Steel

2470 SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the public sector steel plants which started production as per the fixed targets; and

(b) the number thereof in which production is below the target and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The following table indicates the targets, actual production and percentage of fulfilment of targets in terms of saleable steel in respect of

each of the public sector steel plants in 1975-76:—

("ooo" tonnes)

| Plant | Target | Actual Production | fulfilment of target. |
|----------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Bhilai | 1770 | 1850 | 104.5 |
| Durgapur | 780 | 751 | 96.3 |
| Rourkela | 900 | 1041 | 115.7 |
| Bokaro | 250 | 150 | 60.0 |

The short-fall at Durgapur was marginal and the main constraint was the inferior quality of coal resulting in poor quality of coke affecting the output of blast furnaces and operation of the integrated plant. The target for the Bokaro was based on the assumption that the second blast furnace would be in operation in August, 1975. This furnace, however, could not be commissioned due to supplies of coking coal falling short of the plan during the first few months of the year.

National Conference on Cardiac Structure and Metabolism

2471 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to

(a) whether a two-day National Conference on Cardiac structure and Metabolism organised by the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research was held in Delhi in March this year;

(b) whether according to Ayurvedic system, three vital organs namely, heart, brain and renal complex when damaged might prove fatal; and

(c) whether according to the Ayurvedic scholars there are good drugs for heart ailment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

Increase in Growth rate of Population

2472 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more men than women in the country;

(b) whether for the last 10 years taking together the growth rate was 24.80 per cent as compared with 21.51 per cent in the previous decade, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE). (a) Yes

(b) According to 1961 and 1971 censuses, the percentage growth rate of population during 1961-71 was 24.80 as against 21.64 in 1951-61

(c) The increase in growth rate of population is mainly to a decline in death rate.

Ratio of Post Offices with the total number of Villages

2473. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices of different descriptions in the country;

(b) the ratio of these post offices with the total number of villages served by them; and

(c) whether all the urban centres in the country are linked with telephone lines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The number of Post Offices as on 1-3-76 is as under:—

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| (i) Head Offices | 579 |
| (ii) Departmental Sub-Offices | 20,027 |
| (iii) Extra Departmental Sub-Offices. | 779 |
| (iv) Departmental Branch Offices. | 12 |
| (v) Extra Departmental Branch Offices. | 96,667 |
| TOTAL: . . . | <u>1,18,064</u> |

(b) Out of these, 106412 post offices are serving the rural areas and their ratio with total number of villages served by them is 6.2.

(c) No, Sir.

Joint Management Councils

2474. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Joint Management Councils are being vigorously pursued in both the sectors—public as well as private;

(b) if so, in how many industrial undertakings such councils are at present functioning, sector-wise; and

(c) what is the position about the rest of the industrial undertakings regarding accepting in principle the idea of Joint Management Councils?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) to (c)—The question presumably refers to the new scheme of workers participation in industry at the shop floor and plant level, announced by the Government in its Resolution dated 30th October, 1975. Vigorous efforts are being made to get the scheme implemented in both public and private sector establishments. It is in the process of implementation in 92 central public sector undertakings and in about 140 establishments in the private sector. The response to the scheme has been very healthy and the Trade Unions and Managements have expressed willing cooperation to make the scheme a success.

Steps to control Blindness

2475. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffering from blindness in comparison to the total population; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to control blindness?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) According to the recent surveys done by the Indian Council of Medical Research, about, 1.4 to 1.5 per cent of the total population is suffering from blindness. This works out to about 9 million people blind in the country.

(b) The national plan of action, as envisaged for control of blindness, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-10693/76].

जी० टी० रोड० की लम्बाई

2476. जी० शंकर द्वाल सिंह : क्या जी० द्वाल और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश के सबसे बड़े राष्ट्रीय राजपथ (जी० टी० रोड०) की कुल तथा राज्यवार लम्बाई कितनी है;

(ख) इस राष्ट्रीय राजपथ को नदे सिरे से मरम्मत करने के लिये उन राज्यों को राज्यवार कितनी-कितनी राशि का आवंटन किया गया, और

(ग) क्या सभी राज्यों ने ध्येय काम पूरा कर दिया है तथा क्या कार्य किया है?

जी० द्वाल और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उष मंत्री (जी० द्वाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सभवतया माननीय सरस्य का आशय पाकिस्तान सीमा से पश्चिम बगाल तक के पुराने जी० टी० रोड० से है जो वि अब करीब-करीब राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 1 और 2 के अन्तर्गत आता है, इन दो राष्ट्रीय गज भागों की राज्यवार और कुल लम्बाई और 1975-76 के दौरान उनके रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए सञ्चित राज्यों को दी गई राशि नीचे दिखाई गई है —

| राज्य | लम्बाई कि० मी० में | | | |
|-------|--------------------|------|------|---------|
| | रा० | रा० | रा० | रा० कुल |
| | स० 1 | स० 2 | स० 3 | स० 4 |

1975-76 के दौरान रा० गा० 1 और 2 के रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए दी गई राशि ।

| | (रुपये लाखों में) | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------|------|--------------------|
| जोड | 456 | 1490 | 1946 | 134 69 |
| दिल्ली | 22 | 19 | 41 | 10 ⁰ 09 |
| हरियाणा | 180 | 74 | 254 | 33 ⁰ 24 |
| पंजाब | 254 | | 254 | 34 ⁰ 47 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | | 770 | 770 | 20 ⁰ 57 |
| बिहार | 4 | 392 | 392 | 16 ⁰ 00 |
| पश्चिम बगाल | | 235 | 235 | 20 ⁰ 32 |

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का रखरखाव और मरम्मत एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और

कार्य मार्ग और धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार शुरू किये जाते हैं।

Indo-Malaysian Talks

2477. SHRI R.S. PANDEY:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Malaysian talks were recently held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS):

(a) Yes, Sir, Bilateral talks at official level were held in New Delhi on 18th & 19th March 1978.

(b) The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and covered the international issues of common interest with special reference to South and South East Asia. Among the important subjects discussed were the recent ASEAN summit, the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, the forthcoming Non-aligned Summit in Colombo and the Paries talk on international economic problems. Bilateral relations were also reviewed with a view to strengthening economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Manufacture and Import of Stainless Steel

2478. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of stainless steel manufactured indigenously and imported from abroad during the last three years;

(b) the machinery for distributing stainless steel to actual users; and

(c) principles involved in distribution thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Quantum for imports and indigenous production of stainless steel during the last three years was as follows:—

| Year | Quantity (tonnes) | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Imports | Indigenous production |
| 1973-74 . . . | 17112 | 5192 |
| 1974-75 . . . | 34246 | 6621 |
| 1975-76 . . . | 5583* | 7090 |

*Upto June, 1975.

(b) and (c). Stainless steel is imported in keeping with the import policy provisions for actual users and registered exporters in force from time to time. The canalised items of stainless steel are distributed by MMTC to the actual users on the basis of release orders issued by the CCI&E and for utensils manufacturers on the basis of distribution recommended by DCSSI in the case of SSI Units and DGTD in the case of units registered with them. In so far as indigenous production is concerned, there is no control on the distribution of stainless steel.

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

2479. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give priority to the expansion programme for Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of new Telegraph Offices

2480. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegraph offices likely to be opened in urban and rural areas respectively during the year 1976-77; and

(b) the number of telegraph offices likely to be opened in urban and rural areas respectively during 1976-77 in the State of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The number of Telegraph Offices likely to be opened in the urban and rural areas of the country during the year 1976-77 is 76 and 896 respectively.

(b) The number of Telegraph Offices likely to be opened in urban and rural areas in Haryana State during the year 1976-77 is one and seventeen respectively.

सरकार द्वारा टेलीफोन बिलों की अवधारणा

2481. श्री मूलचन्द डाणा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे टेलीफोनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनका वांछिक किराया स्वयं सरकार द्वारा भदा किया जाता है; और

(ख) जिन लोगों को मुफ्त टेलीफोन भिलते हैं वे कितनी स्पानीय काल मुफ्त कर सकते हैं?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर शास्त्र शर्मा)

(क) करमांग 98,170 !

(व) प्रति तिमाही 1,500 स्पानीय काले। ये काले प्रति तिमाही उन 250 नियुक्त कालों के अलावा हैं, जिनकी डाक तार विभाग अनुभव देता है।

Danger to P.&T. Installations in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh

2482. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erection of electric lines from the B.S.L. Projects/Punjab Electricity Board have posed serious threat to the P. & T. installations in Bilaspur District and other adjoining areas of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Project authorities have provided any fund for the shifting of these installations before the electric lines are erected;

(c) the names of the installations like telephone lines which are likely to be affected by this power parallelism and the proposed alternate lines.

(d) whether the new works would be taken up expeditiously so as to avoid any consequent dislocation of telecommunication network and their future developments; and

(e) the total amount which has been provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, the proposed Power lines from Dehar to Panipat and Ganguwal under construction by the Punjab Electricity Board are likely to cause severe interference with the existing telecommunication lines around Bilaspur area.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Project authorities

(c) All the telecommunication circuits provided on the truk lines in the

section Dehar-Bilaspur-Nauri are affected by this power Parallels. These circuits include the following:—

1. Simla-Dharmasala 8-Channel carrier system.
2. Simla-Mandi 8-channel carrier system.
3. Simla-Bilaspur 3 channel carrier system.
4. Bilaspur-Sundernagar carrier system.
5. Bilaspur-Ghumarwin SAX trunk circuit.
6. Bilaspur-Dehar and Bilaspur-Jhandutta P.C.O. trunk circuits.
7. Nagal-Sundernagar speech circuit leased to Punjab Electricity Board.
8. Simla-Bilaspur -Sundernagar-Mandi-Kulu Telegraph circuits.
9. Bilaspur-Jhandutta -Ghumarwin-Berthin-Lehri Sarai Hatwar Telegraph circuits.
10. A small portion of the Bilaspur local telephone system.

The proposed alternative arrangements are:—

1. Microwave circuits between Simla and Mandi and shifting of Simla-Dharmasala and Simla-Mandi carrier system to work as Mandi-Dharmasala and Mandi-Sundernagar system.
2. U.H.F. system between Simla and Bilaspur.
3. Provision of four S 4 DX systems from Mandi to Simla, Bilaspur, Kulu and Sundernagar.
4. Erection of new line between Hamirpur and Ghumarwin and erection of new wires.
5. Rearrangement of trunk and telegraph circuits in the area.
6. Laying of Screened cable in the affected area of Bilaspur local telephone system.

7. Disconnection of affected lines.

(d) After the power authorities agree to pay the cost of making the alternative arrangements, the new works will be taken upon on priority.

(e) The estimated cost of all the rearrangement works is Rs. 39,07,000 which will have to be provided by the Power Project authorities.

Expansion of Tata's Coal Mines

2483. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Tata's expansion plan for their coal mines; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited have recently submitted an application for grant of industrial licence for substantial expansion of their West Bokaro Colliery from the present licensed capacity of 0.7 million tonnes of raw coal a year to 2.5 million tonnes a year. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Cooperation between Upper Volta and India

2484. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum of understanding on economic, technical

and scientific cooperation was signed recently in New Delhi between India and Upper Volta; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 22-3-1976 are as follows —

(i) India has agreed to extend co-operation to Upper Volta for setting up of small and medium scale industries such as extraction of vegetable oils, tanneries, textiles, sewing thread, garment making, food processing, ceramic, sheet glass and glassware, builders hardware and sanitaryware.

(ii) In the field of agriculture, India would extend cooperation to Upper Volta in Community Development, fruit and vegetable cultivation and manufacture of agricultural tools and implements

(iii) India is agreeable to co-operate with Upper Volta in exploration of petroleum and other minerals and provision of technical experts

Release of Fund from Central Road Fund for Andhra Pradesh

2485 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked the Central Government to release the allocated fund from the Central Road Fund to the State;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh from this fund in Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(c) what is the State Government's request therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The Andhra Pradesh Govt has requested for the allotment of the entire amount of State Governments estimated accruals from Central Road Fund (Allocation) due to the State during the Fifth Plan period which works out to Rs 158.75 lakhs according to present estimates. This is, however, not a feasible proposition since actual allotments are made on an yearly basis which in turn is dependent upon the funds which may be available for the purpose through the annual budget voted by Parliament, the progress of works and the requirements of various States

Development of Andhra National Highways

2486 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether assurance was given by the Union Government to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh of funds to take up development of National Highways,

(b) if so, whether the State Government have asked to provide a grant of Rs. 6.56 crores for 1975-76 and Rs 6.51 crore for 1976-77 for National Highways original works; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Union Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Since constitutionally National Highways are a Central subject and the Central Government are responsible for development and maintenance of these highways necessary funds are to be provided by the Government of India for these purposes in the discharge of the constitutional responsibility according to availability of re-

sources, progress of works and requirements of various States. This is a continuous process and as such the question of giving any assurance in the matter does not arise.

The Andhra Pradesh Government had at the time of final allotment of Funds for 1975-76, indicated a requirement of Rs. 340.00 lakhs for development of National Highways in the State. This has been met in full. As regards 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 394.00 lakhs has been earmarked for development of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh. Final requirements of funds for the development of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh during 1976-77 will be known only towards the end of the year on the basis of the progress of the works.

Simpler Method for Termination of Pregnancy

2487. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any simpler method for termination of pregnancy has been successfully tried in West Bengal, recently;

(b) whether the method involves any special treatment; and

(c) whether it is of a temporary or permanent nature?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No such method has come to the notice of Government.

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

Registration for New Telephone Connections in Gujarat

2488. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections registered

with the Department up to 31st December 1975 in Gujarat, district-wise; and

(b) the time by which the applicants would get new telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The district-wise figures of registered applications in Gujarat as on 31-3-1976 are given in the appended statement.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the time by which the registered applicants would be provided telephone connections. However, efforts are constantly being made to expand the telephone systems to meet the pending demands to the maximum possible extent as early as possible within the available limited resources.

Statement

Statement of applications for new telephone connections registered in Gujarat district-wise as on 31-3-1976.

| Sl. No. | District | No. of ap- plications. |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Ahmedabad | 10,742 |
| 2. | Amreli | 74 |
| 3. | Banaskantha | 129 |
| 4. | Baroda | 3,288 |
| 5. | Bhavnagar | 518 |
| 6. | Brosach | 150 |
| 7. | Bulsar | 537 |
| 8. | Dang | Nil |
| 9. | Gandhinagar | 14 |
| 10. | Jamnagar | 1,385 |
| 11. | Junagadh | 616 |
| 12. | Kaira | 751 |
| 13. | Kutch | 89 |
| 14. | Mehsana | 348 |

| Sl. No. | District | No. of applications. |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 15. | Panch Mahal . . . | 354 |
| 16. | Rajkot . . . | 1,833 |
| 17. | Sabarkantha . . . | 198 |
| 18. | Surat . . . | 6,541 |
| 19. | Surendranagar . . . | 300 |

Representation from Rashtriya Manganese Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur

2489 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Rashtriya Manganese Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur, regarding fixation of minimum wages for manganese mine workers on the pattern of Iron Ore Wage Board and taking over of Dongri Buzruk mine;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various points made by the organisation and steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter;

(c) whether a proposal for nationalisation of manganese mines is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the mines proposed to be taken over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A representation has been received from the Rashtriya Manganese Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur demanding grant of minimum wages to workers employed in Manganese Ore (India) Limited, on a par with the wages prevailing in the iron ore mining industry.

(b) The matter is under examination.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Traffic Handled by New Mangalore Port

2490. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of traffic, so far, handled by the New Mangalore Port; and

(b) No difficulty was experienced in handling the traffic.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The New Mangalore Port was declared a major port on the 4th May, 1974. The volume of traffic, so far, handled by the New Mangalore Port is 4,30,164 tonnes Yearwise break-up is as follows:—

(In tonnes)

| Year | Volume of traffic handled |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1974-75 | 91,398 |
| 1975-76 | 3,38,766 |

(b) No difficulty was experienced in handling the traffic

Mangalore and Panambur under one Port Trust

2491 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for the management of new and old ports in Mangalore and Panambur under a single Port Trust; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. No decision has yet been taken for the

constitution of a Port Trust for Port of New Mangalore; the question of management of old Mangalore Port Trust and the Port of New Mangalore by a single Port Trust will be considered at the appropriate stage.

Bauxite Deposits in Karnataka

2492. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bauxite is available in large quantities in the hinterland of Ganguli Port in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to utilize this ore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Reserves of 14.5 million tonnes of low to medium grade bauxite and 2.5 million tonnes of Aluminous laterite have been estimated in the hinterland of Ganguli Port in Coondapoor, South Canara district, Karnataka.

(b) The State Government of Karnataka have mined bauxite in the area for carrying out preliminary tests.

Medical Colleges in Gujarat

2493. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to increase the number of medical colleges in Gujarat or to increase the number of seats in existing colleges; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Settlement of Maritime Boundaries with Burma, Sri Lanka and Indonesia

2494. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has settled its maritime boundaries with Burma, Sri Lanka and Indonesia;

(b) whether these settlements also cover exploitation of undersea wealth; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) India and Indonesia have concluded an agreement in 1974 which delimits part of their continental shelf boundary in the Great channel between the islands of Great Nicobar and Sumatra. India and Sri Lanka have concluded two agreements on their maritime boundary, the first in 1974 relating to the Palk Bay and the second in 1976 relating to the Gulf of Manaar and the Bay of Bengal. The second agreement of 1976 with Sri Lanka, however, is yet to be ratified. No maritime boundary agreement has yet been concluded between India and Burma.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the boundary in historic waters between the two countries and the related matters concluded on 26/28 June 1974 was laid on the Table of the House on 23 July 1974. A copy of the Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Manaar and the Bay of Bengal and related matters, concluded on 23 March 1976, was laid on the Table of the House on 24 March 1976. A copy of the Agreement between India and Indonesia relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf boundary

between the two countries, concluded on 8 August 1974, was laid on the Table of the House on 14 August 1974.

Wrong Number Calls in Delhi

2496. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 30 per cent of the telephone calls dialled fetch wrong numbers in Delhi, and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to reduce this fault?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. As verified by regular test calls made every day in Delhi Telephone System, only about 0.9 per cent of the calls dialled result in wrong numbers

(b) Though the failure percentage is not very high action is taken along following lines:

- (i) Routine testing of dials.
- (ii) Testing of Junctions between exchanges.
- (iii) Special maintenance of telephone exchanges including the Crossbar exchanges.

Prosecution of Gold Spot Manufacturers

2497. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether Gold Spot manufacturers have been prosecuted;

Ans. 18-4

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the punishments awarded to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) According to available information, one sample of "Gold Spot" lifted in 1967 by the staff of the Delhi Municipal Corporation was found to be adulterated due to the presence of metallic contamination. Two samples of "Limca" manufactured by M/s Delhi Bottling Co. (Pvt) Ltd, the manufacturers of "Gold Spot" taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee staff in 1973 and 1974 were found to contain foreign matter.

One sample of 'Rim Zim' also manufactured by the same firm lifted in 1973 by the Delhi Municipal Corporation staff was found to contain an insect.

(c) In the case relating to 1967, the Salesman-cum-Driver was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The firms' Chemist in-Charge of quality control was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 and the Manager of the firm was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000

In the case of sample of "Limca" taken in 1973, the Salesman of the firm was convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The other two cases are pending in the Courts of Law.

11.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI SALES TAX (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1976 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.4/6175-Fin. (G) (ii) in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th March, 1976, under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10685/76].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 437 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 438 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 283(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10686/76].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF MOGUL LINE LTD., BOMBAY AND SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1974-75.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul

Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10687/76].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10688/76].

STATEMENTS re. ACTION TAKEN BY GOVT. ON ASSURANCES ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following eight statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Fifth Lok Sabha:—

(i) Statement No. XXV—Seventh Session, 1973.

(ii) Statement No. XXI—Eighth Session, 1973.

(iii) Statement No. XVIII—Ninth Session, 1973.

(iv) Statement No. XXII—Tenth Session, 1974.

(v) Statement No. XV—Eleventh Session, 1974.

(vi) Statement No. XIV—Twelfth Session, 1974.

(vii) Statement No. XVIII—Thirteenth Session, 1975.

(viii) Statement No. II—Fifteenth Session, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10689/76].

STATEMENT re. FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT, 1973 AND DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRIES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on "Clarification and Amplification of Guidelines issued for administering Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973." [Placed in Library See No. LT-10690/76].

(2) A copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries/Departments for 1976-77:—

(i) Ministry of Commerce.

(ii) Department of Revenue and Banking.

(iii) Ministry of Health & Family Planning.

(iv) Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

(v) Ministry of Planning.

(vi) Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation.

(vii) Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

(viii) Department of Electronics.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10691/76].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NCERT FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75. [Placed in Library See No. LT-10692/76].

11.57 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was made to the House on the 2nd April, 1976.

- (1) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1976.
- (2) The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1976.
- (3) The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill, 1976.
- (4) The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1976.

11.57-1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH & TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Two Hundred and tenth Report relating to Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme on para II of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Defence Services).
- (2) Two Hundred and sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Forty-eighth Report on paragraphs relating to Financial Results and Earnings of the Railways included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Railways).

11.58 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the Ninety-first Report of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-fourth Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Directorate of Estates.

11.58-1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

EIGHTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited.

11.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN (Karad): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

11.59-1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN OUR RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The House is aware that our tradition and policy is to endeavour to develop amicable relations with all countries, notably with our neighbours. The House will recall that while replying to the debate on the budget estimates for the Ministry of External Affairs last week, I had mentioned that we were making an effort in this direction with the People's Republic of China. In pursuance of this policy, representatives of the two Governments in Delhi and Peking discussed the question of restoring the level of diplomatic representation in both countries to the Ambassadorial status.

It is proposed to appoint Shri K.R. Narayanan, at present Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs as our Ambassador to the People's Republic of China. He is an able and distinguished member of the Foreign Service. The Chinese Government have conveyed their agreement to this nomination. Shri Narayanan will be taking up his new assignment in about two months.

On the basis of the discussions which have taken place, it is our understanding that this initiative for raising the level of our diplomatic representation in Peking will be followed by a similar move by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

12.00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion and voting on Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Time allotted is six hours. Time taken is fifty five minutes. Balance of the time is five hours and five minutes.

Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh

डा० रुद्रप्रताप सिंह (बाराबकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने आप को लिख कर भेजा था कि पटना मे पानी का बहुत भयकर सकट है, लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० रुद्र प्रतापसिंह

डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए ढाढ़ा हुआ हूँ। मात्यवर, यदि हम निष्पक्ष रूप से विचार करें तो आलोच्य वर्ष मे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के द्वारा और सूचना मंत्री जी द्वारा जिस प्रकार से कार्य किया जाय है उस की जितनी सराहना की जाय वह कम है। श्रीमन् मंत्रालय की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि अधिकांश विरोधी दल के नेतागण तथा सदस्यगण जब मंत्रालय की अनुदान पर आपने विचारों को प्रकट करने के लिए बड़े होते हैं तब वह सरकार की कीतियों की भास्त्रोच्चना करने लगते हैं और उनका

ध्यान इस बात पर नहीं रहता कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का उत्तरदायित्व सरकार की नीतियों, सरकार की योजनाओं और सरकार के कार्यक्रमों को जनता तक पहुँचाने तक का ही है।

श्रीमन् आलोच्य वर्ष मे मंत्रालय अपने दायित्व का निर्वहन कर सका है अथवा नहीं, यह विचारणीय बात है। उसने अपने दायित्व का पालन किया है अथवा नहीं इसके सम्बन्ध मे विचार करते समय वह स्वाभाविक है कि हमारा ध्यान इस और जाय कि हमारी सरकार की नीतिया क्या है, योजनाएं क्या हैं, उसके कार्यक्रम क्या है। श्रीमन्, हमारी सरकार की देश के अन्तर्गत जो नीतियाँ हैं जैसा कि माननीय सदन को जात है, वह नीतियाँ हैं लोकतन्त्र की, धर्मनिष्पेक्षता की और समाजवाद की। विदेशों के साथ हमारी सरकार की नीति है मंत्री की, सद्भावना की और सहयोग की। हमे प्रसन्नता है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने सरकार की जो नीतियाँ हैं देश के अन्तर्गत और विदेशों के साथ मे, उन नीतियों को उन योजनाओं को और कार्यक्रमों को जनता तक पहुँचाने मे सफलतापूर्वक कार्य किया है।

श्रीमन् जैसा कि माननीय सदन को जात है कि लोक सभा के 1971 के निर्वाचन के पश्चात् जिस तरह से विश्व की सर्वश्रेष्ठ नेता हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व मे एक नवीन भारत का उदय हो रहा था, उसके पश्चात् 1972 मे जो देश मे और 1974 मे जो साधारण निर्वाचन हुए उससे जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व मे, अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की नीतियों मे अपनी आस्था और अपना विश्वास अपकल किया उससे देश के अन्तर्गत और विदेशों मे बहु

[प्र० बड़ प्रताप लिंग]

भी प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां थीं, दक्षिणपंथी शक्तियां थीं, उपग्राही शक्तियां थीं, अवसर-वादी, यथास्थितिवादी शक्तियां थीं, सभी शक्तियों को बेचनी हुई, और उन्होंने एक महान् यठबधन किया देश के अन्दर और बाहर भी । और इस महान् गठबन्धन के फलस्वरूप उन्होंने देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा बातावरण बनाने का प्रयास किया जिस से देश की अखड़ता को, प्रभुत्वता को, देश के अन्दर्गत लोकतन्त्र को, देश की स्वनंत्रता को खतरा उत्पन्न हुआ । इन्होंने ऐसे भी कार्य किये कि जिस से देश के अन्दर साम्राज्यिक सद्भावना भी समाप्त हो । साथ ही साथ उन्होंने इस बात का भी प्रयास किया कि विदेशों के साथ जो मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध हैं वह भी नष्ट हो । और इस प्रकार का जो कुचक उन्होंने रचा, बड़यत रचा, उस के कारण से देश की प्रधान मंत्री जी को देश में आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा करनी पड़ी । देश में आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद किन कारणों से आगात्कालीन स्थिति लागू की गई इस को हमारे सूचना मंत्रालय ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से जनता तक पहुंचाया । हम उस बात के लिये अपने मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहते हैं ।

श्रीमन्, इसके अतिरिक्त आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा केवल इसलिये नहीं की गई थी कि हम केवल देश के अन्दर जो प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां देश का बातावरण खराब करना चाहती थीं उन पर अंकुश करना चाहते थे । हमारी सरकार यह भी चाहती थी कि देश के अन्दर जो हमारी घोषणाएं और कार्यक्रम हैं उनका उचित ढंग से कार्यान्वयन हो सके । इसके लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूची कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की । हमारे सूचना मंत्रालय ने अपने विभिन्न एकों के हाथ जनता तक 20 सूची कार्यक्रम को पहुंचाने का जो कार्य किया है उसकी हमें सराहना करनी चाहिये ।

श्रीमन्, देश के समाचार-पत्रों ने जित प्रकार से इधर कार्य किया उस से मानवीय सदन अवगत है । इधर समाचार-पत्रों ने देश के अन्दर एक ऐसी अस्थिरता का, अराजकता का और निराशा का बातावरण पैदा करना प्रयत्न कर दिया था कि जैसे सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं, कार्य क्रम हैं उन का जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है । मानवीय सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि जब देश प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में विश्व के समस्त देशों की श्रेणी में बहुत तीव्रता के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है, वैसी परिस्थिति में अगर देश के समाचार-पत्र इस प्रकार के समाचार प्रकाशित करें जिस में कि देश के अन्दर देश की प्रभुत्वता को, देश की अखड़ता को, लोकतन्त्र को और देश के अन्दर जो साम्राज्यिक सद्भावना है, उस को खतरा पैदा हो तो निश्चित रूप से उनके ऊपर सेंसर की नीति का अपनाया जाना बहुत ही उचित और समयानुकूल था, और मैं इमंबात के लिये मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ । देश के अन्दर और विदेशों के जो ऐसे सवाददाता थे जिहोंने ममाचारों को तोड़ मरोड़ कर प्रस्तुत करने को चेष्टा की जिस से देश की प्रभुत्वता को, भावात्मक एकता को खतरा पैदा हो सकता था, ऐसे लोगों के साथ सर्व कार्यवाही की गई ।

इस के साथ ही मंत्री जी ने पिछले सक्र में जो एक आक्षेपनीय प्रकाशन निवारण अधिनियम संसद द्वारा पास कराया था, इस के लिये भी उन्हें बधाई देनी चाहिये ।

श्रीमन्, फिल्में एक बहुत सकृदार माध्यम है हमारे जन-वीजन में किसीमें से । नमता, अशालीलता और हिंसा के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में बातावार चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई । मैं इस बात के लिये भी मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आलोच्य वर्ष के अन्दर जो किसीमें बनी है वह कुछ नहीं किसम की किसीमें बनी है, इस बात को स्वीकार करना

होगा। एक तरह से नई दिशा मिली है, आशा की एक नई फिरण दिखाई पड़ी है। हमारे फिल्मों के निर्माता मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में देश के अन्दर नये कानूनों की खोज में लगे हुए हैं।

हमें प्राशासा है कि अगले वर्ष और कुछ अच्छी फिल्में आ सकेंगी इसके साथ साथ हमारे राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह, हमारे राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार योजना के द्वारा जिन अच्छी फिल्मों को पुरस्कृत करने का प्रयास किया गया है, उससे भी निर्माताओं को अच्छी फिल्म बनाने की प्रेरणा मिल रही है।

श्रीमन् मैं इस बात का अनुरोध करूँगा कि यदि हम अच्छी फिल्मों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए एक बहुत सम्पन्न फिल्म वित्त निगम की आवश्यकता है। इस समय जो हमारा फिल्म वित्त निगम है, उसे सुदृढ़ किया जाय, उसे वित्तीय साधन दिये जाये। अगर हम देश में अच्छी फिल्मों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए धन का प्रावधान किया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि देश में अधिक सिनेमा घर बनाये जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसी नीति बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिससे देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक सिनेमा घर बन सके।

मैं मद्दी जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने फिल्म पत्रिकाओं में जो अनर्गत चित्र और समाचार छपते हैं, जो कि बहुत अनुचित होते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड को इस बात का निर्देश दिया है कि उनकी छानवीन की जाय।

दूर दर्शन के द्वारा हमारी नीतियों को, योग्यताओं को, कार्यक्रमों को जनता तक

पहुँचाया जाता है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आलोच्य वर्ष में इस कार्य को अधिक से अधिक सुन्दर दृग से किया जा रहा है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि देश की, प्रदेश की भी और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश की राजधानियों में दूर दर्शन की सेवाएं उपलब्ध हों। इसके लिए धन के प्रावधान की नियतान्त्र आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ साथ इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि सस्ते टेली-विजन सेट बनाये जाये जिससे जनता को वे सस्ते दामों पर सुलभ हों सके। पहली अगस्त, 1975 से 31 जुलाई, 1976 तक उपराह दूर दर्शन को जो योजना चलाई गई है, उससे कई प्रदेशों को जनता की लाभ पहुँचा है। मैं इस बात का अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस योजना को और अधिक समय के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाय जब तक कि हम उन क्षेत्रों को दूर दर्शन की सुविधा प्रदान नहीं करते।

श्रीमन् आकाशवाणी के द्वारा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की जाती है आपातकालीन रियने लागू होने वे पश्चात उन्हें बहुत वे मफन्नापूर्वक तरकार की नीतियों को, याजनाओं को, कार्यक्रमों को जनता तक पहुँचाने का कार्य किया है। हमारे देश के कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिनको आकाशवाणी को सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है। उन्हें भी यह सुविधा प्रदान की जाये। उत्तर पूर्वी भारत के जो दूनरे केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र हैं, उन्हें हाई पावर रेडियो स्टेशन दिये जाये जिससे उन्हें विदेशों के समाचारों के अतिरिक्त प्रप्त देश के समाचार मिलने का अवसर प्राप्त हो।

श्रीमन् मवालय के विभिन्न एकों द्वारा, विशेष कर विज्ञापन प्रचार भिडेशालय द्वारा जिस प्रकार से आपातकालीन स्थिति को बोलणा के पश्चात् बोक्स सूबो कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में साहित्य विस्तृत किया जाय,

[ठा० वृषभसत्र विहृ]

वह बहुत बारा को बारा है। इसके अतिरिक्त और भी जो एहत है उन्होंने भी अपने अपने स्वाम पर अपने अपने उत्तरदायित्व का बहुत अच्छे ढंग से पालन किया है।

श्रीनन्, नवोन भारत के निर्वाचन की जो रीड को हड्डी है हमारा बीउ सूत्री कार्यक्रम, उनको भी मतालप ने जनता तक बहुत अच्छे ढंग से पहुंचाया है। उनके लिए मैं मतालप को बधाई देता हूँ। श्रीनन् मैं इन बारों का भी अनुरोध करता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुद्रा हृदय तमाम और संबंध गांधी के द्वारा जो जार सूत्री कार्यक्रम रखा गया है, जो जनता को बराबर प्रेरणा दे रहे हैं, जनता का मार्गदर्शन कर रहे हैं, हमें दुख है कि आकाशवाणी और टेलेविजन के द्वारा विरोधी दलों की टीका फिल्मी के भव्य से उन्हें वह स्थान नहीं दिया जा रहा है जो कि उनको मिलना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANT-HAMMA (KHAMMAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. As per the rules of the House, no Member can bring in the name of a person who is not present in the House. What is your ruling on this?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. The hon. member may continue his speech.

ठा० वृषभसत्र विहृ : श्रीमन् मैं कह रहा था कि जब हमारी सरकार की नीति के अन्तर्गत कोई देश का नीजबान देश की नीतियों को भागे बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ करता है तो उसको आकाशवाणी के द्वारा, दूर दर्शन के द्वारा जो भी स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए, वह दिया जाय। हमारे जो मुद्रा नेता हैं उन्हें वह स्थान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उन्हें केवल स्थान दिया जा रहा है। उन्हें केवल स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन् मैं बहुत अधिक समय आपका नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं केवल एक बात कह कर समाप्त करूँगा। मैं बहुत मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस माननीय सदन में, माननीय विरोधी दल के सदस्यमण, विशेष रूप से मेरे पूर्व बहता भी सुरेन्द्र मोहन्ली ने जो अपने विचार प्रकट किए, और मेरे पश्चात्, जो विरोधी दल के बहता अपना भावण करते, उनसे मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि :

मुझे क्या बताएगा दौरे जमाना
मुझे मेरी महिल नजर आ रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मतालप के अपने सुयोग्य मती जी की सराहना करता हूँ और साथ ही साथ मतालप की अनुदान की मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य अगर जानना चाहें तो मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए एक बात बता दूँ। जब वह अपना भावण करे तो इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि यह भावणक नहीं कि हम जीवन भर माननीय सदस्य के सदन रहें मगर जो कुछ हम यहा पर बोलते हैं वह मर्दव इस माननीय सदन की स्मृति में रहेगा। इसलिए बोलते समय इस बात का ध्यान अवश्य ही रखें कि हम जो कुछ बोल रहे हैं, वह इस सदन की सामग्री होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rudra Pratap Singh just now said something about the speakers who are to follow him. I do not know why he should worry about it because nothing we say will go out, nothing will be published. We know what happened to the speech of Mr. Surendra Mohanty delivered yesterday in today's

papers there is no mention of it. Only in one or two papers it has been said that he also spoke. I do not grudge Mr. Patil getting good publicity for eulogizing the role of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, but at least think of the Opposition parties. They have some role to play to the country and to the people. Therefore, my hon. friend need not have any apprehension about the role of the Opposition I say that the Opposition—at least my party—has been playing a very constructive role. There is not a single incident which could be cited against us.

So far as the present discussion on the grants of this Ministry is concerned, I say, Sir, that the functioning of this Ministry during the year under review provides—according to me—the most inglorious chapter of the functioning of the Government since Independence and it has been proved that this Government only pays lip sympathy to the Constitution and the parliamentary system of Government and parliamentary democracy and the rights of the people Mr. Shukla—we have personal regards for him—will have the unenviable distinction of master-minding, in the company of some more eminent and some less eminent persons, the annihilation of and giving an indecent burial to, some of the basic concepts of free people in this country. What we call the freedom of thought, the freedom of speech and the freedom of expression have become his victims. The record of this Ministry for the year under review is the record of partisan propaganda and censorship, of false calumny against the political opponents of the ruling party and of sickening eulogies of some of their leaders including those unselected and officially glorified, of suppressing truth and encouraging make-believes.

This Ministry known as the I&B Ministry has, according to me, turned out to be the Ministry of Inexactitude and Brow-beating and it functions, as we can see, only as the publicity wing of

the ruling party in this country through the simple means of censorship which is applied indiscriminately, and comprehensively also, against all except the ruling party and its members. This Ministry has, by and large, achieved its present purpose of doing away with the freedom of the press in this country.

With your permission, I will quote a very well-known author on political science and constitutional government. I am quoting from Prof. Friedrich, an American author who has written a book *Constitutional Government and Democracy*, where he has said:

"Actually, the emergence of constitutional government and in particular, the crystallisation of the systems of popular representation are inextricably interwoven with the growth of the modern press. Without it, constitutional Government is unimaginable".

We have felt, and we believe, that freedom of the press is the cornerstone of democracy and a free press is a symbol of democratic virtue.

With your permission, I will quote from some of the observations of some very eminent judges of this country. Chief Justice Patanjali Sastri said in 1952:

"Freedom of speech and of the press lay at the foundation of all democratic organisations, for without free political discussion, no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the processes of popular government is possible".

He said this in the well-known Express Newspapers case. Then Justice Bhagawati (a former Judge) said in the Express Newspapers case speaking for the Supreme Court:

"Freedom of speech and expression includes freedom of propagation of ideas and the liberty of the press is an essential part of the

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right to freedom of speech and expression".

Our present Chief Justice, who was given this post after superseding a number of Judges, said this....

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Before the supersession of after?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Before for your information. He said this:

"It is indisputable that by freedom of press is meant the right of all citizens to speak, publish and express their views. The freedom of the press embodies the right of the people to write. The freedom of the press is not antithetical to the right of the people to speak and express.

"This court has established freedom of the press to speak and express. That freedom cannot be abridged and taken away by any manner except as provided in art. 19 (2) of the Constitution".

Some of the restraints that have now been imposed would have been ultra vires the Constitution but for the suspension of all fundamental rights in this country.

Chief Justice Ray went on to say:

"It is appropriate to refer to what William Blackstone said in his *Commentaries*"—then quotes Blackstone:

"Every free man has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this is to destroy the freedom of the press; but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous or illegal, he must take the consequences of his own temerity. The faith of a citizen is that political wisdom and virtue will sustain themselves in the free market of ideas so long as the channels of communication

are left open. The faith in the popular government rests in the old dictum 'let the people have the truth and the freedom to discuss it and all will go well'. The liberty of the press remains an 'ark of the Covenant' in every democracy".

Shri Gujral had said that freedom of the press was a commitment of this Government. Now they have repudiated it.

With your permission, I will now quote not a learned judge but a great, distinguished statesman of this country:

"To my mind, the freedom of the press is not just a slogan from the larger point of view but it is an essential attribute of the democratic process. I have no doubt that even if the Government dislikes the liberties taken by the press and considers them dangerous, it is wrong to interfere with the freedom of the press. By imposing restriction, you do not change anything; you merely suppress public manifestation of certain things thereby causing the idea underlying that to spread further. Therefore I would rather have a completely free Press with all the dangers involved in the wrong use of the freedom than suppressed or regulated press."

Thus said Jawaharlal Nehru. I found yesterday that he was being quoted by our Labour Minister very frequently. They quote Pandit Nehru when it suits them. When we try to get some inspiration from Nehru's sayings or writings, then only it becomes out of context.

I know the Minister will give the usual worn out reply that the newspapers were supposedly abusing the licence. It is easy to give the dog a bad name and hang it. But I am challenging this government: instead of indulging in vague accusations and generalisations,

bring out the materials before the people and take people into confidence and tell them what they have done to merit this all-comprehensive censorship regulation which has completely throttled the voice of the people and voice of the Press. The Prime Minister has said yesterday, it has appeared in today's Statesman. "For years government had been tolerant and put up with the criticism of the newspapers but then they seemed to turn against the country itself at a moment when we have been facing economic difficulties; what they set about doing would have weakened the whole structure." Now the justification offered is economic difficulty. From the events of June 1975 one understands what she means by turning 'against the country' because the country, according to the ruling party, is their leader. I should like to know from the hon. Minister how economic difficulties have been overcome by Press censorship. How are you solving the economic problems by throttling the voice of the people, and of the Press? I cannot imagine what is the *modus operandi*; they seek to follow for the purpose of goading the country to economic progress? The reason is this. They would not have suppressed all kinds of publications, had they not been afraid of the people. They have suppressed the news of the arrest of the leaders—is it for the purpose of economic development? They have suppressed the proceedings of courts. Is that also for economic development of the country? The speeches of the Members of Parliament have been suppressed. Is it for economic development of the country? News of everything said or done by anybody else except their own hue is supposed to be prejudicial to the interests of the country and they have been suppressed. Is it because of the economic difficulties in the country, as the Prime Minister said yesterday?

Look at the guidelines. We have been told that censorship has been virtually withdrawn but guidelines

have been imposed. May I need one of them? I have no time to read the whole of it; most of the hon. Members know them:

"Quotations, if torn out of context and intended to mislead or convey a distorted or wrong impression, should not be published."

What I quoted today from the sayings of Jawaharlal Nehru, is it out of context? Will it be published in tomorrow's papers that Somnath Chatterjee quoted this in the House?

Another guideline says:

"For the coverage of the news, comments or reports relating to the proceedings of Legislatures, Parliament and Court of law, the following guidelines should be kept in view. (a) The statements of Ministers may be published either in full or in a condensed form but its contents should not infringe censorship. (b) The speeches of Members of Legislatures/Parliament participating in a debate will not be published in any manner or form but their names and party affiliation may be mentioned. (c) The results of voting on a Bill, Motion, Resolution etc may be factually reported. In the event of voting the number of votes cast for and against may be mentioned ..

Please note that there should be no indication in the published material that it has been censored. Printing of captions as "passed by Censors" or "passed for publication" is not permitted."

Those administrative directives were issued in July 1975. Now in January 1976 during the last session of the House, this guideline was issued:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in letter dated August 19, 1975, addressed to all accredited correspondents representing Indian news organisations and"

It says that all news, comments (including editorial comments), rumour other reports relating to the

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proceedings of the 15th Session of Fifth Lok Sabha, 1976 and 84th Session of the Rajya Sabha falling within the provisions of the said Statutory Order 278 (E) shall not be published scrutiny and shall not be published without permission in writing. This is from the Chief Censor of the Government of India. Therefore, it is very clear that this Government does not want anything for public consumption. Their own views should be known to the public and not the views of others. These are the actions of a Government in panic. They are panicky because they know that their actions will not be supported by the people, if they are allowed free exercise of their rights and free voice. This Government has been returned to power with a minority vote of the total electorate, but they want to perpetuate their position by using all sorts of draconian powers and repressive measures. This Government seems to believe that they only know what is good for the people of this country. I was reading a book this morning. It is one of the attributes of a high-handed Government that according to them the people are only entitled to know what they want the people to know irrespective of the considerations whether that would be good for the country or not. The Government thinks that it is the only arbiter of the rights of the people of this country and the people themselves will have no voice.

Shri Seervai, a well-known jurist, who is not a member of any opposition party, nor is anti-government, has said in his well-known book 'Constitutional Laws of India'—

"It has been rightly observed that to say that a thing is constitutional is not to say that it is desirable." Therefore to say that restraints on the freedom of speech and expression are permissible under our Constitution is not to say that any particular restraint is desirable or ought to be imposed. The freedom of thought and expression and the freedom of

press are not only valuable freedoms in themselves but are basic to a democratic form of Government which proceeds on the theory that problems of Government can be solved by the free exchange of thought and by public discussion. A plea for freedom of thought, speech and expression is not necessary, nor is it necessary to refer to classic pleas for the liberty of thought to show that restraint on the freedom of thought 'hinders and retards the importation of our richest Merchandise, Truth'.

The International Commission of Jurists in its Journal has said: "It needs to emphasise that a free press which is neither directed by the Executive nor subjected to censorship, is a vital element in a free State: in particular, a free, regularly published, political press is essential in a modern democracy. The citizen called upon to make political decisions, must be comprehensively informed, know the opinion of others, and be able to weigh them up against each other. The press keeps this dialogue alive, it provides the information, adopts its own point of view and that works as a directive giving force in the public debate. It stands as a permanent means of communication and control between the people and their elected representatives in Parliament and Government."

Sir, why I am quoting all this? I am trying to say that the Judges of the Supreme Court of India, eminent Jurists, eminent public figures, great statesman like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the International Commission of Jurists are all of the opinion that in a Constitutional system of Government you cannot have free people if you have denied them freedom of expression and freedom of press. Now, all these things have been repudiated by the Government and the real reason for enforcing Press Censorship followed by the abolition of the Press Council and the enactment of Parliamentary proceedings (Propagation of Publication) Repeal Bill and the Prevention of Publication of

Objectionable Matter Bill is that this Government and the Ruling party are afraid of free people in this country. They are scared of the freedom of the people and their freedom to enjoy personal liberty.

This Government does not want scrutiny of their action either by the people or by the press or by the court because according to them, they are infallible. I believe only those want to hide facts from the people who have ugly facts to hide. Otherwise, in matters of public interests, all governmental action should be public. Why do you want to hide facts from the people? They have stifled all vehicles of exchange of thought, all vehicles of expression of opinion and views and all channels of communication. If the Ruling party believes that the people are with them, why should they be afraid of the people? If they really believe that the opposition parties do not have any support amongst the people, why should they give importance to the opposition parties? Why are they worried about the activities of the opposition parties amongst the people of this country? I submit that the Government, instead of having a dialogue with the people, has obliterated all forms of freedom—freedom of speech, freedom to organise and freedom of dissent.

If the big newspapers controlled by the monopolists have been misusing their freedom, I would like to know why the other publications are also being brought under control. Even literary journals and small newspapers are not outside the net of censorship. Small newspapers who do not toe the line of the Government have not been spared. Literary journals have not been spared from the law of censorship. Even stage plays and dramatic performances are not permitted without clearance from the censorship authorities. The country has today become a conglomeration of muted and muzzled people who cannot say anything except to drumbeat the so called achievements of the Ruling party. We are seeing today the

sickening example of officially sponsored, officially publicised and officially patronised publications and demonstrations. Today the great media of the press is being utilised as the biggest *modus operandi* for sponsoring not only particular view points but also sponsoring particular leaders.

I would like to know how the monopoly press in this country came to acquire such commanding heights except without the support of the Government and the Ruling party. We have been hearing tall talks about diffusion of ownership of the press and the delinking of the press from the big business houses. But we find so long we have been taken for a ride. Mr Gujral has been repeatedly assuring the House in this regard. But there is not even a mention of it—subject to correction—in the annual report of this Ministry for this year under review. I want to know what has happened to the diffusion and delinking. It seems they are no longer interested in diffusion and delinking because the Ruling party had got itself linked up with the monopoly press itself. The only fusion we have found, instead of diffusion, is that of Shri Ramnath Goenka and Shri K. K. Birla in the *Indian Express*! Therefore, I would like the Minister to inform the House—his speech at least is bound to be published though not ours—what has happened to these policies of diffusion and delinking.

So far as the small newspapers and opposition party papers are concerned, although according to the Government they have removed pre-censorship, the guidelines they have laid down recently make it impossible for any effective or *bona fide* criticism being made of any governmental action.

But in the case of newspapers and journals published by our party, the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, All India Kisan Sabha etc., exception has been made and all of them are subject to pre-censorship. The Censor prevents publication in our newspapers

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of even news items and comments which have been published in other newspapers. What is published, after pre-censorship, in one edition of "Deshabhimani" from Calicut or Ernakulam, is prohibited from publication by the Censor of the other edition. Items allowed to be published by the Censor in "People's Democracy", the English organ of our Central Committee is disallowed in other newspapers and journals of our party by the same or other Censors. Exception has been taken to the publication of even Gazette notifications of the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala in our newspapers! Even news items received through the teleprinter from the "Samachar" News Agency, which are sent out after censorship have to be submitted to the Censor, who prevents publications of many items. Even publication of the news of arrested persons is prevented.

Slanders and absolutely false statements about our party by the ruling party and their allies are freely published; but publication of any reply to those slanders and accusations are never allowed. All these show that the Press is now completely at the mercy of the Government and the Censor authorities.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you should conclude now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly give me 3 or 4 minutes more please. Now, as far as getting the clearance from the Censors is concerned, it takes hours to get the materials approved by them; and this results in delay in issues of newspapers, thus obviously affecting the circulation thereof. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many Indian journalists have lost their accreditation—at least as far as Parliament-reporting is concerned, if at all, how many foreign journalists have been expelled, and on what charges from this country; whether facilities like telephone connections were denied to journalists, both Indian and foreign, in the country in the wake of Emergency; and

how many journalists were arrested and whether they were arrested for violating the guidelines or they were arrested under MISA for some other activity. On the one hand, we find that the Government is going on with their vendetta against the newspapers. But what is happening in the "Statesman"? There, 18 employees have been suspended. The Minister gave an assurance on the floor of the House on 31st March that some action was going to be taken. The only crime of the employees is that they have given evidence before a fact-finding committee; for that reason, they have been suspended and are going to lose their jobs. And, after the Minister's assurance on the floor of the House, the management is expediting the enquiry against them; and the employees are likely to lose their jobs at any moment. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter. He may also kindly tell us what is the policy of this Government so far as small newspapers are concerned especially with regard to advertisements. Mr. Patil who knows a good deal about journalism and the position of the newspapers, has himself said that a large bulk out of the money made available by the DAVP is monopolized by the "Times of India" group of publications. I would like to have a break-up of the advertisement expenses or the advertisement money being spent by the Government; how is it being utilized and what benefit are the small newspapers getting from out of them? You can go on multiplying the large number of publications for the 20-point programme. I am not going into it. I do not mind your utilizing the radio and the TV only for political purposes. But the other political parties and their viewpoints also must get some publicity either through the news media, television or the radio. With regard to the newsprint....

MR. SPEAKER: I think you should conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am on the last phase of my speech, Sir.

With regard to newsprint, I am told that it is not lifted by a large number of newspapers, either because of a fall in their circulation or because of the poor quality of the newsprint. We would like to know the position from the hon. Minister, because these facts are not known to us.

I would inform the hon. Minister that if you really believe that only through censorship you can take this country towards better progress, either from the economic, cultural, social or political point of view, you are suffering from an illusion. You cannot go on denying the people of the ordinary rights and then think that the people will be with you.

So, I oppose the grants of the Ministry. I oppose the grants on principle, because these moneys are used for political propaganda, and not for the welfare of the people of the country.

श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे (राजनदगांव) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के भवी जी को हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ। बधाई इस लिये देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी कर्मनिष्ठा, विद्वास और दायित्व के साथ अपने काम को किया है और जो उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं, उन के लिये वे निश्चित रूप से बधाई के पात्र हैं।

श्रीमन्, सब से पहली उपलब्ध विभिन्न समाचार एजेन्सियों को एक स्थान पर ला कर खड़ा करना है। मैं नई "समाचार" एजेन्सी का स्वागत करता हूँ। अब समाचार के लिये समाचार नहीं होगा, बल्कि वह समाचार होगा जो सत्यनिष्ठ होगा, जो बटनामों से मणित होगा। हमारी जनता आपह कर रही थी कि हमें वह समाचार मिले जो बटनामों से मणित हो, कम्काफट (बनाई हुई बातें), मूँठ, कीष से भरा हुआ बातावरण—इन सब से बेहित हो कर जो समाचार छपते थे, उन्हें अन्ततः कब चुकी थी। यह सदन वर्षों की अनोखी के समाचार है, इस की परिवर्ता

महान है। यहा कुछ बुने हुए प्रतिनिष्ठि आपातकालीन स्थिति के पहले जिस प्रकार सत्याप्राप्त, दुराप्राप्त, कोष, लांडन और आरोपों से यहाँ के बातावरण को दूखित कर रहे थे, उसे कभी भ्राताया नहीं जा सकता, सेकिन भाज हम उस बातावरण से दूर, बिनोबा भाव के शब्दों और भावनाओं के अन्तर्गत अनुशासन पर्व के नीचे इस सदन की कार्यवाही को चलते देख रहे हैं—इस का बड़ा भारी प्रभाव न केवल देश में बल्कि देश से बाहर भी पड़ा है।

श्रीमती श्री सोमनाथ चैटर्जी जी साहब ने कहा—हम जनता से कुछ छिपाते हैं। यह बात सच नहीं है। हम जनता के पास उन्हीं भावनाओं को, उन्हीं शब्दों को, उन्हीं सम्बन्धों को ले जाना चाहते हैं जिन का सचार सदन से होता है। श्रीमन्, पहले अलग अलग समाचार एजेन्सियों अलग अलग समाचार बढ़ती थी, जिन से सारे देश में एक ऐसा निराशापूर्ण बातावरण पैदा हो गया था, एक प्रकार का बैक्यूम पैदा हो गया था, ऐसा अनुभव होने लगा था, जैसे हम किसी प्रधकार में पढ़े हो, किसी प्रकार की कोई आशा की किरण दिखलाई नहीं पड़ रही थी। एक ऐसी बातावरण पैदा हो गया था जो सच्चाई से दूर था, जिस का बटनामों से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं था। यदि ऐसे समाचारों का प्रचार और प्रसार होता रहता तो फिर इस लोकतन्त्र का क्या होता? लोकतन्त्र की एक जर्त यह भी है कि जहा लोकतन्त्र हो, वहा अनुशासन भी हो। लोकतन्त्र में बाणी स्वातन्त्र्य का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि वह गाली का स्वरूप आरण कर से। अंगर जल का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि वह नाली का पानी बन जाय। शुद्धता और पवित्रता की इस सदन से जनता अपेक्षा करती है। यही उत्तर में श्री सोमनाथ को उन के प्रहन के उत्तर में देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री विजावरण शुक्ल जी ने जो उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं—उन में सब से पहली

[जी राज सहाय पाए]

तो यही है कि उन्होंने देश की चार समाचार एजेन्सियों को उन की अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार एक जगह पर एकत्रित कर दिया। और उन की कल्सेंट से, उन के अनुग्रह से इस एक समाचार एजेन्सी का निर्माण हुआ जिस का स्वागत होना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, जीवन का कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं है, कोई ऐसी समस्या नहीं है जिस के ऊपर इस मंत्रालय को नज़र न रही हो। आकाशवाणी को लीजिये, हम उस के द्वारा समाज के अन्तर्म व्यक्ति तक पहुंचते हैं। इस आर्थिक विकास के संदर्भ में, जैसे ही कुछ आर्थिक विकास हुआ गाव के लोगों का, सब से पहले उस के मन में एक जिजासा होती है कि देश में क्या हो रहा है। देश को घटनाओं के प्रति उस की जिजासा देखने हुए वह ड्राइंगिस्टर जैसा है और जहा संगीत का रसास्वादन करता है वहा समाचारों के प्रति उस का अनुरोध देख कर लगता है कि वह बड़ा जागरूक हो रहा है। इसलिये सच्चाई के साथ। घटनाओं से कठित समाचार उस तक पहुंचना यह एक जागरूकता का लक्षण है।

भी 20 सूक्ष्मी कार्यक्रम की हमने एक रचना की। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में 20 सूक्ष्मी कार्यक्रम की जो रचना है उस को हम जनता तक पहुंचा रहे हैं। हमें बड़ी खुशी है यह देख कर कि दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी दोनों इस कार्य को बड़ी बकाता और कुशलता के साथ कर रहे हैं। स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स को भी हम अन्यबाद देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने किसी भी ब्राकार की जन में बात न रखते हुए जो सच बात भी उस को जहां तक पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न किया।

आजिर 20 सूक्ष्मी कार्यक्रम किस के लिये है। 12 दूर दो सूक्ष्मों से संबंधित है। 3 सूक्ष्म हैं जिन का अनुच्छेद है अनुच्छेद के

लोगों से 1, 4, 5 और सूक्ष्मों को से कर श्री संजय गांधी जी, जिस के लिये श्रीमती सकमीकांतमा ने पौर्ण आफ आर्डर किया, और जैरी राय में व्यर्थ था। मैं सकलता हूं कि हर आदमी का आपित्व है, जो देश को अपने कड़ने को परिकल्पना के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहता हूं, कि न मानवा थ्रेड तरीकोंके—वह देश को अपने साथ आगे से चले। ऐसे व्यक्ति की प्रशंसा हैं और आहुति सदन प्रशंसा के लिये और अच्छे कार्य करने की सराहना के लिये है। इसलिये यदि संजय गांधी का नाम निया गया तो समय के अनुसार है, उस का श्रेष्ठत्व भी सिद्ध होता है।

अभी माननीय सोम नाथ चटर्जी ने कहा कि हम छिपाते हैं। हम क्या छिपाते हैं? अभी भृत्यों की बात है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पद यात्रा की। हमारे साथ दो, तीन विकारी बैठे हुए टी०१०० देख रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा यह कहां छिपाने की बात है, जहां स्वतंत्रता के साथ—न कही पुलिस थी, न सेक्योरिटी थी, —एक स्पीटेनियस बालाकरण के साथ उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया जिस से प्रेरणा दिली और वह आहवान देश भर को दिया गया, जुने हुए जदृसंघों के जो जन प्रतिनिधि बनने का ददा करते हैं कि वह इस नव जागरण के साथ पैदल चले। और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपनी पदयात्रा के साथ इस का श्री गणेश किया।

आपातकालीन स्थिति के यहां समाचारपत्रों का जो इन्टिकोण था, उन सभी जो अवधार था, जो उन का संचालन था, वह यह नहीं कहा जाता जो सकता। उस में एक कलकालय था, आकोश था, चूड़ा भी और वह चूड़ा का अल्पकरण देश में उत्पन्न कर के वह न करने चाहते थे, वे नहीं दक्ष थाया। लेकिन आपातकालीन स्थिति के साथ जीवन अनुच्छेद दूर देख रहे हैं, जिस सेवा से जीव रहे हैं,

जिस कर्तव्य बोध को हम देख रहे हैं उससे निश्चित रूप से हम कह सकते हैं कि हमारा देश जिस मार्ग की ओर में था वह मार्ग उस को प्राप्त हुआ। समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिष्ठानों के सहयोगियों को भी धन्यवाद। दिया जाना चाहिये कि वह इस सूत्र में आकर के प्रावृद्ध हुए और एक सूत्र में बंध कर इस देख की सेवा करेगे। विदेशी समाचारपत्रों के लोगों ने जिस प्रकार तोड़ मरोड़ कर यहां से समाचार भेजे हैं और अपनी टिप्पणीयों और सम्पादकीय लेखों से देश का गत बाहर प्रकट किया, उन के इस कार्य की मत्री महोदय ने भर्तना की है, और श्रीमत मैं भी आप के द्वारा उन की भर्तना करना चाहता हूँ। यह उनका काम नहीं है कि बताए कि किस प्रकार की शासन पद्धति हमें चाहिये, किस प्रकार की विधि चाहिये, किस प्रकार की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये किस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया और शासन व्यवस्था हो, या विधि और प्रणाली बने। इस सब को देखना हमारा काम है, उन का काम नहीं है। श्री शुक्ल ने ठीक ऐसे विदेशी समाचार पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों के, जो यहां से इस तरह के समाचार भेजा करने थे, जिनका मन शुद्ध नहीं था, विचार शुद्ध नहीं थे, जो अपनी इस स्वतंत्रता का शोषण करते थे हम को बदनाम करने के लिये, खिलाफ कार्यवाई करके ठीक ही किया है। इसका आचित्य स्वयं सिद्ध है। लेकिन एक निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूँ। श्री शुक्ल इस बात को समझे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार एजेसियों के द्वारा जो समाचारों का आदान प्रदान होता है उस में एक बहुत बड़ा असन्तुलन है। हमारे यहां से पद्रह से बीस हजार शब्दों के संबाद यहां से बाहर जाते हैं और वहां से चालीस पचास हजार शब्दों के संबाद इस देश में आते हैं। हम चाहते कि कब आप इन्हें क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाएं रहे हैं और देश को आप ऊपर

उठाना चाहते हैं अनुमासन के द्वारा तो आपका यह भी कर्तव्य होता चाहिये कि जिस प्रकार से आपने सब समाचार एजेसियों को एक समाचार ऐजेसी समाचार, बना दी है इसी तरह से हमारे अपने प्रतिनिधि, समाचार की एजेसिया भी दुनिया के बड़े बड़े शहरों में हो।

दूर दर्शन के माध्यम से एक नव जागरण की दिशा में कदम उठाया है उसकी भी प्रशसा होनी चाहिये स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स ने भी जिस लगत से उम में काम किया है और कर रहे हैं उन की प्रशसा होनी चाहिये। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि बीम मूर्ती कार्यक्रम को जो लोकप्रियता मिल रही है और जिस निष्ठा के साथ उम को यहा पेश किया जा रहा है, जिस का सम्बन्ध गरीबी से और गरीबों से है सर्वहारण समाज से है, उन से है जो आज अुग्नियों और झोपड़ियों में रहने हैं इन्होंने उस से जा कर आन दी स्पाट पूछा है, उन से मिले हैं और सही चित इन्होंने दूर दर्शन के माध्यम से जनना वै; सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। 2400 गांवों को आपने सीटलाइट के द्वारा जोड़ा है और मैंने देखा है कि इन प्रोग्राम को देखने के लिये पाच दस हजार की भीड़ लगी रहनी है। मैंने अपने लोक के, राजनन्दगाव के एक गाव में देखा है, वहां मैं गया था वहां सीटलाइट के द्वारा एक कहानी बताई जा रही थी भानव के उत्कर्ष की कहानी और वह बहुत ही सुन्दर डग से पेश की गयी थी। मैंने जनता से पूछा कि आपने क्या क्या समझा और आप की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? सभी ने इसकी प्रशसा की। यादि से अन्त तक भानव की कहानी उसे दिखाई गई थी। जंगली अवस्था, पाषाण युग, नदियों के किनारे लोगों के जा कर बसने की कहानी, खेती करने की कहानी से ले कर वर्तमान युग तक की कहानी प्रस्तुत

[श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे]

की नहीं थी । वह बहुत ही ज्ञानवर्द्धक थी । जीवन के समाज तत्त्वों का बहुत ही सुन्दर इंग से चित्रण किया थया था और लोगों के समने उपस्थित किया गया था । ये जागरण के लकाय हैं । इस में छिपाये जानी कोई बात नहीं है । जो सब बात है उस को छिपाते हम नहीं हैं । हम जागृति पैदा करना चाहते हैं, लोगों की संकल्प शक्ति को, उन की समता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ज्ञान के डारा ज्ञान के माध्यम से उन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं कि जो देश के सामाज्य नागरिक है वही इस देश के भाग्य बिछाता है, देश का अधिक्षय उन के हाथ में है ।

दूर दर्शन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है दुनिया उन्नति कर चुकी है । मैं शुक्ल जी के अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए इसके एपरेटेस में अगर कोई कमी है तो एक एक्सपेंट कमीटी बिठा करके और जो कमियाँ हैं उन को वह दूर करवायें अथवा और दृश्य दो ऐसी जींजें हैं जिस से व्यक्ति प्रभावित होता है, समाज प्रभावित होता । आप बहुत से कार्यक्रम देते हैं जैसे कृषि दर्शन । इस के माध्यम से आप किसानों का ज्ञान बढ़ान करते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि 2400 गांवों तक ही इसको सीमित न रखा जाय बल्कि इसको और भी फैलाया जाय, इसका और भी प्रसार किया जाय । और जो बड़े बड़े गांव हैं उन तक इसको पहुँचाया जाय और इस काम में देर नहीं लगनी चाहिये । पैसे की कमी हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय आपको उदारता से धन देना और हम इसमें आपको समर्पन देंगे । इस जन जागरण के कार्य में, इस संकल्प की पूर्ति से हम जो शक्ति है वह आपको प्राप्त होवी ।

किलमों की ओर भी आपकी दृष्टि नहीं है । जब से आपने दायित्व सम्भाला है, इस

ओर भी आप ने ज्ञान दिया है । नारकाट, हिंसा, कोई चूंचा, अस्वासाहिति किया जो उपस्थित किया जाता था, और सैक्षण्य भारि जो से कर जो दृश्य उपस्थित किये जाते हैं उस से भी बेक कमजोर हुआ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्वस्थ बल चित्र प्रस्तुत कर ने के लिये आप कलाकारों को प्रोत्साहित करें । ऐसे लियम की भी आवश्यकता है जो ऐसे चित्रों के निर्माण में जो जब की आवश्यकता है, वह उन को सुलभ करे ।

13.00 hrs.

छोटे छोटे समाचार पत्रों के बारे में अभी श्री चटर्जी कह रहे थे । मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे समाचार पत्रों को उत्साहित और प्रोत्साहित किया जाय । विज्ञापनों की दर से अभी क्या होता है कि वहे वहे समाचार पत्रों के विज्ञापन वह लौटा देते हैं । उनको काफी विज्ञापन प्राप्त होते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि छोटे पत्रों की ओर भी आपका ज्ञान जाना चाहिये और उन की संभावना भी आवश्यकता है ।

शक्तिशाली ट्रास्मीटर की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है । हम दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े देशों की बाणी सुनते हैं कि वहा क्या हो रहा है, उनके ब्राइकास्ट सुन लेते हैं, लेकिन अपने ही देश के इतर, सुदूर, कोने, भेजालय, घण्टाचल प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि में क्या हो रहा है, वह नहीं सुन पाते हैं । हम समझते हैं कि हाई पावर ट्रास्मीटर, शक्तिशाली ट्रास्मीटर की भी हमको जरूरत है ताकि हम अपने देश की बाणी और एक दूसरे के कार्यक्रम को अदान-अदान कर सकें ।

20—शुक्री कार्यक्रम के प्रचार, प्रयोग, प्रदान और प्रशासनी के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी आपने किया है, उसके लिये मैं बहुत-

बहुत बाहर देता हूँ और यह आहता हूँ कि आप लकड़ हों। मैं आहता हूँ कि आपका मंकल्प, शक्ति, आवता जो कुछ भी है, जिसके द्वाया जन-जागरण का भाव आपने पैदा किया है, सचाई को निकट लावे हैं, जनता के साथ जो सक्षिप्त किया है, जो पहले नहीं था, इन आपरेटरों और समाजारों के माध्यम से, इन फिल्मों और दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से, और भाकाशाबाणी के माध्यम से, उन सब के लिये आप बाहरी के पात्र हैं।

बी भान सिंह बौदा (चट्टाडा) ; अठ्यक्ष महोदय, आज सूचना और प्रभारण अंदालय पर जो बहुत हो रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि संतालय को जब से भी बुद्धन जो ने संमाला है, उन्होंने इसमें सुधार के लिये काफ़े मैहनत की है। जिस बहुत इन्होंने इप मन्दालय का चार्ज संभाला, उस बहुत ऐसा बालावरण चल रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुन से प्रतिनाम लोग और वह लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद नहीं बेब्रा चहने थे, उन्होंने यही बहुन गडबड मचाई हुई थे। उसके बाद कुठ कबम उठाये गये जिनको मैं समझता हूँ कि कुठ ठोक भी थे। जिन खबरों के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान में गडबड पैदा हुई थी मैं समझता हूँ कि इन कदमों से वह है और जो सैंसारिप इन्होंने लगाया था, वह कुठ तो ठोक था, अबर मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि जो ओलोरसिटी लोग पहले जगप्रकाश नारायण के लें थे वह आवरनाइट कैसे इनके पास आ गये। हम देखते हैं कि अब भी छोटे और मध्यम अड्डारों पर एडवरटाइट रेट और खबरों बौदा के बारे में उन लोगों का गलता है।

12.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जो सैंसरशिप जाया गया था वह इन्हिंदे था कि ऐसी खबरें न छर्ने और हिन्दुस्तान में नुकसनावेत हों और प्रोलोगों से बाबा डालने वाले हों, लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि 20 सूबी प्रोग्राम को लागू करने वाली खबरों पर भी इसको बे कर्बैइन्ट कर दिया गया है।

मैं आपको मिसाल दे सकता हूँ। यहाँ सेंर में जो खबरे छिपते हैं अबर यही खबरे पंजाब में अजबार वाले छापना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ का सैंसर उनको काट दगा है। आप हरियाणा, जाव में कहीं भी खबरे जाइये वहाँ जो सैंसर का अफकर बैठा होता है वह जो चाहता है वही करता है।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि जो मच्छर मारने की मुहिम है, उसमें भी कहा जाता है कि मुहिम को काट दिया जाये। वह समझते हैं कि कंपेन की कोई भी बात न छपे। इम तरह को और बहुन सारों मिनाले होयाए समाने हैं।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ज़हरी है कि जिसको भी आप सैंपर बनाकर बिठायें उपके दिमाग में यह जहर होना चाहिए कि उसको क्या करवाना है, उसको तक माना होना चाहिये कि प्रोग्राम क्या है। जो लोग पहले उनट विवारधारा के थे, उसको अबर सैंसरशिप पर बैठायें तो वह कैसे प्रोग्राम को इन्पलीमेंट करवायेंगे, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। जाव सरकार के मन्त्रवैष्णव में मैं यह ज़हर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी वहाँ सैंपर करने के लिये अफकर हो, उसको बाहिये कि वह कम से कम क्लीरर करे कि क्या करना चाहते हैं।

[बी बान तिह चौरा]

किसी प्रोसेसम या स्कोर की इम्प्रोवेंट करने के बारे में जो किटिसिज्म हुआ है, उस की नहीं छापने दिया जाना है। मिसाल के तौर पर एक डिपुटी कमिशनर कहता है कि इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हम ने 30,000 मकानों के लिये जगह दे दी है। मैं एम० प०० हूँ, मैं वैरिफाई कर के कहता हूँ कि उस ने गलवान बात कहो है; 30,000 मकान क्या, 3,000 मकानों के लिये भी जगह नहीं दी गई है। मैं गाव गाव धूमता हूँ, मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरे साथ चल कर दें। लेकिन मेरे बात नहीं आपो जावेगी। सेनर को नजर में डिपुटी कमिशनर की बात छोक है, और इस लिए उस ने जो जगदा किया दी है, उमी को छापा जावेगा। यह ज़रूरी है कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

कुछ लोग मेनार को परवाह नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं आप को एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। इलस्ट्रेटिड बीकली आफ इंडिया में एक आर्टिकल छपा है "व्हा० इज हैर्पिंग इन बगलादेश"। शायद आप ने म को पढ़ा होगा। समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह आर्टिकल कैसे छपने दिया गया है। यह आर्टिकल हमार मुल्क के न्टर्स के खिलाफ है, सरकार को गाइडलाइन के खिलाफ है। मैं उस में से क्वोः करता हूँ:

"Amongst the foreigners, Mr. Samar Sen and the US envoy, Mr. Boster, were reported to be active during the troubled days in November—visiting the Dacca Cantonment frequently. Consequently, Indian and US backing was rumoured for Brigadier Musharraf and General Rahman respectively."

मुझे पता चला है कि बीकली का एडीटर कंसो मिनिस्टर की ओर फोटो छाप कर

उन को खुलाकर देना और किर वह जो चाहे लिखता है। कोई उस को पूछते वाला नहीं है मैं आप को एक मिसाल देना हूँ। उस ने पंजाब में अपने एक नृदलोंको रिस्तेदार को पंजिक सर्विस कमेशन का मैम्पर बनवा दिया है। उस अफरर को सब जानते हैं। वह एस्ट्रा अफरर था, पी.आ के बारे में यह समझा जाना था कि वह बक्सा से पहले रिटायर कर दिया जायेगा। वह मोस्ट कर्ग्न्ट आदमी था। पंजाब का बच्चा बच्चा उन को जानता है। बीकली ने बीर मिनिस्टर की फोटो छाप दी, और उस शृण को कमेशन का मैम्पर बना दिया गया। बीकली जो चाहे, वह लिखता है। पना नहीं उस को कैसे छपने दिया जाता है।

सरकार की आलिमी है कि दोस्त मुल्कों के खिलाफ अखंतारों में कृष्ण न छार जाए। आन हम देखते हैं कि बिडला और टाटा के मोनोपोली पेंज भौवियत यूनियन के खिलाफ बैंट में मिली हुई खबरे और स्टोरों ज छाप रहे हैं, लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर माहव चाव देते हुये इस पाय को जला ने कि वह इन बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

सरकार डोलिकिंग को बान बढ़न अरम्भ से कह रहे हैं। मैं नो यह समझता हूँ कि सरकार इन बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठायेगी। कें. कें. बिडला पहले हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का मालिक था, अब वह इंप्रिंटिंग एक्सप्रेस का भी मालिक बन गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डोलिकिंग के बारे में फैक्ट फाइडिंग कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है, क्या सरकार उस को मान रही है। इन रिपोर्ट में लिखा है:—

....Pending the adopting and implementation of the requisite legal measures, it will be desirable to

take steps for checking the use of newspaper profits for non-newspaper purposes".

क्या सरकार ने इन बार को बैठक करने के बारे में कोई कदम उठाया है? सबों जानते हैं कि ये बड़े बड़े अखबार वाले प्रधान ने कुनै के लोगों को बड़े बड़े तमचा है देते हैं और वे मुलाजिमों की कोई परवाह नहीं करते हैं। २०-व्याहृत प्रोग्राम से भी कहा गया है कि बड़े बड़े में मुलाजिमों को हिस्सा दिया जाएगा। मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना चाहिये कि वह अखबारों के बारे में इन सिलसिले में कुछ किया गया था या नहीं।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि २०-व्याहृत प्रोग्राम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये पैम्पलेट और पोस्टर बाटे गये हैं और डाक्युमेंटों फिल्म्ज दियाई गई है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन ये डाक्युमेंटों किन्तु गांवों में नहीं दियाई जाती है। भ्रौंतों के मेट्रोपोलि व अखबारों का सारा संकुलेशन ९४ लाख है। ९४ लाख संकुलेशन हमारे ६० करोड़ के मूलक में है और इनके जरिये आप चाहते हैं कि प्रोग्राम लोगों के पास पहुंच तो वह पहुंचता नहीं है। इसमें ज्यादा गिनती तो इनिशिया के पर्याम को है। जो छोटे पेपर हैं या लैंड्रेन के पेपर हैं जिन के जरिये आपके प्रोग्राम लोगों तक और गांवों तक पहुंच सकते हैं वे बेचारे तो भर रहे हैं। उनको कैसे जिन्दा रखना चाहिये। इन पर भी आपको जरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हसीं तरह ऐबटाइजमेंट का मामला है। मैं हर दो द देखता हूँ बड़े-बड़े अखबार ऐबटाइजमेंट से भरे रहते हैं। इन के लिए कोई कानून है या नहीं कि इन को कैसे रेग्लेमेंट करना है? ये बड़े-बड़े अखबार जितने हैं वे तो भारे ऐबटाइजमेंट से ही भरे रहते हैं। बड़े-बड़े ऐबटाइजमेंट उन में आते हैं जो छोटे छोटे अखबार हैं जो बेचारे बुरो हालत में हैं। कोई थाटे में चन रहे हैं कोई अच्छे तरह से चल नहीं पा रहे हैं। उनको चलाने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

आप एक तरफ तो यह कह रहे हैं कि जो हमारे पालिसी के साथ चलते हैं उनको बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे यह पता चला है कि जो २०-व्याहृत प्रोग्राम को लागू करता रहे हैं उनको ऐबटाइजमेंट दो ए बड़े पों की तरफ से बन्द हैं और जो बड़े बड़े बोलोंगलिट पेपर हैं उनको ऐबटाइजमेंट स मिल रहे हैं। डेढ़ ताल से पहले को बात है यह कैम्पेन चला, कौन पेपर आपके साथ था और कौन आपके साथ है, यह भी देखना होगा।

यह जो पैम्पलेट्स बर्नर्ड निकलते हैं ये रोजनल लैंड्रेन में भी जाते हैं या नहीं? पब्लिसिटी का यह हाल है कि आप के प्रोग्राम गांवों में बहुन कम पहुंचते हैं लोगों कि स्टेट्स के पब्लिसिटी-डिपार्टमेंट पर डिपेंड करेंगे तो आपके मिनिस्टर जाएंगे तो पब्लिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट जाएगा, अगर मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं तो कोई पब्लिसिटी बाला गांव में नहीं जाता है। इसके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

सबसे ज़हरी बात यह है कि रेडियो के जरिये आप हर एक जगह, इंडीरियर में भी जा सकते हैं। इसके लिये आप इंडिया रेडियो मैं कैसे लोगों को बुलाया जाय और इसके लिये और क्या किया जाय इस पर मैं समझता हूँ आप विचार करेंगे। टी० बी० बी० आपने सस्ता किया यह अच्छों बात है। लेकिन रेडियो सस्ता करना चाहिये था, ट्रांजिस्टर सस्ता करना चाहिये था। जितना रेडियो सस्ता करेंगे, ट्रांजिस्टर सस्ता करेंगे उतना हो उनके जरिये आपका प्रोग्राम हर जगह पहुंचेगा। अखबारों के जरिये सब जगह नहीं पहुंच सकता। वह तो कुछ सेलेक्टेड लोगों तक ही रहेगा।

हमों तरह न्यूज़प्रिंट का मामला है। आपका नेपा न्यूज़प्रिंट है, उसको बवालिटी अच्छों नहीं है। सब लोग उसको कम्प्लेट करते हैं। उसको बवालिटी अच्छी बालों के लिये आप कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं? मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान में पेपर के लिये

[श्री ज्ञान विह भौता]

बाहर जाने को जरूरत है। हमारे पास रा मैटेनिंग है, सब कुठ है, मिलें और लगा सकते हैं। बड़े बड़े पेपर बाले तो इम्पोर्ट कर सकते हैं। छोटे पेपर बाले तो इम्पोर्ट मही कर सकते हैं। फैक्ट्र फाइबिंग कमेटा एक आपने बनाई है। नेरा सुझाव है कि स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन कार स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूज़-पेपर्स आपको करना चाहिये। उनको सिर्फ 55 हार्ड टन की जरूरत है। वह आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे यदि मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। बड़े बड़े पेपर बाले तो मगावाते रहते हैं क्योंकि वे तो इनना मुनाफा कर लेते हैं नेकिन और और इनल लैबोर के जो पेपर हैं उनके लिये न्यूज़प्रिंट का तजाम आपको जरूर करना चाहिये क्योंकि इनिल शेपर तो 25 प्रतिशत हैं केवल, बाकी तो लैबोर शेपर हैं।

राकिंग जर्नलिंग के नाम से पर भी आप ध्यान दे। उनके लिये जो न्यूज़ट्लाइ-ज़ेशन का फार्मला है वह भी लागू नहीं किया है। महाराष्ट्र 135 परसेट बड़े हैं और उनके बेसन में बृद्धि केवल 50 परसे को गई है। इसके क्षण भी आपका ध्यान देना चाहिये।

न्यू एजेंसोर को बात पहुँचे आई है। यह बड़े अच्छे बात है कि अब आपने एक न्यू न एजेंसी कर दी है नेकिन प्रभी भी हम देख रहे हैं कि वे लोग जिनको बज़ह से ये न्यूज़ एजेंसी का लगाव हो गई थी, वे प्रार० स० एस० और बैन्ड आर्मेनाइज़ेशन्स के लोग उनमें भा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको स्कोरिंग आपने को है या नहीं। जिनके खिलाफ यहाँ हमने एक २फा बहा बा, जो बैन्ड आर्मेनाइज़ेशन के लोड है वे इसमे बहा रहे हैं। दूसरे, कुछ स्माल न्यूज़ एजेंसीज़ जो भास रहे हैं, उनके बारे में क्या आपका पालिवा है वह भी आप बताये। यह समाचार एजेंसी जो आपने बनाई उनमें एम्प्लाईज़ को नैनेट्वर्क में रिप्रेजेन्टेशन देने का क्या

प्रोब्राम है? मैं समझता हूँ वह भी आपको करना चाहिये।

वह मैं सांग एंड ड्रामा डिवीजन पर आना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत जरूरी है। यहां पर बहुत बड़ा सांग एंड ड्रामा डिवीजन है सेकिन आप इसकी यूनिटम रीकानल लैबोरेज में कब तक बनायेंगे और उसकी शाकाये खोलेंगे—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। स्टेट्स में जो सांग एंड ड्रामा डिवीजन्स हैं वह तो सिर्फ मिनिस्टर्स को एन्टरटेन करने के लिए ही हैं इसलिये अगर आप गाबो तक प्रोग्राम पहुँचाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये जरूरी है कि हर लैबोर भी इसकी यूनिट्स बनाये। साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि युवको मालूम हुआ है, तीन साल पहले मैंने इसके जो इनचार्ज हैं कर्नल गुले उनके खिलाफ चार्ज़ लगाये वे लैकिन उनको आप एक्सटेशन दे रहे हैं और जो डिप्टी डायरेक्टर हैं उनको सल्पेड कर दिया गया है। उनके खिलाफ बड़े सीरियस चार्ज़ लगे थे और मूले यकीन दिलाया गया था कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ किया जाएगा।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे अमृतसर टी० बी० से पजाबी प्रोग्राम देने शुरू कर दिये हैं सेकिन पजाबी प्रोग्राम आप दिल्ली में बना रहे हैं। एक आर्टिस्ट को इसनी द्वारा आने में तीन सौ रुपये लगते हैं और जो आपके डायरेक्टर हैं उनको एक साल में एक हजार रुपया बर्च करने की पावर है। इस तरह से वे एक आर्टिस्ट आपको तीन बफा बुका सकते हैं। अगर वहां पर आप बनायेंगे तो आर्टिस्ट आपको सस्ते बिलेंगे। साथ ही डायरेक्टर की जो बर्च करने की पावर है वह भी बढ़ानी पड़ेगी, बढ़ाकर दो हजार करन्दा चाहिये।

टी० बी० को जो अलग किया गया है तो उसके जो युलाजिम है उनके लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं, इस सिलसिले में कुछ पता नहीं है। पता नहीं है उनकी सर्विसेज का नाम

हो रहा है ? टी० बी० के कर्मचारी ज्यादा टेलिकॉल और योग्य हैं। साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जालघर में जो स्टेशन प्रापका बन रहा है उसमें जल्दी करनी चाहिये। प्राप कोई रेटेड विलिंग ही ले लें और प्रोग्राम देना शुरू कर दें। इसमें कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है।

इसी तरह से एक ओ० बी० बैन जो पंजाब के लिये भी बह वेस्ट बगाल बनी गई। साथद पंजाबके लोगों ने उनकी जरूरत नहीं समझी होगी लेकिन वहां पर पाकिस्तान के टी० बी० प्रोग्राम्स को काउटर करने के लिये उसकी बहुत जरूरत है। अमृतसर टी० बी० को ओ० बी० बैन प्रोवाइड करनी चाहिये।

तिरुनेलवेलि, तमिलनाडु में एक स्टेशन है जो चार दिन हफ्ते में काम करता है उसको भी बढ़ाने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। इसी तरह से बम्बई में एक चिल्ड्रन सोसायटी है जिसके डायरेक्टर के बिलाफ चारोंज लगाये गये हैं कि वहां पर जो भुलायिय हैं उनको पेनलाइज किया जा रहा है—इसको भी देखना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से यूनियन परिवहन सर्विस कमीशन ने मुळ जूनिसर प्राफिसर्स को सेलेक्ट किया था लेकिन प्रापने डिपटेंट में आज तक उनको एप्लाइट नहीं किया है। उनका सेलेक्शन हो गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि य० बी० एस० सी० उनका सेलेक्शन करता है तो उनको भी पांस्ट देनी चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन सारी बातों पर गौर करेंगे।

बी० सी० ३० बोतल (बालाघाट) :
उपायक भाषावद, पहले मैं प्रापको अन्यवाद देता हूँ कि प्रापने मुळ बोलने का अवसर दिया। पूसरा अन्यवाद मकालय को है। अंती भाषावद ने अपने मकालय में बहुत प्रगति की है। जो पुराना तरीका था उसकी बदला गया है। हमारा जो बीस

सूक्षी कार्यक्रम है उसको हर तरह से और हर पहलू में कार्यान्वयित करना है। इस बाल दे इस मकालय ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और हर बात में, हर पहलू में प्रगति की है। जो पुरानी रुद्धिया चल रही है थी, उनमें तबदीली पैदा की है। हमारे यहां रेडियो और टेलिविजन को, यद्यपि टेलिविजन बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है, जो सफलता मिली है, उतकी सफलता शायद इसी स्टेट्स को नहीं मिली है। हमने देखा है—जब टेलिविजन पर हमारे नेता लोग आते हैं, खात कर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी जब टेलिविजन पर आती हैं, जनता को सम्बोधित करती है, उसका बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव जनता पर पड़ता है, जनता उनकी बातों को बहुत ध्यान से सुनती है। जहा तक कि कुछ लोग तो ऐसा समझते हैं कि वे दुर्गा की साक्षात अवतार हैं और हमारे सामने साक्षात बोल रही हैं, हम को सम्बोधन कर रही हैं—इन बातों का जनता पर बातों का जनता पर बड़ा भारी असर पड़ता है।

यह ठीक है कि टेलिविजन हमारे यहां बहुत बोडा है, लेकिन रेडियो तो कोनेक्टेने में फैला हुगा है, इसके अरिये सब समाचार गाबों तक पहुँचते हैं। प्राप यह जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की 70-75 प्रदारी गाबों में ही रहती है, जब वे रेडियो सुनते हैं, बा० कर जेती-बाड़ी के कार्यक्रमों को किससे कहानी के रूप में पेश किया जाता है, सबाल जबाब के रूप में पेश किया जाता है, और कैसे होने चाहिये, उर्बरक कैसा होना चाहिये, कौन सी जरीन का किस प्रकार के बीच और उर्बरक की जरूरत है, जरीनों के बारे में उनको जो जानकारी मिलती है—इससे उनको बहुत लाभ होता है, वे अपनी जेती-बाड़ी में उन बातों का प्रयोग करते हैं और लाभ उठाते हैं।

इसी तरह से परिवार निवोजन को सीधिये—पहले जब हम गाबों में जाहर बालते हैं, तो स्विया अपना मुह ऊपर नहीं

[बी सी० डी० गोतम]

उठाती थीं, यह कहा जाता था कि यह अवित्त अमद बात बोलता है। परिवार नियोजन की बात कहना उनके द्वाल में अमद बात थी, लेकिन आज हमारे रेडियो और टेलिविजन के प्रसारण के करण अब ये बातें अमद नहीं समझी जातीं, अहिलायें भी खुले-गम हस्तके बारे में बातें कहती हैं, जिनके आपरेशन के लिये तैयार होती हैं, आपरेशन करवाती हैं।

दहेज ब्रावा के विरुद्ध जो प्रचार हमारे रेडियो और टेलिविजन से हुआ, उसका यह परिणाम निकला कि पहले जो बड़ी बड़ी रकमें लोग दहेज में लेते थे, आज कई युवक और युवतियां इस बात के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं, उन्होंने प्रतिक्रिया की है कि वे न दहेज लें और न दहेज देंगे। इस प्रकार की भावना का समाज में फैलना एक बहुत बड़ी बात है।

छुधा-छात के बारे में आप जानते हैं—हमारे देश में उसका एक बहुत बड़ा बढ़ंगा रूप था, लेकिन आज सब एक साथ बैठकर खाते हैं, यह समझ कर कि दूसरा अवित्त हरिजन है, अब उससे कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता। यहाँमें तो ऐसा पहले से ही था, लेकिन अब तो यह हमारे गांवों में हो गया है। जहाँ तक अर्थ निर्पेक्षता का सबाल है—जनता इस बात को समझ गई है कि अगर किसी का कोई खास अर्थ है और उसको वह मानना चाहता है तो अपने घर में माने। जहाँ तक राज्य का सबाल है—राज्य किसी भी अर्थ को मान कर नहीं चलता, उसके लिये सब नागरिक समान हैं। तो इसके लिये मैं यंदी जी को और उनके मन्त्रालय को तथा अधिकारियों को अन्यवाद देता हूँ और मान्यवर, आपको भी अन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री शौकार लाल बेरवा (कोट्टा) :
प्रधानमंत्री जी, सूचना और प्रसारण का एक

बहुत बड़ा महकना है, कोहों बरवा इस पर बहुं किया जाता है। यह प्रचार का साधन है, और प्रचार का साधन होता भी चाहिये। लेकिन अकेले इस बाब का है कि यह बन वे ट्रैफिक बन चुका है। बाहर से बाबर थाते हैं लेकिन अन्दर से नहीं जाते। हिन्दुस्तान के कितने हो पहले और पत्रिकायें पढ़ने को मिलते हैं जिनमें अच्छी प्रचार की समझ होती है। लेकिन हमारे पालियामेंट की बात तो वहो मिलेगी जैसे इवर से जागो और उवर से नृत आओ। तो ब्रह्म वे ट्रैफिक का भत्ताब यही तोता है।

आपने सबसे पहले अवित्त भारतीय प्रस परिषद् पर काढ़ किया और अन्य भी जो प्रचार और प्रसार के साधन में उन सबको अपने कब्जे में आपने ले लिया। उन को सरकारे साधन बना दिया और सरकारे साधन कई तरह से बनाया। याने 20 सूची कार्यक्रम हो आप ले यह कार्यक्रम कई सालों से चलता आ रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी कोना ऐसा नहीं है जो किसी न किसी कार्य में अस्त न हो। लेकिन आज केवल तीन, चार प्रचार साधनों पर ही हमारा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय चल रहा है। एक तो परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम है, जब भी देखोगे वहो चलेगा। दूसरा यह कि आज इन्हें ढाक पकड़ लिये, एम० आई० एस० ए० और डी० आई० आर० में गिरफ्तार कर लिये। छोड़ने का आम नहीं। काज से तीन साल पहले भी पकड़े थे विदेशी मु। और काले घन के सिलसिले में। कहने का भत्ताब यह कि यह सब ऐसा प्रचार है जिसका दुनिया में कोई सार नहीं है। इसी तरह से आप गांवों में सेटेनाइट द्वारा प्रचार कार्य कर रहे हैं। 6 राज्यों के अन्दर आपने 2400 टो० बी० सै. लगाये हैं। लेकिन वह कीन से ढाइम पर कृषि कार्य बताते हैं, जब सम्भव करते हैं और कब बाबर देते हैं, किसे ने जाकर कहो देता भी थी। यहको कोट्टा की बात बतान

चाहता हूँ, और रोह पर आप देखें, कौन से द्वाहम पर दिलहते हैं। अबल तो उन सेटों में आवाज ही नहीं आती है, केवल अमाता आता है जैसे हवाई जहाज उड़ना है ऐसे आवाज आती है। तो ऐसे "से बरबाद करके और वह भी दूसरों को सहायता से प्रचार साधन बनाये जिसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, क्या फायदा है?" आपको इस और देखना चाहिये कि समय क्या चुना गया है।

हायि जगत कार्य साडे पाच और सात बजे के बीच होता है जिस बजन को किसान खेत में रहता है और उम्मीको औरत भी खेत में रहती है। आजकल गेहू के दिन है, किर चावल के, उसके बाद बाजरा के, मदका के दिन आ जायेंगे। सुनेगा कौन आपको प्रोप्राम को? टी० बी० सैट खालों पड़े रहेंगे। इसलिये समय के अनुसार पर्यावरण करना बहुत जरूरी है। सदियों के अन्दर साडे पाच बजे दिन अस्त हो जाता है, और गर्मियों में साडे सात बजे और किसान घर पर तब आता है जब वह अपने खेत के काम से निपूँ जाता है। तब वह कहीं मूँ सकता है। अभी यह होता है कि किसान जब अपने खेत से होता है तब आप अपना प्रोप्राम बाजार में बजाते हो। तो इसको कीन सुनेगा। इसलिये समय के अनुसार प्रोप्राम को बदला जाय। और समय बढ़ा-इये। कार्यक्रमों का ऐसा समय बनाइये जब कि किसान घर पर हो।

एक बात में और कहना चाहगा। आज इनसे सालों से कोटा झेव से रेडियो को माता हो रहे हैं। वहा विजले को कोई कभी नहीं है। परमाणु विजले बैग्नह भी बनो हुई है। हम विजले गुजरात वैरह दूसरे खेलों को दे रहे हैं लेकिन कोटा को रेडियो स्टेशन से नहीं मिलाया जा रहा है। उधर औपाल मिलता है, जयपुर मिलता है, जयपुर से उदयपुर, औषधुर मिलते हैं। बोकानेर

मिलता है। कोटा ने ऐसा क्या बिचाह दिया कि अजमेर, कोटा, झालावाड नहीं मिल सकते? इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

एक बात में और कहूँगा। राजस्थान के सरोतम वहाँ बूरे होकर भर जाते हैं, उनको दिल्ली में लाकर उनके प्रोप्राम नहीं किये जाते। उनको बड़ी इच्छा होती है कि उनके भाल इडिया रेडियो पर प्रोप्राम हों। दिल्ली में ढेका तो सिफारिशियों ने से रखा है। एक दफा गुजरात साहब ने यहाँ सदस्यों के लिये कुछ कब्जाल बुलवाये थे और उनका प्रोप्राम करवाया था। उनसे अच्छी कब्जालिया तो हम अजमेर में सुनते हैं। लेकिन ऐसे ऐसे सिफारिशियों को दिल्ली में भर रखा है जिनको सरीत का कोई रियाज हो नहीं, तानपुरे का कोई रियाज ही नहीं जो खाली हारमोनियम को घम्मत बजाया करते हैं। उन्हीं को माडे सात सी हप्या मिल जाता है। आपने सिफारिशी टूम्हों को भर रखा है। अगती करते समय उनको सरोत को परेक्षा लैगिये। हमारे राजस्थान में अच्छे अच्छे संगोनज हैं। मुझे भी सरोत का जान है। मैं तो आपके लोगों को देखकर ताजुब में रह जाता हूँ।

आप ने छोटे पदों को विज्ञापन देना बद कर दिया है। आपको यह बौस है कि जो आपके बिलास हो उसे मत दो। आपत्कालीन स्थिति का मतलब यह नहीं होता। आपत्कालीन स्थिति का मतलब यह होता है कि देश के अन्दर कोई गडबड पैरा न करे। इसके अलगी आप अपना काम को जिए। यह नहीं कि मदरलैंड को बन्द कर दिया। उसने ऐसा कौन-सा कसूर किया था। आप उस पर सेंसर बिठा सकते थे। अगर पार्लियामेट में अट अट हम बोलें तो उसको सेंसर बोर्ड देख सकता है। आप ने मदरलैंड को जिल्डों भर के लिए, बंद कर दिया। एक दफा हम ने मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि

[स्थी अंगोकार लाल बेरबा]

आपको इससे क्या लेना देना है। आप तो परिवक से चुन कर आये हो, आप पालियामेंट में बात करो। सरकार हमारी है। हमें मंजूर भी तो हम रेडियो में भी देंगे, पेपर में भी देंगे। यह सेसर बोर्ड का काम नहीं है। आप ने बड़े-बड़े पत्रों को भी हांट दिया। सेसर बोर्ड को तो इनना चाहिए कि जो देश के विपरीत काम करे, देश के विपरीत बोले उसे बंद करो। अपर देश के विपरीत कोई काम करता है तो आपके पास पुलिस है, वह उसे अट्रेट कर सकती है। यह सेसर का काम तो नहीं है कि आजादों को खत्म कर दिया। आजादों को खत्म करने से देश का काम तो चलने वाला नहीं है। अपर हम देश के खिलाफ काम करें, बोस सूबो कार्यक्रम के खिलाफ काम करें तो आपके पास पुलिस बैठे है, वह हमें पकड़े। सूचना और प्रसारण का तो यह काम नहीं है कि हमारे खिलाफ आवाज उठाये। रात दिन रेडियो प्रचार करता रहता है कि वस जबनम के टूटी गये और कांग्रेस में मिल गये। उन्हें मिलने को कांग्रेस ही मिली है। जो दूसरे जगह जाते हैं, दूसरे जगह भर्ता होते हैं। उनके बारे में भी तो रेडियो कहे। रेडियो एक भूत का प्रोग्राम बन गया है। यह अच्छा नहीं है। सलिए भेरा निवेदन है कि सूचना और प्रसारण का काम देश सेवा है, व्यविनियत सेवा नहीं है। जितना भी प्रोग्राम हम देखते हैं वह सारा का सारा व्यक्तिगत होता है।

गवे साहित्य को बात लीजिये। आप किसी भी स्टाल पर जाकर देख लोगिए, 95 परसेंट साहित्य में औरतों के नाल जूमडे हुए आप देखें। 95 परसेंट साहित्य औरतों के छोटो से भार होता। वे जो चिल होते हैं वे बहुत ही लड़ होते हैं, बुरे होते हैं। आपका यह भी काम है कि आप बाहर आ जाइ इस तरह को जोड़ों को भी देखें और इन परीक लगायें।

विदेशों में रेडियो और टीवी से लोगों को शिकित करने का काम किया जाता है। यहां पर टीवी और पर आपको ऐसे ऐसे प्रोग्राम देने चाहिये कि बच्चों का जीवन्य बन सके, काम जीवों के प्रांत उनको हाँच जागूत द्वी सके, काम जीवों वे मोबाइल सकें, इन्जीनियर आदि बनने में सहायता उनको मिल सके। इष तरह के प्रोग्राम देना तो दूर रहा आप ऐसे ऐसे कोटो देने हैं, ऐसे ऐसे चित्र दिखाते हैं कि उनका बुरा अन्य बच्चों पर पड़ता है।

जो कैमरामैन हैं वे अभी तक डेवी बेसिस पर चल रहे हैं। उनको परमानेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। इन चोरों को आप देखें। कब तक यह ठेके वाला काम चलेगा। उनको आप परमानेंट करें।

मैं आहना हूँ कि कोटा को आप से मिलाए। नदा जो साहित्य है, उसको आप बन्द करें। मदरलैंड पर जो आपने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, उसके डिलाफ जो आपने कार्रवाई कर रखे हैं, उनको आप हडाए और उसे बालू होने दें।

भी हरी रिह (खुर्जा) : [सिद्ध में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुशासों पर चर्चा चल रही है। मुझे इस मंत्रालय की लोगों का समर्थन हो नहीं बल्कि प्रतंसा करने को भजबूर होना पड़ रहा है वह इस बास्ते कि इस विभाग वे ऐसे कार्य किए हैं जिन से देश के नव नियमिय को जो प्रवृत्तियां चल रही हैं, जो प्रवृत्तियां देश को ऊचा उठाने को चल रही हैं उसकी सही तस्वीर इसने जनता के सामने रखी है। इस मंत्रालय ने प्रेस के सम्बन्ध में जो नये कानून लगाये हैं उनकी भी आवश्यकता निर्विवाद वो। सारों न्यूज एजेंसियों को समाप्त करके एक न्यूज एजेंसी बनाई है वह भी उचित है। कांसिट बीकन ने प्रतिष्ठित आदमी के बारे में कहा है कि वह तोन तरह का नीकर होता है।]

"servant of the Sovereign State,
Servant of fame, Servant of busi-

आज के बहुत में आजर वह होते नहीं वह यह भी कहते कि समाज का को प्रतिष्ठित आठमो है, उसको प्रेष का भी नीकर होना चाहिए। मैं स्वप्न कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजर प्रेष बाले अपने पर उत्तर आये तो हर भले आठमो को इज्जत बिगाड़ कर रख देते हैं। अपनी इज्जत बचाने के लिए उसकी इन अखबार बालों को बढ़ात आशमद दरायद करनी पड़ती है। भले आठमो को जब अखबार बालों द्वारा छोड़ दी जायेगी किया जाता है तो आख मूद बर चुर रह जाना पड़ता है। बड़े गन्दे तमबीर लोलो के सामने ये अखबार बाले पैमा ऐठने के लिए पेश कर देते हैं। बाने में ये लोग चले जाते हैं और किसी इनइंस्ट्राटेट आठमो से कोई रिपोर्ट लिजा देते हैं। उसको छानने की घटकी देते हैं। यदि "गा नहीं मिला तो यह पत्रकारण उस रि टोर्ट को ज्यो को त्यो छाप देते हैं। इनवैस्टोगेट तक करने को कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। अखल में तो जब दूरिय इनवैस्टोगेशन कर लिते हैं तभी सच्चो बात का पता चलता है कि आया उस व्याप्ति ने डाका डाला है, कोई जुर्म किया है, किसे का चरित्र, हनन किया है। इस तरह के ममाचारों में सदू सदस्यों के परिवार बालों तक को नहीं बढ़ाता जाता है। लिख दिया जाता है कि फला सदस्य के परिवार के लोग जो इनमें शामिल बताये जाते हैं। इस तरह से उनकी सारों परसनैलिटों को ये डैमेज कर देते हैं। इस बास्ते में समझता हूँ कि चरित्र हनन के बिल्द जो नये कानून बनाये हैं, वे बहुत ज़हरे हैं। दिल्ली में जो संवाददाता हैं, पत्रकार हैं, उनके एकुकेशन का स्तर, उनके भारेल्ड तो काफ़े ऊँचे हैं, अचले पह़े लिखे वे हैं लेकिन जिला लेपेल पर जो बड़े अखबारों के लोग हैं उनमें एसे भी हैं जिनको एन्वैजलमेट करने के कारण नीकरे से निकाला जा चुका है, जिन को सजाए तक हो चुके हैं और वे एजेंसियों के तकादाता तक बने वै हैं। विलसी में तो इन सबादाताओं की तनक्काह हुआ चारू चारू लौ होती होती लेकिन जिलों में इनकी जानवरी वैहिसाब होती है। पाज जहार

कपये तक भी ये कमा लेने हैं। मकदमों में इनका दखल रहता है, अकसर जोग इनको चिल्से भरते हैं, सारे अधिकारीगण इनकी खुशामद करते हैं, मत्री लोग भी इन अखबार बालों के हाथ में थे। शूल जो ने जो नियम बनाये हैं, कानून को बदला है यह बाकई में हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों की हज़जत बचाने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक था। प्रेष सम्बन्धी नये कानूनों ने ईरजिम्मेदार पत्रकारों पर एक अकुश लगा दिया है।

हम तो स्वयं जानते हैं। हमारे यहाँ दो-तीन पत्रकार हैं। हम देखते हैं इनके जिसे मेरे कुछ खास आदमी हैं उनका हाँ प्रेस में नाम भेजा जाता है। दूसरा कोई कितना भी बड़ा काम कर रहे, हजारों की भीड़ डक्टी कर दी जाय तो भी अखबारों में नाम नहीं आता है। दूसरी तरफ जो लोग उन पत्रकारों की गुड़-कुकुल में हैं, वह कुछ भी काम न करे, उनकी तस्वीरे छप जाती हैं, फोटो छर जाते हैं और उनका नाम छप जाता है। सारे भारत में उनका चर्चा हो जाता है। तो ये पत्रकार देवता को शैतान और शैतान को देवता बना देते हैं। इस बतालय ने जो स्वस्त्र पत्रकारिता के लिये जो यह काम किया है, वह प्रभासनीय है, वह उचित है। मैं मत्री महोदय का किन शब्दों में अन्याय कह, मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं उनके इस कार्य के लिये।

आप जानते हैं कि अखबार बालों के बारे में नेपोलियन ने क्या कहा था—

"I can face six bulletmen but I cannot face one single newspaperman."

जो बात नेपोलियन ने कही थी वह सच थी, और उसका असली रूप यहा दिखाई पड़ता था। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में विवेशी ताकलों ने अखबार बालों में से कुछ अखबार बालों को अपनी जेब में से लिया था। ये लोग न्यूज और समाचारों की तोड़मरोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर को इतनी चुरी तरह

[क्षी हरी सिंह]

से देश करते थे कि मालूम पड़ता था कि जिन लोगों को जनता ने छुना है, जिन्हें जनता ने अकित दी है, जो मेहनत करके देश का नक्शा बना रहे हैं, नई दुनियाद डाल रहे हैं भारी हिन्दुस्तान की, उनकी तस्वीर अखबारों में इस तरह देते थे कि जैसे वे लोग दुनिया में सबसे ज्ञानवाले हैं, उन्हें देश व जनता से कोई प्रेम नहीं है। जो चौबीसों बाटे देश को उन्नत बनाने में मेहनत करते थे उनके बारे में वे पत्रकार लोग अपने एक कालम में 2 पैसे की स्पष्टियां से उन्हें सबसे बुरा आदमी बनाकर देश करते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस को ठीक दृंग से चलाने के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, वह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है और इसकी अग्रवालकता भी चूँकि स्वतंत्रता को, लिबर्टी को लाइसेंस नहीं बनाना चाहिए। बाईबल में कहा है—

"In the name of liberty, there should be no crime."

प्रेस वाले और अपोजिशन के लोग वेस की लिबर्टी के बारे में चिल्लाते हैं लेकिन लिबर्टी का सहारा लेकर प्रेस वालों ने देश में एक विषाक्त वातावरण बना दिया था, बहुत से लोगों को आनाथ बना दिया। पुलिस वालों से दोस्ती, अखबार वाले नाराज हो गये तो जो चाहे कर देते हैं। अखबार वालों को सरकार ने इतनी बड़ी ताकत दे दी थी। उसका प्रयोग उन्होंने देश के खिलाफ प्रचार रखने में किया। 25 साल तक हम ने देखा कि अखबार वालों ने उसका मिस्यूज़ किया है। सेंसरशिप जिलों से निकलने वाले अखबारों पर पूरी तरह से कारगर नहीं हो रही है। वे अब भी अपनी पुरानी चाल चल रहे हैं। अतः सेंसरशिप उन पर भी सज्जी के साथ लगाना चाहिए।

जिसे के लेबल पर आप देखिये, जिसको कुछ सासूच्य नहीं, जिसके पास कोई दैसा नहीं, वहाँ सूक्त तक पढ़ा नहीं और वह दो पंजे का

एक सफायार विकासने लाया तो वह एकदम बहुत बड़ा आदमी बन जाया। एम०एस०ए०, एम०पी०, कलैक्टर और सभी अफसर उनसे डरते हैं क्योंकि उनको डर होता था कि उनकी मिट्टी पिंड जायेगी यदि उस अखबार वाले ने उनके खिलाफ कुछ निकालदिया। तो जो स्वतंत्रता निली थी, उसका मिस्यूज़ हान्होंने किया। जो लिबर्टी इनको दी गई थी, जो हाँह दैंडहैं इनको रखना चाहिए या वह इनमध्यबार वालों ने नहीं रखा और आज वह अपनी करती की फिर कर रहे हैं। इसलिए सरकार को नये मंकुश लगाने पड़े। जैसा हान्होंने किया है, वह इनको भोगना चाहिए। आज किसी का अकारण ही चरित्र हनन करने की उन्हें कूट नहीं दी जा सकती है।

हम सन् 1946 से बराबर काम करते चले आ रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े सम्मेलन आर्गनाइज़ किये, यूथ सम्मेलन किये लेकिन इन्होंने कभी उनको परिलक्षिती नहीं दी और जो इनके दोस्त रहे हैं, अगर वह दो मिनट के लिये किसी सम्मेलन में भी चले गये तो उनके लिये पूरे कालम के कालम चले आ रहे हैं छपकर।

मंत्रालय ने जो एक बड़ा कदम उठाया है, सेंसरशिप के नये कानून बनाये हैं, इनके लिये मैं दिल से अपने मंत्रालय का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

हमारे इस मंत्रालय ने अपने टेलीविजन और रेडियो के जरिये जो किसानों का प्रोग्राम रखा है, युवा-वाणी भुल की है, इससे एक नई आवाना लोगों में आ रही है, नई योजनाएं और जानकारी लोग प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। जेती का प्रोग्राम जो किसानों के लिये आता है, उससे इन्हेंटीसाइट्स, बीज और जेती में तरकी के बारे में जानकारी दी जाती है। देहात के लोग वह समझते हैं कि किसानों को दिल-चस्ती नहीं है, आपको यह जानकर ताजगुब होगा कि हमको पता नहीं लगता है कि इस जालियामेंट में क्या कार्यबाही हुई है लेकिन

गांधी का साधारण किसान बता देता है कि आपकी पालियामेट में पह हुआ है।

इस मीके पर मैं एक बात भीर कहना चाहता हूँ। महिलाएं हमारी प्रतिष्ठा, इज्जत प्रीर आदर की पात्र हैं। लेकिन आज जो राजनीतियों की जाती है, उसमें स्त्रियों की नवी तस्वीर दी जाती है, जाहे जैन की दुवान का प्रचार हो, बर्तन, दवाई भीर जाहे नोहे के सामान का प्रचार हो, किसी काम का प्रचार हो हर जगह स्त्रियों को प्रचार का माध्यम बनाया जाता है। इस पर भी रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए। इस मवालय के पब्लिकेशन ने सारे देश में बहुत अच्छी पुस्तकें बच्चों भीर बड़ों के लिये लापकर सस्ने दाम पर विकाकर अपने देश के इतिहास से बड़ी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई है।

मुझे इस बात की दृश्यि है कि इस मवालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अगलील प्रकाशनों भीर फिल्मों में दिखाई जाने वाली नमनता तथा मैक्स की भावनाओं को उभाइने की प्रवृत्तियों को कर्व किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इम दिशा में ज्यादा मजबूती भीर तेजी बे साथ काम किया जाये। हम देखते हैं कि आज केवल सैक्स भीर फाइटिंग सम्बन्धी फिल्में चलती हैं, जब कि दूसरी फिल्में नहीं चल पाती हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी फिल्में स्वस्ति, सम्यता भीर मनोविज्ञान आदि विषयों पर आधारित हों। इस समय फिल्मों में जो परिवर्तीकरण के दृश्य भीर संवाद आदि पाये जाते हैं, उनको कर्व करता चाहिए। कई फिल्मों ने हमारे नौजवानों पर ऐसा असर डाला है कि उन्होंने डॉके डाले हैं, बैक लूटे हैं भीर छुरे तथा पिस्तौल चलाये हैं। ऐसे चलचित्रों के बनने पर भकुण लगाया जाना चाहिए।

इन अलकाज के साथ मैं इस मवालय को बधाई देते हुए उसकी मागों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, following the declaration of Emergency, a new meaning is given to the democratic principles in this country. On the basis of that, many dailies and weeklies belonging to the Opposition parties have been banned in this country. Even the historical facts are not being allowed to be published in the newspapers. Poems and songs for promoting world culture are also stopped from publication in the papers. Enactment of dramas is also not allowed in any part of this country. Things that are allowed in the newspapers are those which are supporting the Government and their policies, which are accusing, in a very bad manner, all the opposition parties alone. It has been said much about Samachar organisation. The news agencies have been brought under one organisation. Before this came into being, there were four news agencies. I want to ask a specific question from the Ministry. Whether after the formation of Samachar, the sale of newspapers has increased or reduced? As far as my knowledge goes, the sale of newspapers is considerably reduced because different types of news from various parts of the world have not been published now in the papers. Only one type of news is published in all the papers. So, the public have no interest in reading newspapers. Previously they used to buy 5, 6 or 8 newspapers to read news of various parts of the world. Now, they buy only one paper so that they will have the satisfaction of reading 80 or 100 papers. This is the position. The Minister, though he is not present here at the moment, is a competent man. But at the same time, I would say that he is more competent and suitable for political work than for a Department like this. He is giving more time only to those who accuse the Opposition parties through the media of AIR and TV. That is why many things have happened without his knowledge. I want to mention here an instance about the irrational decision taken by the Ministry in regard to the surrendering of the Southern Regional Engineering Office to TV (India) which

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

has been established in Delhi. In 1968, the Ministry had established four Regional Engineering Offices, namely, Western Region (Bombay), Eastern Region (Calcutta), Northern Region (Delhi) and Southern Region (Madras). The Southern Regional Engineering Office at Madras represented the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and the Andaman Islands. The functions of the Regional Engineering Office are to instal new broadcasting stations, undertaking technical supervision and maintenance of broadcasting stations. The Southern Region has commissioned 8 projects so far, 2 more are to be completed. 14 projects are yet to be taken up in the fourth and fifth plans. The regional office at Madras is directly supervising 23 stations in the region. There are 200 members of the staff in the regional office at Madras of which 132 are Class III and IV staff. The government took the decision to separate TV from AIR. Proposals were sent to the ministry to wind up any one of the four regional offices at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It seems a final decision has been taken by the ministry to wind up the southern regional office and send all those employees to Delhi. The simple reason why they chose to wind up the Madras office is that we in South India do not resist any decision taken by the Centre. If we resist it, we will be branded with some other name. Instead of surrendering the southern region and sending all those employees to Delhi; they can make use of the staff in the regional engineering office, AIR, New Delhi, so that no staff member will be affected. Delhi office is already handling TV projects which are to come up and such a wise step would enable smooth transformation. The future TV projects except two are to be installed around Delhi only. In that case, it would be easier for them. If you cannot utilise the services of the Delhi office staff, they could be chosen from the four existing regional offices, and by pooling them for forming a regional office for TV in Delhi,

instead of winding up the southern office and taking all the members of the staff from Madras to Delhi. In that case, none of the existing offices need be abolished.

There is a sound project with headquarters in Delhi, which can conveniently be entrusted to TV India in Delhi.

They are planning to instal 9 TV stations in the coming years. 7 of them will be around Delhi, 2 will be given to Hyderabad and some other place. I want that Coimbatore, which is an important industrial place, must have a TV station. About having a broadcasting station in Madurai in Tamil Nadu, a proposal has already been sent to the ministry. It seems it is lying here awaiting sanction. The feasibility report has also been sent to the ministry. I request the ministry to sanction this.

For new projects under the Ministry, Rs 10 crores were allotted for the whole country. This estimate was revised and reduced to Rs 5.5 crores. But the funny part of it is that after the revision of the estimate, no amount has been sanctioned to the southern region and this Rs. 5.5 crores is meant only for other regions. This should be looked into.

Many members spoke about censorship. Recently, through AIR a wild and malicious propaganda was let loose, alleging that DMK is secessionist and anti-national.

Suppose certain allegations are made against somebody. The person who is accused, must be given an opportunity to defend himself. That is not being given now. The DMK—headquarters has issued a detailed, explanatory statement saying that the DMK has always stood for national integration, and its unity and sovereignty of this country. Even the 3 or 4 offenders in this respect who were in our party, were expelled from our party; and they were prosecuted against by

the government. Some of the offenders, after they were thrown out of their party, have taken refuge in the Congress. I may mention the name of Mr. Mayathevar. And they have taken refuge under the Congress and the ADMK. The statement which was issued by the DMK with good intentions, has been censored heavily by the Censor; and the important portions denying the charge of secessionism have been omitted. Some dailies in Tamil Nadu have no pre-censorship; but the parties opposing the government—not opposing the government, but opposing the principles of the government—are not being allowed.

I want to quote Mr. Shukla; he has said:

"Press censorship would lapse with the revocation of the Emergency; but the Government wanted to re-structure the Press, so that there was no confrontation in future between the two."

He means the government and the Press. I want to ask the Government specifically, whether they want the entire Press in the country to give blanket support even to the omissions of the Government. Will the Government assure the people that they will never do wrong in future? Secondly, the Government may do wrong sometimes in the matter of planning, taxation and other fiscal policies. In such cases, the Government can expect from the Press, concrete and constructive criticism; but when the Government or the party in power at the Centre deliberately indulges in misdeeds for the benefit or survival of the ruling party, do they want the Press to support it also? If the Government expects it, India will not be a democratic country. It cannot be so. We have seen certain European countries where they had controlled the news media. We know what happened. They had become totalitarian countries, not democratic countries. Again, Mr. Shukla had said:

"Before Emergency, some newspapers were indulging in creating an

atmosphere of violence, hatred and were carrying on a regular campaign....."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have exceeded your time.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I will finish in two minutes, Sir. I have always obeyed you. I quote:

"....against constitutionally-elect ed legislators' governments at the State and the Centre."

This is a welcome statement. He has also said on 14-11-75 at Bombay:

"The press should be free to fearlessly and constitutionally criticise the policies of the Government; which did not, however, mean indulging in frontal attacks and character assassination, which could pose a danger to constitutional and political stability"

But the Government's media, viz. the AIR and the Television are themselves engaging in character assassination.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: One minute. There is misuse even by AIR at Madras. They invited some political leaders for a talk. They accused the DMK leaders as robbers and thieves. The same words were used in the All India Radio. Mr. Sezhiyan wanted the texts of the speeches and the conversations. He was told, "we have no text". The misuse of mass media of the Government of India, viz the TV and the AIR in Tamil Nadu is well-known. The Central Government has constituted a commission of enquiry to enquire into the so-called allegations against the DMK government. After initiating the judicial process, political parties opposed to the DMK are invited by the AIR in the name of conversation and debates; they then relayed the utterances and character assassinations made by those people against the DMK leaders and workers, through the TV and the AIR.

14.00 hrs.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented to this House by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. I take this opportunity to compliment the Minister and his team of officers throughout the country for rising to the occasion and giving wide publicity to the 20-Point Economic Programme, which has energised the whole country.

I learn from the Annual Report presented by the Minister to this House that 34 documentaries have been prepared on this programme. I would request that many more documentaries, and that too in regional languages, should be prepared and sent to the villages so that the people are able to have a feel of this programme from the projectors which the Department is able to send to the villages off and on.

That the Ministry have made rapid progress is clear from the fact that at the end of 1974 there were 15 million radio and 2.76 lakh television receiver licences. I would point out that I had expected that the Ministry's Report would give us the figures at the end of 1975, because the Report under review was for the year 1975-76. But, unfortunately, the Report is one year behind and the figures are given for the year ending 31st December 1974. I think for the future it would be a good thing if figures are given for the previous calendar year, so that the country can know what is the total number of licences each year for both radio and TV in the country.

I would like to compliment the Minister for the programmes for University education which are broadcast over the radio. These days the radio and the television are being used the world over for education, where they are found useful. During my visit to Japan I saw that TV was being used in school and college classes for teaching subjects like mathematics and physics.

I find from the Report that 24 stations broadcast programmes for University education in English or regional languages, and they are broadcast three times a week. The Jullundar station broadcasts correspondence courses for the University of Punjab. We in Simla have also the Himachal Pradesh University which conducts programmes for correspondence courses in various subjects. I would suggest that some time be allotted by this station for correspondence course, just as it is being done by Madras, Delhi and Jullundar stations.

My main point of examination is the field publicity work of the department. After the emergency, the people at large have understood the importance of the media of communication and the nation is aware of the important role that the Ministry can play, and the radio and television can play in highlighting the strides that the nation is making day in and day out. The Prime Minister's broadcast to the nation on the eve of the Independence Day 1975 was, for the first time, sent to 2,400 villages over the SITE. Similarly programmes are broadcast over the SITE for six days a week. This is a very happy sign that the country is coming up.

But my main demand is that the thrust should be into the interior. We find from the Report that the officers go into the rural areas. I would refer to my own State, where the need for field publicity is more important there in many other States, because there are no daily newspapers published from that State. That State is regularly depending for its supply of newspapers on the adjoining States.

Therefore, they do not have much interest in the developmental activities of our State. As a result, we have to depend mostly on field publicity and the radio station at Simla. I take this opportunity of commanding the good work done by the Simla station of AIR which was made more powerful five years ago, and I support the demand made by my Chief Minister, Dr. Parmar, for a T.V. station at Simla.

I request the Minister's to examine how a State with over 50,000 sq. k.m. of territory, having 34 lakhs of population, spreading from Dehra Dun on one side to the borders of China and Jammu and Kashmir on the other, can have adequate publicity with six field publicity units. In particular, I would refer to the Dharamsala unit of field publicity which caters to 23 blocks out of 69 blocks. Of the six units in the State, the Dharamsala unit has to cater to one-third of the whole State, 16 out of 61. Assembly constituencies and 15 out of 34 lakhs of the population. The Minister may, therefore, be kind enough to have another unit by bifurcating the unit at Dharamsala, so that a more balanced approach can be made to the whole problem and a separate region alongwith an Information Centre should be set up for Himachal Pradesh at Hamirpur.

About the 20-point economic programme, I must stress the fact that the villages are getting to know what this programme is, but the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should have a double channel. As has been rightly stressed in the Report also. It must take to the villages the point of view and the policies and plans and programmes of the Government, and there must be a feed-back from the people, of their difficulties in implementing the programme or their reaction to the implementation of the programme by the Government.

One of my friends from the opposite side, Mr. Bhaura, referred to the fact that the view of the Deputy Commissioner would be accepted in preference to that of the representatives of the people if there is a difference, even though the latter may be correct. I have to suggest in this connection that the Minister may think of some suitable machinery in which the public representatives, those who represent the people at the national, State and the panchayat or block levels, are associated with the field publicity work and also with the news that is sent out. I agree with Mr. Bhaura that the State

Government officers generally take up items that are related to the officers' programmes or Ministers' tours and they generally neglect other programmes. This is happening all over the country, and the result is that in the emergency it is being misunderstood that only the voice of the officer whose name appears in the Gazetted list or the Minister in the Government is authentic and not the voice of the people's representatives. The radio stations, the field publicity units and the various other mass media should see to it that the people's point of view is also adequately reflected and adequately channelised to the quarters to which they should be sent, so that there is mutual action and inter-action and not merely unilateral action, so that Government's policies, whether of the State or of the Centre, are properly publicised all over the country. The people's voice will strengthen Government's voice and Government's voice will give courage and hope to the people.

The Prime Minister's words and the programme initiated by the T V through SITE have brought new hope to the people as to what can come out of a situation in which a nation is dedicated to the task of discipline and hard work.

Much good has been done by press censorship, there is no doubt about it because, as my friend, Shri Hari Singh, pointed out, a cheap kind of propaganda of a personal character, selfishly motivated propaganda was being carried out and people were being starved of news and drained of their resources.

Now there is a regulated programme. But I would say that censorship should not mean censorship of humour also. Humour should not be destroyed and, also, aesthetic taste and appreciation should not be killed. I also have some experience in journalism and I found once or twice, while discussing with some literary figures of Delhi, that they are sore over the fact that some of their

[Prof. Narain Chand Parasher]

poems which they wanted to publish were either stopped or were not allowed to be published as a whole, although there was nothing objectionable in them and they had only some humorous touches.

I want to bring one instance to the Minister's notice. When we were bringing out a weekly, we reproduced Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi's article which was already published. But, from that too, a portion was cut out by the Censor and I don't know for which reasons because, to my mind, it contained nothing that was not going to encourage the people or make the people more bold in facing the task so far as the Railways were concerned.

So, I would suggest that we should have a balanced approach. If censorship regulates the news items and it gives them a direction and cuts out filthy things and useless things, it is all right, but humour and aesthetic taste and appreciation should be allowed to grow and should not be subjected to censorship.

With these words, I congratulate the Hon. Minister for the good work that the report reflects and I think that, in the years to come, this will be further strengthened and there will be a new hope and courage for the people of the country.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Thank you very much for providing me with this opportunity for participating in the Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As all have admitted unanimously, broadcasting is the most effective and powerful medium of mass communication in India. It brings useful information and things of an educative nature to the public. As the hon. Member who spoke before me and several others have admitted, the Government's policies should reach the ears of the villagers. We know that 80 per cent of the Indians are in villages. So how does this information reach the

village level or block level? We are going on propagating so many things, including the effective implementation of the 36-point programme. The people welcome the programme unanimously, but a vast majority of the people are not able to understand the implications of the programme. Due to the abnormal prices of radios and television sets, about 90.9 per cent of the villagers are unable to purchase radios or television sets, and I am extremely sorry to make this comment. The prices of many essential commodities have been reduced considerably and we welcome it with all respect, but what about the prices of TVs and Radios? Their prices should also be reduced. We appeal to the Government that they should take immediate steps to reduce the prices of radios, TVs, transistors etc.

Regarding the radios installed in the villages for the poor masses, there are so many radios at the Panchayati level and block level, but we are all aware of the position regarding the functioning of these radios. I have come across so many instances where the radios, although they have been fitted there and have been available for a long time, don't function at all. The radios in the Panchayati offices and block offices are not working. I have myself seen this in so many villages while we were visiting several places. Therefore, the Hon. Minister must see that proper instructions are given to the States and their radio offices to check up whether the radios which have been made available to the villagers at the block level are working or not.

What is the use of having the more physical presence of radios without their being in working condition? It is like having a dead body which is of no use to any one. Therefore, the hon. Minister may please look into this matter.

According to the data published by the Government of India, at the time of Independence, there were 2,75,000 radio sets in India. At that time we were having only 35 to 40 crores of people. But now the population has

increased to more than 50 crores of people. The population in India increases in geometrical progression. The number of radio and TV sets should also be raised in proportion to the increase in the population, so that they are used for the effective implementation of our policies and programmes.

There are two sets of newspapers in India, including Tamil Nadu. One set of newspapers have welcomed the 20-point programme, the declaration of Emergency and the President's rule in Tamil Nadu because they are essential and inevitable in the interest of the country, for the safety and security of the country. But there is the other set of newspapers which are controlled by self-interested people, by the vested group, who are not at all loyal to our country; they are, even now, favouring China, Pakistan and USA.

My learned friend, Mr. Dhandapani, while speaking on the Demands on behalf of the DMK Party, said that there were no leaders, supporting the secessionist or separatist views, in the DMK Party. I can say that almost all the Ministers there were supporting American imperialism and some other—isms—beyond nationalism. Those people have not yet been arrested. I am only replying to the point raised by the DMK Member, Shri Dhandapani; otherwise, I would not have talked about it.

As I was saying, there are certain newspapers in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere throughout the country who are, even now, attacking and criticising impliedly or indirectly the 20-point programme. I can give certain names, but I may not be allowed by the Deputy-Speaker. It is because of that I am not mentioning the names. There are certain papers, particularly in Tamil Nadu, who are attacking the 20-point programme. I wonder how these people are allowed to do so. I am shedding tears every day that these newspapers are being allowed to continue to publish these things even now. There are also certain papers

which are supporting the 20-point programme and which are working for the effective implementation of the 20-point programme; but these papers are also facing the on-claught in Tamil Nadu. I am not mentioning the names of the persons who are controlling there because I will not be allowed to mention the names here. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure proper implementation of the policies and programmes through the media of newspapers in Tamil Nadu.

I understand—I am speaking subject to correction by the hon. Minister—that even now secret communication sets are used by our enemies—from our soil—the so-called Rajas. You have arrested some Rajas who have betrayed our country, who did not have the spirit of nationalism. I understand from some reliable police sources that there are still some people who have not been arrested and that such persons are using the radio and other media of communications against our national interest. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter in the interest of our country.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) उपायक महोदय, हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने भिन्निस्टी आफ इनकम शन एंड ब्रोडकास्टिंग की बड़ी तारीफ़ की है, और तारीफ़ की बातें हैं भी। लेकिन हर एक आदमी का अपना एस्ट्रीमेशन होता है कि अगर आकाशवाणी में कुछ सुधार कर दिये जायें, तो देश का और फ़ालदा हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं जो विचार आपके समक्ष रखूँगा, वे इसी दृष्टिकोण से रखूँगा। कुछ कामों की तारीफ़ तो अपनी जगह पर है, लेकिन जो कमियाँ हैं, जो बातें खटकती हैं, उनकी तरफ़ मैं मंदी महोदय का व्याप्त दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दी की राष्ट्रभाषा बनूत करने के बाद आज भी आकाशवाणी पर अंग्रेजी का सामाज्य बना हुआ है और यहां हिन्दी की तरक बहुत कम ज्यादा दिया जाता है। जहां तक हिन्दी न्यूज बुलिटन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं दो उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। दो साल पहले की बात है कि एक हिन्दी न्यूज बुलिटन में कहा गया कि केरल के प्रधान मंत्री—“मुख्य मंत्री” नहीं, “प्रधान मंत्री”—, भी अच्युत मेनन ने अमुक-अमुक बात कही। मैं समझता हूं कि एनाउंसर अहोदय इतनी लियाकत के बे कि उन्हें प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री में कोई फर्क नहीं आता है।

उन दिनों गल्ला-वसूली की बात चल रही थी। रोज यह फिल्म दी जाती थी कि आज इतना गल्ला बसूल हुआ। हिन्दी न्यूज बुलिटन में कहा जाया कि आज इतने हजार अन और टन गल्ला बसूल हुआ। आयद एनाउंसर ने मन और टन दोनों को बराबर समझा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हिन्दी के ऐसे एनाउंसर रखे जाते हैं, जिनको मन और टन में कोई कर्क नहीं आता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यही बात काफी है इस बात को साबित करने के लिए कि आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी की उपेक्षा हो रही है।

जहां तक कृषि-दर्शन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में चूहों से लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। यहां पर हमारे देश की आबादी से तीन चार गुना ज्यादा चूहे हैं। तीन चूहे एक शादी की खुराक के बराबर आनाज आ जाते हैं। अगर हम चूहों से अपने आनाज को बचा सकें, तो हमें विदेशों से अनाज अपनाने की ज़रूरत न पड़े। लेकिन इस बारे में आकाशवाणी से किसी तरह का प्रचार नहीं किया जाता है। जैसा कि और देशों में किया जाया है, नवरूमेंट को यह जीवन करनी चाहिए कि जो लोग चूहों को भारी हैं, उनको

हर एक चूहे के पीछे एक बम्बा या धान आने दिये जायें। आज बांवों में बहुत से लोग बकार हैं। यह उपाय करने से साल भर या उसी महीने में चूहे हजार देश में से छान हो जायेंगे, जिससे लाखों टन गल्ला बचेगा और हमें बाहर से गल्ला मिलाने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

जब भी रेडियो या ट्रांसिस्टर खोने, तो न्यूज आइटम के अलावा सिरेमा के पाने मुनाने को मिलते हैं। ऐसा कहना यह है कि सिरेमा के गाने सुना कर लोगों को देवाना की तरक चमों से जा रहे हैं, जिसके उनके दिमाग बेकार हो जारेंगे। वर्तों न नैशनल सांज सुनाये जाये?

श्री भागवत ला आवाद (नायन्त्रुर)

केवल राम-भजन होना चाहिए।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : नैशनल सांज में तिक्क राम-भजन नहीं हैं। 1930 और 1932 की मूद्दमें में ऐसे सांज गाये जाते थे कि सीता हुमा आदनी जग जायें। ऐसे जो शोले गाने होते थे कि सोने हुए लोग उठ जाते थे और जाराई पर नहीं पड़े रह सकते थे। ऐसे गानों से देश में एक नैशनल कैरेक्टर बनेगा।

मैं ने अभी हिन्दी को उपेक्षा का चिन्ह किया है। मंदालय की रिपोर्ट के बेत 122 पर प्रैस इनकम्यूनिकेशन ब्यूरो की पब्लिसिटी रिलीज़ का ब्योरा दिया गया है। 1975 में अर्दें से वित्तमंत्र तक ३५ हजार अंग्रेजी में 11,529 पब्लिसिटी रिलीज़ निकाले, जबकि हिन्दी में केवल 6,336। हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा होते हुए भी जितना उपर इयान देना चाहिए उतना ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाया है।

इसरे, आज भी देश में बहुत से लोग हैं या जो नई बंदाने देना हो चुके हैं उन्हें लोग जिकरियां ब्यूरो के बारे में, आकाशवाणी के आन्वेषण के बारे में बहुत कम जोगकारी

है। इसलिए सम्बन्धित वह इवारिटेडिव इय से आकाशवायी पर बूँदेट का पूरा किस्ताट्पूर्वक वर्णन आवा चाहिए। यह आजाई का बूँदेट 1857 से लेकर 1947 तक स्टोरीज में और द्वावा वर्ग तह में दिखाया जावा चाहिए ताकि लोग उसे समझ सके।

ट्रासमिटर हमारे उसने भजबूत नहीं हैं जिसने हमें चाहिए। ऐकिंग भी आवाज भी यहा बहुत ताप सुन लेते हैं, मास्को भी सुन लेते हैं, की भी सी भी सुन लेते हैं लेकिन हमारी अपनी आवाज कभी-कभी दूर सुनने में बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ जाती है। तो ट्रासमिटर थोड़े और भजबूत किये जाये।

अब थोड़ा फ़िल्म और फ़िल्म से सरशिअप के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। फ़िल्म अगर एज्यूकेटिव हो तो बड़ा अच्छा है और फ़िल्म से सर बोड़ में भी ऐसे लोग रखे जाये जो सोशल यिकिंग के हो और पोलिटिकल आउटलुक जिनका कल्पीन्द्र हो कि किस तरफ हमे समाज को से जाना है। एक पिक्चर भी आई थी थोड़े दिन पहले पाकेटमार। यकीन मानिये जिन जिन शहरों में वह दिखाई गई होगी वहा दर्जनों पाकेटमार उसने बनाये होगे। जो पिक्चर्स आज चलती है अपने टोले मुहुर्से में या याको में लोग लड़कियों को फ़साने और भगाने में उनको इस्तेमाल करते हैं जैसे कि सिनेमा में देखते हैं कि आख मिली नहीं कि मुहब्बत हा गई। इस तरह की जो पिक्चर्स हैं उससे हमारे नौजवानों पर बड़ा बुरा असर हो रहा है। ये पिक्चर्स क्रिमिनल्स पैदा कर रही हैं।

की अवश्यत स्त्रा आवाज इसका असर बहुत पर भी पड़ता है, बेबल बच्चों पर ही नहीं।

की राज्यों द्वारा दूसरी चीज में कहना चाहता हूँ पछिसिटी के बारे में। ट्रूरिस्ट ज्ञानारे देश में ज्यादा आवे इसके लिए वह है स्कॉल्यू हो, एयर बोर्ड हो या और कोई पछिक

प्लेट हो सभी जगह दूरारे देश की काली औरतें दिखाई जाती हैं जिनके बदन पर अच्छी तरह से कपड़े भी नहीं रहते हैं। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि मिस मेयी यहा आई थी और भवर इडिया उसने लिखी थी। लालालजपत राय ने फादर इडिया लिख कर उसका जवाब दिया और उन्होंने कहा था कि मिस मेयो हमारे देश में गर्ट्स इसपेक्टर हो कर आई थी। उसने यहाँ की नालियों को सूखा, यहाँ के गुलाब के फूलों को नहीं देखा। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में काले भी हैं। गरे भी हैं। खूबसूरती की कमी नहीं है। तो ट्रूरिस्ट्स को अट्रैक्ट करने के लिए हम हाफ-स्टार्व काली औरतों को दिखाए जिनके बदन पर पूरा कपड़ा भी न हो—और आधी जो पालियामेट का नया एनेक्सी बना है उसने भी इस तरह की फोटो आपको देखने को मिलेगी—तो यह कोई अच्छ प्रचार का बहाना नहीं है। अच्छों जल्दे दिखाई जा सकती थी जैसी आपके देश में है और इससे मैं समझता हूँ कि ट्रूरिस्ट्स पर कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ता

टेलीविजन के बारे में थोड़ा सा यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे अब टेलीविजन का लखनऊ का सेटर खुलने वाला था तो लखनऊ के सेटर के, लिए कौन से वर्कर्स होंगे उनके सेलेक्शन दिल्ली में किया गया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस एरिया में जो सेटर हो वहा के वर्कर टेलीविजन के उसी एरिया के ही तो ये ज्यादा वहा की जीजो को समझ सकते हैं और उसे डेविक्ट कर सकते हैं। थोड़े दिन पहले वह भी बात आई थी कि टेवर थोड़ा ऊचा कर दिया जाय तो लखनऊ टेलीविजन को बनारस और इलाहाबाद के लोग भी देख सकते हैं, नहीं तो केवल कानपुर तक वह सीमित रह जाता है। एक स्टोरी दो स्टोरी और ऊचा कर दिया जाय तो वह बैंच कर सकता है और आधी साइट का जो प्रोप्रायर चल रहा है उसके बालबाद। साइट का जो 24 सी गोलों में चल रहा है वह तो चल ही रहा है लेकिन वह मुश्तकिल होका या नहीं यह नहीं कहा जा

[बी राजदेव सिंह]

खकता। आयद अमेरिका वाले विद्वान कर सेंगे मर्हीने दो मर्हीने बाह। अगर यह हो आय तो यह एक एक्सप्रेसेंट है लेकिन बड़ा अच्छा है।

दूसरी बात में कहना चाहता हूं, मंत्री महोदय जा परिवार ऐसा रहा है जो कि आजादी की लडाई में बहुत मर्हीनी रहा है, बड़ा अगुवा रहा है और मैं जानता हूं आपको देश के प्रति बर्दं है। आप चाहते हैं कि देश बढ़े, तरकी करे। इसके लिए जैसे कि हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने निन्दा की न्यूज एजेंसीज की तो आप ने सब को तोड़ कर एक एजेंसी बना दी। यह बड़ा अच्छा काम हुआ। यहा बहुत सी बातें की गई प्रेस की आजादी और एक्सप्रेशन की तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे छढ़ी थुमाने की आजादी है लेकिन छढ़ी थुमाने हुए अगर किसी की नाक को चोट पहुचायेग तो वही हमारी आजादी खत्म हो जाती है। हरएक आदमी को फ्रीडम है एक्सप्रेस करने की, लिखने की लेकिन जब वह देश के लिए नुकसान पहुचाने लगता है, देश को कमजोर करने लगता है, देश ने जो डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप स्थीकार किया है उसके खिलाफ वह चलने लगता है और सेक्युलरिज्म के खिलाफ चलने लगता है तो उसको वहीं टोक देना चाहिए।

मुझे योड़ा सा न्यूजपेपर्स के बारे में भी कहना है। बड़े बड़े सर्कुलेशन वाले जो बड़े-बड़े न्यूज बेपर्स हैं वह ज्यादातर कैटेलिस्ट्स के हैं। सिफ़े नेशनल हेराल्ड और पैट्रियाट या कुछ प्राविश्याल पेपर्स हैं जो बड़े आदमियों के नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में इनसे बहुत साक्षात रहने की जरूरत है क्योंकि पूजीपति देश की पवर्ति नहीं करते हैं, अगर कफ़ीका में कोई प्लाट लगाने से कायदा है तो वे देश के लोगों की किक नहीं करते। दूसरी तरफ जो लोटे-लोटे अखबार हैं, प्राविश्याल, स्टेट या डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबिल के वह बड़ा अच्छा काम करते हैं। वह अखबार कैटेलिस्ट्स के नहीं हैं बल्कि साक्षात लोगों

के हैं या कोलापटेटिव लेसिस पर जो आर्म-नाइंसेन्स है उनके हैं। इन अखबारों को एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स देने जा हिए और हर तरह से एन्क्रेज करना जा हिए। इसी तरह से न्यूज पेपर्स का जो रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है, महात्मा गांधी को डिक्टेटर बहने वाला न्यूजपेपर भी रजिस्टर्ड है इस देश में। तो रजिस्ट्रेशन का कोई मापदण्ड होना चाहिए, कोई सम्बन्धित उनसे लेना चाहिए कि देश के एक्सेसेड प्रिसिपल्स के खिलाफ कभी नहीं जायेगे। इसके बाद ही उनको प्रकाशन की हजाजत देनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं मंत्री महोदय इसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे। इसके अलावा जैसा मैंने कहा इस मंत्रालय पर अप्रेजी छाई हुई है उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। हिन्दी को जितना मजबूत होना चाहिए वह नहीं है। इसलिए हिन्दी को मजबूत करने का भी प्रयत्न करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री परिष्पृष्ठनिःव धैर्यसी (ठिहरी राजबाल) : उपायक्ष जी, मैं खुचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मार्गों का समर्थन करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खुचला जी, आप और आपके मंत्रालय को मैं धन्य कहता हूं लेकिन आपने इतनी देर के बाद यह कदम क्यों उठाया, पहले ही क्यों नहीं यह कदम उठाया जबकि ऐसे तत्व हमारे देश में विद्यमान थे जोकि समाजारपत्रों के भाईयम से इस प्रकार का अनबंद प्रचार करते थे, प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर जो लोग स्वच्छता का अपना जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार मानते थे और उसका इस तरह से दुरुपयोग करते रहते थे इस देश में और इस देश के बाहर कि जिससे इस देश की इमेज बराब हो, देश के राष्ट्रीय नेताओं का अतिरिक्त हो, जनता का मनोबल गिरे और जिस तरह से अमरीकी एजेंट्स ने क्यूबा और किली में बूँगत कार्य किये उसी स्थिति को हमारा देश भी पहुंच जाये और एक बार यह देश किर कमजोर और बुलाव बन जाये। मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर

आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में आजादी की लड़ाई के दिनों में अखबारों की कुछ मान्यतायें भी लिकिन आजादी की लड़ाई के बाद कुछ अखबारों की मान्यतायें बदल गईं, वह जो इजारेदार पूरीपति थे उनके हाथों में जले गये और कुछ जो बेस्टेड इन्ड्रेस्ट्रीज थे उनका उनपर आधिपत्य हो गया या जो इलाकाकाल और फिरकापरस्नी की भावना पैदा करने वाले स्वार्थी तत्व थे उनके हाथों में कुछ अखबार जले गये और फिर उन्होंने उनका इस्तेमाल अपनी स्वार्थभिंदि के लिए किया।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आपात-कालीन स्थिति की जो घोषणा हुई उससे लगभग दो महीना पहले, इसी सदन के एक मानवीय सदस्य है, जनसंघ के बहुत बड़े शीर्षस्थ नेता है जिन्होंने हैदरगाबाद में एक ब्रेस वक्तव्य में कहा था कि विचारों की जो हमें स्वतंत्रता है उसके नाते आम जनता को रेडियो चलाने की आजादी होनी चाहिए। वहीं पर उसी प्रेस वक्तव्य में जोकि अखबारों में छपा था, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम आल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रमाणण को जैम करने की योजना बना रहे हैं और उभ अवसर की तस्ताश में है। अखबारों ने इस बात को पब्लिस्टी दी। उसके बाद इमर्जेंसी लगी और उसके बाद कुछ स्थानों पर जो हाई पावर ड्राइवरीट्स पकड़े गये वह इस बात के तथ्य है कि उनकी इस देश में कितनी बड़ी साजिश थी, किस प्रकार वे देश को गुमराह करना चाहते थे और किस प्रकार देश में गलत प्रचार करना चाहते थे। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से, जब से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश के सर्वहारा, कमज़ोर और पददलित वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए कुछ बेस्टेड इन्ड्रेस्ट्रीज के स्वार्थों पर प्रहार किया, कुछ कार्यक्रम बनाये, कुछ कानूनों में परिवर्तन किये तब से यह सारे स्वार्थी वर्ग और उनके इकारों पर चलने वाली समाचार पत्रों ने बारों तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री को टार्फ़ बनाकर प्रहार

करना शुरू कर दिया और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि देश की जनता का मनोबल बिरने लगा।

पिछली बार राष्ट्रपति जी का जो चुनाव हुआ, 1965 में जब डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब उपराष्ट्रपति थे और भारत-पाक युद्ध हुआ, उस समय कितना गलत और भयानक प्रचार कुछ समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से किया गया। आज जब उसकी कल्पना करते हैं तो आश्वर्य होता है कि हमारे सूचना और प्रकाशन मंत्रालय ने उन समाचार पत्रों के विरुद्ध उस समय कार्यवाही कर्यों नहीं की। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद प्री-सेन्सरशिप के द्वारा इस प्रकार के तत्त्वों पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगे हैं—वे उचित हैं और सारे देश ने उनका स्वागत किया है और यह भी खुशी की बात है कि पिछले अगस्त से आपके मतालय ने प्री-सेन्सरशिप को हटा दिया है, अब बहुत कुछ समाचार-पत्रों के विकेपर निर्भर करेगा कि वे किस प्रकार से देश वे रवानात्मक कार्यों के समाचार दे। प्रेस पर अनुशासन लाने के लिये पिछले दिनों आपके मतालय ने जो “प्रीवेन्शन आफ पब्लिकेशन आफ प्राइवेन्शनेबल मीटर बिल” इस संसद् से पास करवाया—यह भी एक बहुत अच्छा कदम था। इसका श्रेय न केवल आपके मतालय को जाता है, बल्कि देश के शीर्षस्थ 17 समाचार-पत्रों के सम्पादकों की उस कमेटी को भी जाता है, जिसने कोड आफ कन्डक्ट के रूप में अपनी रिपोर्ट शासन के पास भेजी थी, जिसे इस सदन में भी प्रस्तुत किया गया था।

हमारे सोम नाथ थैटर्जी साहब ने भारी अपने भावण में कहा था कि आप उन पत्रकारों के नाम दीजिये तब उनकी कार्यवाहिया बतलाइये, जिनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है। वे अमरीकी प्रेस स्वतंत्रता और इंडिप की प्रेस स्वतंत्रता की बहुत ज्यादा बात करते हैं, मैं उससे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

[भी विरक्तिग्रन्थ वैनिकी]

अमरीका और इंग्लैंड के प्रेस ने खले ही निकलने के बिलकुल बातें की हो, सी०आई०ए० के विश्व आपा हो, लेकिन जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, वहां के समाचार पत्रों ने और खास कर वे समाचारदाता जो हिन्दुस्तान में रहते थे, उन्होंने अपने देश की नीति और कानून के अनुसार कास किया, जिस का अण्डाकोड पिछले दिनों दुश्मा। उनमें कई संवाददाता ऐसे थे जो सी०आई०ए० के पैसे के आधार पर हमारे देश में काम करते थे, इसी लिये उनके विश्व कार्यवाही की गई। मैं इसी सन्दर्भ में आपके सामने “हर्चिंग कमीशन” की रिपोर्ट के एक अंश को उद्धृत करना चाहता हू—

“The moral right of free public expression is not unconditional. Since the claim of the right is based on the duty of a man to the common good and to his thought, the ground of claim disappears when this duty is ignored or rejected.”

इसी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के एक अन्य स्थान पर लिखा है—

“The freedom of the Press does not mean that the general laws of the country should be inapplicable to them. The freedom of the Press also does not mean that special laws should not be there to govern certain types of utterances.”

मान्यवर, इस प्रकार अमरीका में भी इसकी व्यवस्था है, दूसरे देशों में भी व्यवस्था है और हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, हमारे पड़ोसी देश सीलों और नेपाल में भी इस प्रकार के समाचार पत्रों के अनांशिक प्रचार पर प्रतिक्रिया लगता है। मैं आमा करता हूं कि मतालय ने जो नाया कानून बनाया है, जब पूजीपतियों के बाहर से समाचारपत्र निकल जायें और निहित स्वार्थ कारों का उड़ पर अनिवार्य नहीं होता, समाचार पत्रों के समाचारकों और

अमरीकी प्रशासनीयों की चलते से आम कोई व्यवस्था करते तो उसमें बहुत कठोर प्रतिक्रिया लिया जाएगा। हमें इस बात को अवश्यक लगता है कि हमारे समाचारकों और समाचारदाताओं को किसी प्रकार की चुनौती नहीं देता जाएगा कि उनकी आत्मावाही की जाए गई है। मुझे आत्म है—अमरी में पिछले दिनों हमारे गुरुजी जो ने प्रेस नियम को समर्वित करते हुए कहा था कि हम प्रेस को स्वतंत्र देखना चाहते हैं, हम अंगुष्ठ नहीं रखता चाहते हैं, जल्दी ही दूसरे अंगुष्ठ भी उन पर ले हटते हुए देखना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं आमा करता हूं कि जो कानून आपने बनाया है, इससे इमानदार अमरीकी पत्रकारों को किसी प्रकार का भय नहीं होगा और आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे समाचारपत्र और समाचारदाता करेंगे कि देश के प्रति उनके कर्तव्य क्या हैं, देश के उत्थान में वे किस प्रकार सहयोग दे सकते हैं।

मैं आपका ध्यान इप बात को और भी आकर्षित करना चाहना हू—कुछ विदेशी पत्रों ने, जिन्होंने हमारे देश को उत्तराधिकारीयों और हमारे अचले काम को तारीक नहीं की है, बल्कि आलोचना की है और दूसरे देशों के सामने एक गलत तस्वीर पेश की है—उनके विश्व जो कार्यवाही की गई है मैं उनकी सराहना करना हू। “न्यूयार्क टाइम्स” ने 22 जुलाई, 1975 को लिखा था—

Democracy had been butchered in India

उसी प्रकार “न्यूज वीक” ने 4 अगस्त को लिखा था कि—

Democracy had been butchered in India.

मैं सहमता हूं कि भी सेम नाय चट्टांगों को वा तो आम नहीं है, और आयर आद है क्यों जाकरूर कर हिन्दुस्तान के दुरदरानों की जारीक व्यवस्था चाहते हैं जिन्होंने इसारी इस तरह उसी जारीकरण की है, और आप वे

जिनके लिये कार्यवाही की है वे इसके लिये आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। भाष्यकार, यही काटग वा कि 27 अवस्त के अंक में “वर्तिकन” के एकिया के मुख्य सम्बादक ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। और उन्होंने अपने अकड़ार में लिखा है-

“The Western Press has often been shallow and inaccurate on the bad news”

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि शासन न इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाही की है वह उचित है और उसकी मैं तारीफ करता हूँ।

आपातकालीन स्थिति में दूसरे मन्त्रालयों ने जिस प्रकार कुछ नये कदम उठाए हैं और नई योजनायें तैयार की हैं उसी प्रकार इस बन्दालय ने आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद सब से महसूपूर्ण काम यह किया है कि चार न्यूज एजेन्सियों को मिला कर एक “समाचार एजेंसी” का नाम दिया। यह एक अच्छा कदम है। पिछले दिनों य०१९०१९०१९०१९० की मास भीड़िया नामक पत्रिका छोपी थी उसमें लिखा था कि 90 देशों में राष्ट्रीय एजेन्सियां हैं किन्तु 5 एजेन्सियाएँ हीं जिनका कि सारे देशों पर आधिकार्पत्य है और अपने ढग में बाहर के समाचार उन देशों में सोड़-मरोड़ कर भेजती हैं और उन देशों के अन्दर के विकास सम्बन्धी समाचार बाहर नहों भेजते हैं। आप ने जो इस ओर कदम उठाया है इससे न केवल आप अपने यहां समाचार की व्यवस्था में उत्तराधिकार में बल्कि दूसरे देशों के साथ समाचारों का आदान-प्रदान करके, उनके रेडियो और टीवी तथा समाचारों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध बढ़ायेंगे। इससे स्वन्ध प्रदक्षिणा को बहु भिलिया

अब मैं अपने निर्दोषन अंत्र के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। वहां पर आप के आहल इंडिया रेडियो प्रसारण का काम संचाय-अंत्र क नहीं है। सखवाल के प्रादेशिक अहान्दार हम को सुनाई नहीं देते हैं। इमलिये

मेरी मांग है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में, बासलैट ते सीमान्त क्षेत्र में हाई पावर ट्रांसफिटर्स लगायें ताकि भारत सरकार के जितने भी प्रकार के काम हैं, 20 सूक्ष्मी कार्य काम हैं, उनका प्रकार उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बास तौर और भली प्रकार हो सके।

इसी तरह से बी०टी०आई० 26 साल से और य०१९०१९० 15 साल से हमारे बेटा में है। भेरा य०११०आई० के साथ सम्बन्ध रहा है। मुझे जिकायत है कि इन्होंने कभी भी हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि समाचार के माड्यम से आप इनको प्रोत्साहन देंगे।

और अन्त में श्रमजीवी पदकारों के सम्बन्ध में और आल इडिया रेडियो के जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं उनके बेतन के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी बेतन बृद्धि का प्रश्न आपके सामने है, वह उनको मिलता चाहिए। और पी०टी०आई० तथा य०१९०१९० वा जो मुफसिसल करार्टोंडे ट हैं जो जिला स्तर पर काम करते हैं उनको आप नहीं हटायेंगे और छोटे समाचार-न्यूजों की स्थिति को मुधारने के लिये भी आप कदम उठायेंगे और दूसरी ओर यह भी देखेंगे कि छोटे समाचार-न्यूज इस तरह का काम करते रहे हैं।

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR- (Ahmedabad) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad to be able to get this opportunity of speaking on the Demands for Grants of a Ministry which, seemingly or apparently, is of a minor status, the Minister not being a member of the cabinet, and from that point of view also, it is of a minor status obviously, but in reality, it is a very vital department of any government, especially, in modern times.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Now, when you see that a Ministry has got certain assignments and duties which have a relevance to the people's aspirations and difficulties, they should be brought to the notice of the Government and Government's problems and challenges, should in turn be brought back to the people. This area of work, of communication, is all the more important in any modern and democratic or even non-democratic polity and, therefore, from that point of view, I welcome this opportunity of participating briefly in this debate on an important Ministry's demands for grants.

Sir, speaking about Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I must say that I like him and I have affection for him. But, that does not mean that I like what all he is doing or saying, particularly during the last ten months or so! Sir, he has been coming to Gujarat, and more especially to my home city of Ahmedabad, quite often—of course, he is in charge of his own party matters and politics and is looking after the people of his party in Gujarat—and, therefore, his visits there are more frequent, but there are no areas of agreement or communication between us, especially, since the declaration of emergency, and I must tell him and the House in all honesty and sincerity that I, as a person, believing in democracy and in freedom of opinion, feel extremely pained at the way things are allowed to deteriorate in the name of democracy. I can understand if a country or, the Government of the country says 'we do not believe, temporarily, in democracy; we want to go ahead with the rapid economic progress and, therefore, in a democracy, freedom of opinion etc. may be kept in a refrigerator or in a cool place for some time'—I can understand that argument.

I may not accept it, but I can understand it. But to advance an argument in the name of democracy and discipline that people must conform to one pattern, one ideology and one leader is something which I am not

able to digest, believing as I do in freedom of choice and in democracy. The role of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in a democracy is crucial, but in a dictatorship also, curiously enough, it is equally vital. In a democracy the Ministry's work is important in as much as it brings the Government's problems and activities to the people and people's aspirations and problems to the Government; but in dictatorship, what it does is that it twists and perverts the vast agencies and instruments of propaganda, of publicity, of information, of advertisement, and thereby it tries to buy the public opinion by brain-washing the people! All that is done in various types of dictatorships. I am sure, my friend, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla and his colleagues do not want the latter thing to happen in the name of democracy in our country. After all, India is an ancient land with rich traditions, and the traditions although in the beginning were Hindu traditions yet by now they have become Indian traditions, of tolerance, of understanding of goodwill. Now, do you expect understanding and goodwill to come through conformism or do you expect them to come through dissent and expressions of different opinions? Therefore, I beg of you to consider again and again whether what you have been doing all along in the recent months is good and proper; Sir, when he says in the Report that he is doing so many things, he may be correct. It is perhaps alright from the point of view of economic programme of the Prime Minister that he is doing a wonderful job. Let him be happy about it. Let the country feel happy about it. I am also happy if people living in bungalows and palaces in the big cities feel conscious of the vast number of people, teeming millions of India, who are living permanently almost below the poverty line, and if the well-to-do few feel that they must do something for these millions. If this consciousness is aroused through radio, television, news and features broadcasting publications, literature and pamphlets I am with him on that point. But the point is, does it all require different

points of view to be completely eliminated from radio, newspapers and television? This is the telling question which I would like to address to my dear and esteemed friend. Therefore, I say that although this Ministry's facets of functioning are many—and I must say of absorbing interest to me—yet for a person like me who is both a professor and also a journalist in his own right by writing in various journals in Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and English, freedom of expression is absolutely essential. I can tell him that it is only through freedom that a full doze of creativity can be obtained. I want to ask Mr. Shukla and this hon'ble House, can creativity come by command performance? Can creativity be a result of an ordered situation in life? Can you have conformism of all opinions into one pattern, one strait-jacket and then order people to love the motherland and do the work for the country's teeming millions?

Sir, if people have different ideas about betterment of people, should those different ideas not be encouraged? I am not saying merely permitted but encouraged to be expressed on the All India Radio, on the Television, through the newspapers, through the advertisements, through articles in magazines, periodicals, books and what not?

Of course, my friend, the Minister, may say that all these restrictions and censorship are only temporary; meaning as long as there is emergency! Then, my question to him would be: How long will you have emergency? If you make emergency a normalcy then even the gains of emergency, whatever they are, will be destroyed. I do not want Indian people to become slaves and fearful of authority. That is not what Gandhiji taught us. Certainly that is not the Indian tradition which teaches us. Indeed, it teaches us to be 'નાના' and to be fearless. Fearless of what! Fearless of doing good things, and fearful of doing bad things. You must be તાપ ખીરા; you must be afraid of committing a

sin but you must not be afraid of telling the truth! If telling the truth is a sin according to the Minister of Information and the present Government, then I am sorry for him and for the present Government.

I have no time to go into the details of this Report, but on the very first page of the Report a very interesting sentence appeals which only I would quote. It says:

"These media units"—AIR, TV etc.—"are the channels for keeping the people all over the country informed about Government's policies, plans and programmes".

So far so good. That you are doing well, more than well, I should say, more vigorously than you ought to. But look at the next sentence.

"They"—meaning the various media units—"also keep Government informed of public reactions to its policies and activities and provide liaison with State Governments .."

I ask in all humility: how do you get public reaction when you have not allowed the public to react freely and creatively on radio and through the newspapers by your imposing censorship and by all kinds of your party propaganda?

Talking about the emergency, I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating my arguments against it. But I will tell you very frankly that since the declaration of the emergency what I see is an all-round galloping deterioration in regard to an interesting variety of news, comments, and opinions; and, where is the freedom of expression of various points of view so that people can come to their own independent opinions after listening to all these points of view? Can we say that the All India Radio has retained its credibility? I am afraid, it has become more or less an instrument of party propaganda, it has become totally the mouthpiece of the Government.

[Shri P. G. Mavdhankar]

I will give an example. Even in the 'Pradeshik Samachar'—I sometime listened to it with great interest—I find that out of 5 minutes of regional news, 4 minutes are devoted to the Congress Party, telling the listeners as to who joined the party and at what time and why! The whole country may join your party. But that does not solve the problems of the Indian people. The problems of the Indian people will not be solved if all of us join the Congress Party or X Party or Y Party. The problems of the Indian people will be solved when all of us, irrespective of party and Independence, whoever they are, sincerely and dedicatedly involve ourselves in the task of nation-building. That is what we want.

I would, therefore, tell the Minister in all earnestness: let not news become dull, deformed and dangerously damaged. Let there be variety of choice and freedom on the radio and TV.

Lastly I will touch on two points very quickly. One is about party propaganda. I find that he is using the radio and TV for party propaganda. Up to a point, that can be pardoned, though not justified. But I want to ask him: Can you make AIR and TV exclusively as a reservoir, a property of the Congress Party, and that too of one leader, and not only stopping at that, but of building up another? Is that very good, is that very honourable, is that very sound and very healthy for the development of democracy in our country? The younger generation, boys and girls, are growing in colleges and universities. Do they not want to row in freedom? We who were under dependent India as students of colleges and universities, grew under Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as fearless young individuals. Do you want our younger generation, your and my boys and girls, not to grow in a similar atmosphere? Indeed I would

say, they should grow in a better atmosphere because we have now got freedom.

While concluding, I would say this: Please make a distinction. My Congress friends are saying again and again—licence, licence, licence! Of course, licence is bad, liberty is good. If then licence is bad and liberty is good, please do not forget this: in order to curb licence, please do not eliminate liberty altogether. That is the only request I make.

I have no time to go into various aspects of the work of the Publications, Song and Drama Divisions etc. They are doing some good work, but much more can be done. Similarly, the Yuva Vani is also doing some good work, but here again much more can be done. I will restrict myself just by mentioning this and will pursue it with the Minister through correspondence and by having conversations with him. But I wanted to take advantage of this debate, with your kind permission, Mr. Deputy Speaker, only to say this to him: Please do not use these media, which are so vital for freedom for growth, for health and for productivity in this country, for something which is a short-term, very impermanent and temporary measure, the ends of your party, of your leader and of your would-be leader!

श्री श्री० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) :
शुचना और प्रसूत भवनालय की मार्गों के लियाएं जो बातें कहीं गई हैं उनमें मुख्य बात यह कहीं जा रही है कि प्रेस में विपक्षी दलों की बात नहीं आ पाती है, रेडियो पर उनकी बात नहीं आ पाती है, उनकी चर्चाएं नहीं हो पाती हैं और उन पर संसर लगा जाता है। एक पत्र घोषितियन नाम का लिखलता है जो संस्कृत है। क्यूंकि आप यह पत्रों की बाबी करीब हर संसद् सदस्य के पास भेजा जाता था। मानवीय सहस्र उसको भेजो भी होंगे।

वै, 30 भाष्य की जो पर्वी प्रकाशित हुआ है, उसकी कुछ परितयां आपकी पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ :

"What has happened during the past nine months has convinced us that the Government has been deliberately destroying our democratic structure brick by brick and now has established an authoritarian regime which it wants to perpetuate"

यदि बास्तव में इस देश से प्री-सैंसरशिप सल्ली के साथ चल रही होती, तो इस प्रकार के विचार आयद छापना सम्भव न होता। तभाम बातें स प्रकार की निकलती हैं, लेकिन इसके लेखक, और सम्पादक इतने बौद्धिक रूप से चतुर हैं कि वे धूमा का बातावरण बनाते हुए भी अपने विचारों को ऐसे शब्दों में रखते हैं, जिससे सैंसरशिप का आक्रमण उनके ऊपर न हो सके।

यह बात भी कही गई है कि हाईकोर्टमें जो निर्णय हुए हैं, फैसले हुए हैं उनको भी छापने नहीं दिया जाता है। जब कोई न्यायालय निर्णय देता है, तो उसमें कुछ तथ्य तथाकथित होते हैं, उसके बाद प्रमाण होता है और प्रमाण के बाद जब का अपना विचार और निर्णय होता है। सैंसर का भलब छी है कि हमारा साम्राज्यिकता बढ़ाने वाले और देश की स्थिरता को भग करने व ले जो विचार हैं, उनको प्रकाशित न करने दिया जाये। अगर न्यायालय के निर्णय से दिये गये उन्हीं तथ्यों को प्रकाशित करने दिया जायेगा तो सैंसरशिप का भलब ही खत्म हो जायेगा।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि देश की न्यायपीठ के वारिएट निर्णयिक अगर कोई अपना भत्ता अक्षत करते हैं, अगर उन पर भी सेसर लगा दिया जाया तो देश में जनतन्त्र के चलने में प्रवाहित हो सकती है, सकलता विल सकती है कि नहीं? इसके बारे में भी माननीय मन्त्री भंडूलाल से यह निवेदन करना चाहुंगा कि वाहै उनका विकासन पर्वों भीर अवधारों के

माध्यम से तब तक न करने दिया जाये जब तक कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अर्पात् सुनील कोट्ट का अनितम निर्णय उन पर न हो जाये, लेकिन ऐसे फैसलों की कुछ प्रतिलिपिया ससद् के पुस्तकालय में रखी जाये जिससे कि सबन के सबस्य उसको पढ़ सके, देख सके, अर्थोंकि ससद्-सदस्यों को उन जज सुहेबान के बारे में अपनी राय कायम करनी होती है कि इस आपातकालीन स्थिति में हमारी ससद् के बनाये हुए कानूनों पर वह किस तरह व्याख्या करते हैं किस तरह से परिपालन करते हैं। वहा यह जान बूझ कर अपने पद और भवसर का इतना बुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं जिससे देश की अखंडता, स्थिरता और ससदीय प्रणाली में उनके द्वारा स्थिरता पैदा होती है। जजमेट से उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया पड़ती है, इसको भी देखना चाहिये।

यह भी कहा गया है कि छोटे छोटे जो पेपर हैं, उनको भी सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। भूमि वितरण का आन्दोलन चलता है कि हर आदमी को भूमि मिलनी चाहिये, मकान मिलना चाहिये, यह बात तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन अखबार हर आदमी चलाये, छोटे और बड़े हरेक पेपर को सहायता दी जाये, इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि हर जिले में, हर इलाके में जिनके पास बूँजी नहीं है, वह महज बैंक-मैंलिंग करने के लिये अखबार छाप देते हैं।

जैसा कि श्री हरीसिंह जी ने कहा कि वे क्या करते हैं अगर कोई ससद्-सदस्य या विद्यान-सभा का सदस्य उनके पक्ष नहीं है, तो उसके चरित्र-हनन का समाचार छाप देते हैं। कलेक्टर ने अगर परमिट नहीं दिया, लाइसेंस नहीं दिया या रिस्टेदारों के मुकद्दमे में कोई तरफदारी नहीं की तो उसके खिलाफ प्रचार कर देंगे। तो ऐसे छोटे छोटे पेपर जिनका कोई स्टैण्डर्ड नहीं है जिनकी आवार-स हिता नहीं है, इनको कर्तव्य कोई वदद नहीं देनी चाहिये। आखिर एवररटाइमेट किस पक्ष

[बी बी० बार० मुख्य]

को दिया जाता है ?—जिसका सुनुनेवाल ज्यौदा हो । अगर पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन कलकत्ता की किसी बीकरी का एडवरटाइजमेंट निकालता है, और वह किसी अंग्रेज अखबार में, जैसे गोरखपुर में उपने वाले किसी दो पन्ने के अखबार में, प्रकाशित किया जाता है, तो लोग उसको कैसे देख पायें ?

15.00 hrs

हमारी मिथिन अर्थ-उपवस्था में जो अखबार चल रहे हैं वे पूजीपतियों के हाथ में ज़हर हैं, लेकिन उन पूजीपतियों पर कुछ निर्यात रखना चाहिए, अखबारों के लिए कुछ मार्ग-दर्शक सिद्धान्त तय करने चाहिए, उन पर कुछ नियन्त्रण लगाना चाहिए और वही नियन्त्रण इस आपातकालीन स्थिति में लगाया गया है ।

एक और वे अखबार चल रहे हैं जिन्हें एकाधिकार वाले पत्र या मानोपली प्रम कहा जाता है । दूसरी ओर वे छठे छठे अखबार हैं, जो स्वतन्त्र रूप से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो दूसरों के रहने-करने पर चल रहे हैं । इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अखदारों का एक कार्यरित बनाया जाना चाहिए और उसको सभी वर्गों के जानेमाने पत्रकारा, जर्नलिस्ट और कारेसपाइट्स आदि को सेवाये उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए । वह कार्यरित अखबार रूप से काम करे, जिसमें पत्रकारिता को एक स्टैण्डर्ड स्थापित हो । सभी पाठियों के लोग उस में अपने विचार रख सके ।

यह कहा गया है कि इट आपातकालीन स्थिति से बहुत गडबडिया ही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जब वे बड़े बड़े फासिस्ट नेता जेल भेज दिये गये जिन्होंने देश के लिए किसी भावाने में बड़ी बड़ी कुर्बानियां की, लेकिन जिन्होंने बाद में महत्वाकांक्षा से प्रेरित होकर इस देश में बद-भावी फैलाने की, कोशिश की, जब उनके बारे में यह उचित समझा गया कि

उनको बिला मुकाबला चलाये आन्तरिक दुरस्ता अधिनियम के अधीन बन्द रखा जाये, जब उनकी आवाज बन्द कर दी गई, तो वो अखबार उनकी छफली बोलते थे, जो उनकी बातों का प्रचार करते थे, उनको आजादी के दी जा सकती है ?

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY in the Chair]

यह तो एक नैसेसरी कारोबारी है कि अगर उन नेताओं को बन्द करना है, तो उनके चलाये हुए अखबारों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना भी ज़हरी है, जो उन नेताओं के विचारों को छापते थे । मेरा ख़ाल है कि न तो गवर्नमेंट और न हम यह चाहते हैं कि आपातकालीन स्थिति हमेशा के लिए बनी रहे । लेकिन इसमें शिक्षिता किस तरह से लाई जाये, इसकी बहुत कुछ चिम्मेदारी आपांजीशन के लोगों पर है । उन लोगों ने ममक्षा या कि यहा पर इतनी आजादी हो गई है कि जो चाहे कहो । इमर्जेंसी लागू होने से पहले इस सदन में जोरों आबर के समय केवल इन बातों की चर्चा होती थी मानति, इन्दिरा गांधी, लैन नारायण मिथि, भीराजी देसाई का अनशन, ग्रा किर तुलमोहन राम काँड । इनने कानून पास किये गये, गवर्नमेंट ने इनना काम किया, इस तरफ कोई व्यापार नहीं दिया जाना या । विरोधी पक्ष के मानवीय सदस्यों ने यहा जो कुछ कहता होता था, उसको वे पहले से छपवा लेने थे । उन्होंने स्पीच दी और वह फौरन अखबारों में छप गई । यह सारा बातावरण गम्भीर करने की चिम्मेदारी उन लोगों की है ।

अब कहा जाता कि है रेडियो पर इन्दिरा गांधी का नाम और 20-सूक्ती कार्यक्रम का चिक बहुत ज्यादा आता है । जब मानवीय सदस्य भी यह कहते हैं कि 20 सूक्ती कार्यक्रम एक राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम है, तो किर क्या जनता 20-सूक्ती कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी जानकारी सेवकित रखी जाये ? देश एक महात्मा

सामाजिक और धार्मिक कान्ति में से शुक्र रहा है। इसलिए प्रत्येक बच्चे बच्चे को यह एहसास होना चाहिए कि वह इस महान् कान्तिवेला में एक बड़ा भाग लेकर, एक बड़ी भूमिका आदा कर रहा है। अखबारों के जरिये गांव-नांव में इसका प्रचार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए इका सब से सुलभ और प्रभावकारी साधन यह है कि दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के जरिये में इसका प्रचार किया जाये।

मवेरे से लेकर रान तक साहित्यिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक विषयों के कार्यक्रम रेडियो के द्वारा प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। जब इन्हें प्रोग्राम होने हैं, तो किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है? श्री गजदेव ईसह ने कहा कि रेडियो से सिनेमा के अश्लील गाने प्रमारित किये जाते हैं। उनको उच्च तो खैर ज्यादा हो गई है, कभी वह भी इन गानों को पसन्द करने होगे। कहीं ऐसा न समझा जाये कि मैं बूदा हूँ, और इस कारण न्यूज़ोंटिकट न मिले, लिहाजा मैं अपने आप को जवानों के साथ रखना पसन्द करता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छे अच्छे गाने प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। श्री शुक्ल ने रेडियो के कार्यक्रमों में साहित्यिक अभिरुचि रखा की है।

“संसद् समीक्षा” के लिए बहुत कम समय दिया जाता है। इस लिए जो सदस्य अहले बोल लेते हैं, उनके भावणों के बारे में तो कुछ बता दिया जाता है, लेकिन मेरे जैसे क्षमितयों के सिफ़े नाम दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन सब भी आकाशवाणी वाले यह हृषा करते हैं कि इन्होंने भी शिरकत की। शुक्ला जी का जिस दिन आकाशवाणी

पर प्रोग्राम होता है जो शुरू से सुनता है श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल का नाम उसको तो पता रहता है नहीं तो इन के नाम का फायदा कभी कभी मुझे भी मिल जाता है। मैं उनसे यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि आकाशवाणी में जो संसद् समीक्षा आती है उसका टाइम आप बड़ा दें क्योंकि इससे सब प्रकार के संसद् सदस्यों को सत्तोष होगा। नहीं तो उनको यह रहना है कि यहा पर बंसे, न अखबार में उनका नाम छपा न रेडियो में नाम आया। वैसे हम लोग कुछ बोले या न बोले, लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र की जनना जो है वह समझती है कि इन्होंने कोई काम नहीं किया। तो हम लोगों ने: हिन मे यह बात आप अवश्य करे और उनका मरण कुछ बड़ा दें। बाकी सब चीज आव को ठोक दें। आपके: मन्त्रालय की मानो का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आपको बधाई देना हूँ कि इतने थोड़े कान में अपने प्रभावशाली वर्णनित में प्रीर कुगल प्रशासन से इसमें बड़े बड़े मुधार किए हैं और आप से बड़ी आशा है।

SHRI ARJUN SETH (Bhadراك): It is a matter of satisfaction that the long-awaited national news agency has now come to serve the country. We have seen how the agencies controlled by big newspapers were starved of resources and could ill-afford to engage in unnecessary duplication of efforts. It is not new for some of the Opposition parties—whose Members have spoken earlier—to blame the Prime Minister and say that the Government headed by her has taken the country towards dictatorship. In fact, before the Emergency, these very Opposition parties were blaming the Government—and especially the Prime Minister—that she was supporting corrupt Ministers and people, and that as a result, the Government was spreading corruption in the

[Shri Arjun Seth].

country. After the Emergency, when the country is developing and the 20-point economic programme is being implemented, they have nothing to say except to blame the Government and say that it has thwarted democracy and that it is going towards dictatorship. Since they have no other means of spreading this very nasty politics amongst the people, they choose this forum to abuse the Government. Yesterday our Prime Minister, while speaking to some correspondents, had said that some of the Opposition parties have not changed their attitudes. They are still behaving in a manner which is injurious to the country. This very House is a witness to their way of thinking and of acting. So many Members have already replied to their allegations; and I must not take much time on it, since the time at my disposal is very short. As I said earlier, a national news agency with a network of organization, specially in the rural and urban areas, is very much desirable, more so now when the 20-point programme is being worked out. It is now all the more necessary for the news agency to focus its attention on the rural news and on the concerted efforts being made to improve the rural economy. It is the foremost duty of the news agency to distribute correct and unbiased news in the country without fear or favour, keeping in view the paramount interest of the nation.

We have seen that the Ministry has, specially after the emergency, done a lot of work to inform the people about the activities and performance of the Government. At the same time, I would draw the Minister's attention to some of the facts which so many committees, specially the public Account Committee, have pointed out and also mentioned recently by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in his report for the year 1974-75, about the working of the Information Ministry,

and would request him to take measures to set things right.

The accounts of the Children's Film Society for the period 1-4-73 to 31-3-78 were audited by the Auditor-General under section 14 of the Comptroller & Auditor-General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Services) Act, 1971. The annual income and expenditure of the Society for three years were as follows:

| (Rupees in Lakhs) | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| Year | Income | Expenditure |
| 1972-73 | .. 5.20 | 13.95 |
| 1973-74 | .. 7.27 | 20.05 |
| 1974-75 | .. 7.81 | 24.98 |

So, the deficits for these years were Rs. 8.75 lakhs, Rs. 2.78 lakhs and Rs. 17.17 lakhs respectively. During this period Government gave grants-in-aid of Rs. 8.09 lakhs and Rs. 8.50 lakhs and Rs. 16.76 lakhs.

In this regard, I would point out that the PAC in its 42nd Report (1965-66) recommended that "the Ministry should undertake a detailed evaluation of the working of the Society, both quantitatively and qualitatively." Further a Study Team of officials appointed in August 1967 to review the working of the Society, recommended specifically in 1968, along with the other recommendations, that the Government should give grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 lakhs in the first year, which may be reduced in the subsequent years by about Rs. 2 lakhs every year, and thus stabilised at Rs. 20 lakhs per year, and that Rs. 10 lakhs were to be raised by the Society. I fail to understand why Government has not yet accepted this recommendation, although the Committee has recommended a long way back during the sixties.

Similarly, we have seen that 46 countries, including India, participated in the Fifth International Film-Festival held in New Delhi. The test check in Audit disclosed Rs. 26,200/- were realised less and Government replied that steps were being taken

to recover the amount (Rs. 20,250) from the cinema owners who have not paid back the amount to the Government. So, I would like to know from the Government what action they have taken.

I am glad that Yojana is being published to educate the people especially in the rural areas, but I request the hon. Minister to see that it is published in all the languages, especially in Oriya. I am told it was going to be published in Oriya but has been held up for long, I do not know for what reason.

The Cuttack station of AIR has been functioning in a rental building since its inception. The building in which it is housed is very congested and not spacious enough for the purposes of the station. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister, especially since the ban on constructions has already been lifted, to see that the building for the station is taken up at the earliest.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry..

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANT-HAMMA (Khammam): प्रभु, दिव्य सातत्यता क प्रसारण में मेरा देश जागृत हो, जहाँ हृष्य में नवीन्यता हो और मस्तु धर्मग्राम के समर्ने नई शुक्रेण।

I was told that even the above lines were censored some time back when a newspaper wanted to publish them. There have been other instances of censorship also. Mahatma Gandhi's picture walking in Noakhali published in a fortnightly was banned on the ground that as Gandhiji appears to be walking away, it might be considered that he was walking away from India in the emergency.

I would like to quote a few sentences from Nehru's speech in 1936. He said :

"A Government that has to rely on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act and similar laws and suppress the press and literature, that bans

hundreds of organisations, that keeps people in prison without trial and that does so many things that are happening in India today, is a Government that has ceased to have even a shadow of justification for its existence."

This is what her father said. He further said :

"I can never adjust myself to these conditions. I find them intolerable, and yet I find many of my friends complacent about them, some even supporting them, and some, who have made the practice of sitting on the fence into a fine art, being neutral when such questions are discussed.". "Judging the British Government by its onslaught on civil liberations by its suppression of press freedom and its outlawing organisations and by its incarceration of people without trial, Nehru declared it as bereft of even a shadow of justification."

I do not know what Nehru would have said if he were living today about what is happening, about what the Members feel inside. They feel something inside, and they say something else, outside. Against this hypocrisy I think his soul would have cried out.

In one of the higher secondary textbooks I read a poem describing freedom, which says :

"They are slaves who fear to speak

For the fallen and the weak They are slaves who will not choose Hatred suffering and abuse Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they need must think They are slaves who do not be

In the right with two or three."

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing Information and Broadcasting, we are not discussing the Home Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): She is not making a speech, she is quoting

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANT-HAMMA : I think I have every right to quote.

This lines show the difference between those who maintain their freedom of expression and those who do not because they do not have the courage.

This is what Mahatma Gandhi said about freedom of the press and about democracy :

"Liberty of speech means that it is unassailed even when the speech hurts. Liberty of the Press can be said to be truly respected only when the press can comment in the severest terms upon and even misrepresent matters.... Freedom of press is a precious privilege that no country can forego."

In 1950, again, while addressing the All India Newspaper Editors Conference, Jawaharlal Nehru said:

"I have no doubt that even if the Government dislikes the liberties taken by the press and considers them dangerous, it is wrong to interfere with the Freedom of the press. I would rather have a completely free press with all the dangers involved in the wrong use of that freedom than a suppressed or regulated Press."

I know how much he disliked that freedom because of the concentration of the press in the hands of a few capitalists, but even then, he made that statement.

I hope that this also will not be censored if somebody wants to publish something about what Nehru said some time back. Suppression of the press has disadvantages, as it leads to rumours. How will the people get real information? Rumours spread like wildfire and wrong ones spread more quickly than correct ones. If some people say that some people have escaped from a certain jail, some may say that people have escaped from several jails and yet some others may

say that lakhs of people have escaped. So, how will people get the correct information?

As you know, even what is spoken here is censored. Why do the Members speak here? They speak here so that people will understand that they are sort of projecting their feelings. But even that is suppressed and it is not allowed.

Here, again, I will quote what Gandhiji said about freedom:

"Freedom of speech and pen is the foundation of Swaraj. If the foundation stone is in danger you must exert the whole of your might in order to defend that single stone. May God help you".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANT-HAMMA : We should not go back to the age of despotism or monarchy. I hope this country will not be allowed to go back to the age of Louis IX where so many examples of despotism are there. This should be avoided. Whether we say it or not, the image that we create in the minds of the people is more important than what we ourselves are trying to argue. What happened in Afghanistan and some other despotic countries? Freedom of the Press was suppressed, information was suppressed and books were banned. These things should not happen or it will create a misunderstanding that we are sort of moving towards despotic rule.

If somebody wants to project himself, I will never object because everybody—and even children—has a right to project his image. I would more particularly give this advice to the young Youth Congress Leader. I will never criticise or attack him because I believe in taking the good side of everybody and not the bad side of him, whoever it may be. I believe in the essential good of human beings and their essential talent. So let him

instead of trying to shine in somebody's borrowed colours, shine in his own right and glory and project himself.

If he believes in a certain ideology, let him come forward, let him fill the gap and provide the leadership; if the country lacks in alternatives, let him try. But it should not create jealousy and heart-burning in the minds of the people that somebody is misusing the machinery; it creates a sort of disgust . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already taken ten minutes

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANT-HAMMA: I want to say one thing about the beautiful work that the Song and Drama Division has done. There was a beautiful song-drama, Keno Upanishad, which they showed two years ago; it is a beautiful piece, it is a lesson for everybody to learn. It is difficult to bring it forth as a song-drama. More of these things should be encouraged.

For the International Women's year two publications were brought out, but they were not distributed even to women Members....

AN. HON. MEMBER: They should be distributed to men Members also.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANT-HAMMA: Let them first distribute those two books at least to women Members.

I must thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this time.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

First, I will take the press. I am a strong supporter of the freedom of press, the press which tells the truth and not the lies. Everybody wants freedom, but India does not want that, in the name of freedom, all sorts of things will be said which will

divert the minds of the people and pollute the minds of the innocent people. Particularly, we, the younger generation, want to be far away from this type of untruth and false news. The press is to express the truth and not to suppress the truth.

My friend from the Opposition was asking whether the publicity which they want to give in the press will be published for the people. Of course, there is some restriction due to legislation and also due to the conditions in the country. The publicity which is needed in this country is more the economic publicity than the political publicity. Some people want publicity for achieving political gains. It should not be that the publicity should be confined only for political purposes, to demolish the image of the leaders by giving false statements. They only want to show themselves as statesmen by giving such statements. I am not a supporter of this type of thing.

Also, publicity is confined only to cities and it is not done in rural areas. We talk so much about publicity, but if you see the number of papers, there are nearly one thousand in Delhi; there are nearly 2,000 in Maharashtra, in all the states. They are publishing monthlies, dailies, weeklies, annuals and various magazines. But where are the media for carrying the news for the rural people? Government are encouraging, especially the Minister for Information and Broadcasting to propagate the programmes, plans and schemes to the innocent masses. But if the publicity is given only in these papers in cities how will the illiterate masses understand? What are the media for giving publicity in rural areas?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to take some more time?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, you may continue on the next occasion. We have to take up the Private Members' business.

(Mr. Chairman).

"We shall now take up Private Members' Business.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I request you to give me a minute to bring to the notice of the House some fire incidents which have taken place in the suburban trains in Bombay. In this connection, I have met the Speaker also in the morning. I had given a notice for Calling Attention also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is nobody here to take note of it. You may raise it at some other time. Now the Private Members' Business has to be taken up.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: There have been fire incidents in a number of suburban trains.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please cooperate, now the Private Members Business has to be taken up. You take up the matter with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Now we take up Private Members Business.

—
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
 Sixty-second Report

15.31 hrs.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th April, 1976".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th April, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further discussion on the following Resolution, moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee:—

"In view of the latest disclosures in several countries of the subversive and corrupting activities of the multinational corporations, this House urges upon Government to exercise the utmost vigilance against this menace which confronts all developing countries and to take concrete measures to bar the entry into the nation's economic life of foreign, and particularly US., multinationals."

The time allotted for this Resolution is two hours Shri Mukerjee has already taken two minutes, the time left is 1 hour and 58 minutes. He may continue his speech.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Kindly increase the time, there are a number of speakers on this Resolution.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): The time may kindly be increased to four hours.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Let us see, how the debate goes in. It is too premature, it has not even started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had read out my Resolution last time, which must have taken less than two minutes. It is self-explanatory and I consider it particularly important. That is why, I am sorry to have to preface my remarks with the observation that this Resolution which

involves several Ministries does not appear to have attracted the attention of Government, and though our friend Shri Maurya is as good a Minister, I am sure, as any other, I find it increasingly difficult to reconcile myself to the kind of indifference towards the House which is being displayed by members of the Cabinet who should know that they are responsible to Lok Sabha, but they do not choose to appear when Resolutions, substantially important Resolutions, relative to their portfolio are under discussion. The Private Members have neither power nor pull, but this kind of indifference to Parliament as such is something to which I have been unaccustomed in the old days, but it is no good talking about it.

The danger to which I have tried to draw the attention of the House is a danger which has been recognised even in the developed countries, when I found that a Canadian writer in International Perspective which is published by the External Affairs Department of Canada in the number of September-October, 1975 has posed the question of multi-national corporations, in this way and I am quoting his words:

"How long can we tolerate penetration and partnership and proprietorship by others?"

Penetration, partnership and proprietorship by others in our country has gone so far that a halt has to be called. Our friend, Shri Pal, a paladin of the private sector proficiency, does not choose to be here, but I hope, he sometimes takes note of what his chief says.

The Prime Minister in Calcutta on the 2nd of March made a speech which was reported in Business Standard in banner headlines 'Keep off—PM tells multi-nationals.' I am quoting from the paper. She said:

"Certain external forces were putting pressure on India to widen the sphere of operation of multinationals on certain pleas . . .

I have no time to read it. She warned the people against these forces and said:

"Their intention was to weaken the integrity of the country and the development of the economy."

Further down she says:

"I declare with all my authority that our Government is not so weak and will fight back with equal force and vigour with which the forces will try to disrupt us."

In relation to the multinationals this is what the Prime Minister says. I hope she means it and her Government too. Again Mr. Pai is not to be seen. I do not know I do not understand and I do not like this at all.

At the Non-aligned Conference at Algiers in 1973 the Prime Minister herself had said:

"As the economic struggle becomes more acute, the long-suppressed voices of the people sharpen but with every step forward the resistance of entrenched groups often aligned with foreign interests specially the faceless multinational corporations becomes more vehement and unscrupulous and, at the same time, more subtle. In India, we see these constraints everyday."

These are the Prime Minister's words.

Mr. Chavan, the other day, at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly said on 2nd September, 1975:

"It was both irrational and harmful to the interests of the developing countries to draw investments in resources and technology through the trans-national firms. These firms should come under stricter regulations."

This is what he says.

Even Mr. L. K. Jha, always accustomed to sing the tune of those

[Mr' H. N. Mukerjee]

people who are generally subsidiary to the multi-national corporations, even he had to be the Chairman of a United Nations Group and say a few things, but I have no time to quote his words. The Prime Minister's words are there. If they do not mean any business, let them tell us so. From the facts we all know, they do not appear to mean business.

From 1951 to 1974 we find that 4810 foreign collaborations have been approved by the Government of India. Out of that, 1274 from the UK, 929 from the USA and the USA advance is now happening in a quicker fashion, but the UK still has the advantage. On the 31st of March, 1974, there were, according to a question answered in this House on 31st March this year, 540 branches of foreign companies operating in India of which the UK had 319 and the USA had 88. As on 31st March, 1974, 188 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies were operating in India. Foreign collaboration proposals are still being considered in large numbers. I find from an answer given to as a question, unstarred question, No. 712 on 17th March, 1976 that the number of proposals approved was: 1973—265, 1974—359, 1975—271 and in 1975 there were 40 proposals involving foreign equity participation which we have theoretically rejected and other proposals were under consideration.

By the end of 1972-73, 740 foreign companies were here in India, 538 operating as branches and 202 as subsidiaries of multi-national corporations. The total assets of multi-national corporations were Rs. 2,921.8 crores. These multi-national corporations removed large parts of economy from any responsible control either in their own home country or here. They can manage things both here as well as in their own home country to their advantage. They frustrate national policies. They do not train indigenous people properly. What

they claim about 'technology transfer' is very largely a fake proposition. The cost of capital brought in by the multinationals is higher than borrowings in markets by the host countries.

The profits of these multinationals are exorbitant and far too low a proportion of the profits is re-invested. I have figures in plenty. There is hardly any time to quote, though one is moving a Resolution.

Rationalisation of production is an argument which they often put forward. But it is more often a tax dodge as so many cases which have come before our Committees will confirm. By sheer size and scope these companies dampen local enterprise and the interest of the parent companies abroad prevents a true inter-national spirit. They are not here for benevolent purposes. They are here to fleece us and they go on aggravating tension. That is something which has been given evidence of by so many international events.

I know, sometimes, we are told by pragmatic minded people—we should not be afraid; or why should we be afraid of the big wolf—multinational corporations. There are some siren voices which are heard from time to time. 'The Span' magazine for example so glossy, so slick, publishes articles championing the cause of these multinationals as the benefactors of humanity, the kissingers of creation, while they talk about our adolescent postures, threaten us that if you go against, if India and other similar countries go against the policies which their multi-national corporations represent, then those countries would be punished. These multinationals are so powerful. This I find from a table given in The Span. It refers to 1970. It is a table of a hundred-sovereign States and multi-national corporations 60 are sovereign States and 40 are multi-national corporations. These multi-national corporations have their gross annual sales which are larger than those of most of the sovereign

States of the world. The gross national products of the countries and the gross annual sales of the multinational corporations are put down together. 40 of these multinational corporations are there along with 60 of the State in 1970 list General Motors was 28rd That is to say, only 22 countries in the world had a larger G.N.P than 'General Motors'. 'General Motors' I understand have jumped to the eighth place. Only seven sovereign countries are ahead of General Motors in so far as their resources are concerned. This is the picture of these multinational corporations. The top fifty multinational corporations had total sales of \$ 538.5 billion. This is the latest figure which we have got. This would amount to nearly Rs. 500 000 crores. The total G.N.P. of all developing countries, according to the world bank Atlas as of January, 1975, was \$ 509 billion. The G.N.P. of all developing countries is less than the total sales of top fifty multinational corporations.

Students of these multinational corporations, like Ralph Nadar, quoted in Seminar of October 1974, very rightly as follows

"Where investment goes so does well-planned beheind-the-scene politics. It is a Trojan horse to the least developed countries."

Europe has been worrying. Suddenly it seems as if the sovereign States are feeling naked, buffeted by a flood of dollars of General Motors. And so, men like M. Servin-Schreiber wrote in 'La Defi Americain' (The American Challenge) that these industrial giants, these monsters, were States within the States and they had tried to humble even the pride of General De Gaulle. The IBM Corporation defeated the pride of General De Gaulle who wanted to have another computer and IBM succeeded in getting De Gaulle to come down because of the power that IBM had in France as well as in all countries of the world.

We find also, Sir, how economic processes are dominated and decided by the activities of these multinationals. We may not entirely credit the statement, but, in a book called "The Coming Clash" by Hugh Stephenson, and also in such publications as the Socialist Register, 1974, of Great Britain, we find certain statements which are dangerous. For example, we learn that a movement of 6 million dollars in multi-national funds from New York to Frankfurt and to Zurich in early 1973 helped to spread inflation across the Atlantic, forcing Europe to pay for the last remaining costs of the war against Vietnam. As a result, unemployment grew, welfare and public sector expenditure was cut, tariff protections were raised.

As an illustration of this tendency, I find from a study of 159 multi-national corporations in six developing countries by Paul Streeten and S. Lall, that in 91 per cent of the companies' cases, the balance of payment benefit to the host countries was in the negative. In regard to India, Sir, of 53 companies examined 48 had negative impact on balance of payments. And the reason for this was the low inflow of capital and the large outflow on account of imports, royalties, dividends, head-office payments etc.

Sir, our Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha In its Fiftieth Report, remarked regarding the foreign oil companies that they could not get the break up they were very angry and annoyed about it. But they were concerned that Rs 319 crores were remitted as profits between 1982 and 1986. When there was war between India and Pakistan the two foreign oil companies stopped production of fuel oil necessary for carrying out the fight, and the Public Accounts Committee roundly condemned this virtual sabotage. The recent P.A.C. report and so many other reports on National and Grindlays Bank and other trans-national corporations

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

linked with the City Bank of New York and other American banking concerns show they have been cheating this country of tens of crores of rupees of income-tax and other taxes payable to this country. There are these Public Accounts Committee reports which the House would have examined. But the IBM and other people are shown to have exercised the most unconscionable influence on Government departments, railways and umpteen other ministries who have eaten out of their hands, because, they never had the gumption to stand up for the independent economic requirements of this country. This is what the Prime Minister said today. When the Prime Minister of a country says, "I am menaced by these trans-national corporations", she means business, but the policies of the Government do not indicate that they have done anything. I am not saying anything purely from the left wing point of view.

Sir, the Non-aligned Conference in Algiers in 1973 pronounced against the trans-national corporations.

The Commonwealth heads of Government at Ottawa in August 1973 did so and the Bogota Conference in 1973 did so; the intra-American meeting of Foreign Ministers at Mexico in February 1974 attacked the Corporations; the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in New Delhi last October—I have got the proceedings here—attacked the idea of multi-national corporations; the world anti-fascist conference at Patna where some leaders of the Government party went, last October, they all expressed concern over the multi-national corporations.

Now, not only the developing countries but also the developed countries are anxious about the multi-national corporations as a supra-national power—a kind of private United Nations, if you will—who command massive resources far exceeding those of many nations who

share a broad community of narrow self-interest of the richest people in this globe; they have high technical and diplomatic and public relations capability and they purchase talent in this country as well as everywhere else and thereby denude every country of its self-respect and of its own weapons of self-preservation. Let alone a country like in 1971, Mr. Ford threatened the U. K. that he would shut down Ford Motor Plant and shift it if there was a strike. Roche, the medicine people, by transfer-pricing cheated the U. K. of 24 million pounds; they were caught by the U.K. Monopoly Commission. But, this country has not the means even to check what transfer pricing means. Some of our friends here who study these matters know about it. Transfer pricing is a device to get around any ceiling of profit remittances prescribed by the host states; a device to reduce liabilities to countries whose currency is weakening: a device to beat down labour demand for high wages: a device to increase payment to shareholders at home and decrease the payment to shareholders in host countries; it is a device to check the revenue of the host country; it is a device to deprive a host country of higher export earning; it is a device to hasten devaluation of currency on account of continued adverse balance payment engineered by methods with which our people have not perhaps even the expertise to find out.

The P.A.C. has reported on several occasions that the I.B.M. overbilled their Indian subsidiaries heavily and their underinvoicing activities went on merrily, the former Chairman of the P.A.C. this country, had to disbelieve the IBM and to tell that why are you doing this kind of underinvoicing.. And then they had to loan the invoices to a percentage, nearly 400% increase, because they were not to be trusted and these people do this business which is why Roche—by transfer pricing cheated the U. K. of pound 24 million and more; they were caught. Roche cheated India and charged librium a landed price of

Rs. 12, 245 per k.g. when the Drug Controller found the actual price to be Rs. 380 only. Similarly, for Valium, they charged Rs. 27,870 as the cost per k.g. while actually was Rs. 462 per kg. This device of transfer pricing is something which they can never get hold of because they do not know, even the officials do not have the expertise to do anything about this. The multi-national corporations do not, on balance, export their first-line technology either to their own affiliates or to unrelated foreigners. Rather, this first-line technology tends to be retained in plants at home to generate new exports and compete effectively with imports in the same class.

The Hathi Committee which reported recently told us that 70 per cent of total sales turnover of drugs in manufacture of pure drug formulations about Rs. 370 crores. Ten firms with 100 per cent foreign equity are still operating; six of them are engaged in manufacture of pure drug formulations. A company like C.E. Fulford is operating without an industrial licence. There are ten foreign companies with 100 per cent equity, 24 between 50 and 99 per cent, 15 between 40 and 50 per cent, 11 between 26 and 40 per cent and 6 below 26 per cent.

But you dilute your Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. They do not apply. And why? we find, for instance, they put pressure on our people, on government, on the administration—political parties. They buy up people. The Lockheed scandal shows to-day how the people can be bought.

Even the consort of the Queen of the Netherlands got a few millions of dollars and was bought. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent in Japan, Italy and other places where you go to learn lessons of democracy. They were bought and purchased like that and there are instances of some of our people. P. R. Nayak's case is there. We find people humbling themselves before Boeing before Boeing purcha-

ses are made. Don't you know these things? We cannot go into these matters. It happens all the time. There was a report in the New York Times which was quoted in Parliament last year that about forty American companies widely believe that they have liaison officers who deal with Indian officials. They make donations to political parties, spend money to maintain lobbies inside Government and inside Parliament and provide other inducements such as liquor, entertainment in luxury hotels and hospitality outside India when officials travel abroad. There should be an inventory as to how many relatives, children and nephews of big officials are employed by Boeing or Roche or heaven knows what other companies which are operating in our country. They are the biggest single menace to Independence and to democratic forms of Government and yet we do not find Government waking up to the terrible danger which they represent.

We find recently in March in one week alone giants like Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Abbot Laboratories, General Telephones and Electronics disclosed foreign payments. Boeing company's admission was that 70 million dollars were spent on overseas commission and according to some on government servants. All this sort of thing is reported all over the places. They are never even properly investigated. I say it with some authority because I know a few facts. We know the case of Chile which was referred to by the Prime Minister herself. I made that open accusation earlier. United Fruit in Latin America secured demolition of certain governments which went against them. Firestone did it in Liberia as early as in 1926 toppling the Government and getting their own kind of Government. Unio Miniere did in the Congo some time ago when Katanga problem was there. Shell did it in Nigeria over Biafra issue. British Petroleum wanted and succeeded in having their desire to fish in the troubled waters of Abu Dhabi which was described by Hugh Stevenson 'in the

Shri H. N. Mukerjee book called 'Coming Clash' as one of the neatest examples of combined commercial and political involvement called from the marginia of declining British imperialism. Even British imperialism is trying to persist by recourse to this method.

In August 1975 "The Fortune" an American periodical listed many instances of multi-national corporations bribing politicians of the host country. Exxon donated 27 million dollars for Italian Election Fund and also 19 million more in other dubious ways for falsifying records. United Brand and Gulf which are the biggest investors in South Korea did the same thing. The total gross income of IBM in the year 1974 from sales and rentals of machines exceeded 12.67 billion dollars out of which 5.94 billion dollars came from sales, rentals and services in foreign countries. They are able to beat down rivals. I have indicated already de Gaulle wanted his favourite 'Machine Bull' but he had to truckle down to IBM's demand and France had to swallow her pride. India can hardly tackle IBM. You cannot do a thing about it. FERA is put on the shelf. Mr. Bipinpal Das is here. Are you expecting Americans would turn a friendly face towards us? What did Orville Freeman say when he came here to address Indo-American Chamber of Commerce or some such body that the Government of India should make some gesture of friendship to these trans-national corporations. Luckily, the Prime Minister made no such gesture. She has made at least very brave speeches I am very glad she has made those brave speeches. Let her Government behave now so that we can understand that this is being actually followed upon.

16.00 hrs.

The PAC has reported. Already it is a public document. The PAC is going into further details about computer acquisition in this country. The IBM has an annual budget greater

than that of most countries in the world, and the share value worth of IBM is far more than all the gold hoarded in Fort Knox in the US. Such companies as Hindustan Lever—what an ironic title of a foreign multi-national corporation—enter the consumer industry, where the local market is vast, and displace local competition. You please read the Hathi Committee Report. Hindustan Lever or their kind have the run of our country. Why should Union Carbide, for example, be given the opportunity of making garments in the name of earning profits for this country? Why should Imperial Tobacco, now Irianian Tobacco, be allowed to rule the roost in our country? Why should GKW or Philips or the tyre companies—Dunlop Fire-stone and Goodyear—I have got the figures; I hope you will please give me a little more time . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in five minutes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: These companies interfere; they distort our economy and they get away with it. Hindustan Lever has got the 4th place among the top 200 companies in India. There is Indian oxygen operating as a subsidiary of British oxygen. It is doing all kinds of enormities in our country. I have mentioned the Fire-stone Tyre and Rubber and other tyre companies. There is the queer, notorious case of Coca-Cola. Only the other day, we were told they import more than they export—I think Dr. Sen's supplementary elicited the answer that whatever they get by way of export is much less than what they waste by way of import. And Coca Cola still finds its defenders! Coca Cola, Quaker oats and heaven knows who! General Motors is there, by the side of which Birlas is a pigmy. Hindustan Motors is nothing at all compared to General Motors; General Motors is there ruling the roost—running our country, so to speak.

India, therefore, has strongly to stand by a policy where the developing countries must make it clear that

we are not going to stand this nonsense. Allende in Chile had spoken of the 'pitched battle with the giant transnational corporations'. That pitched battle still continues. They are carrying on that battle under the false guise of polite publicity. They have the best-trained public relations people in the world to befuddle Government and to make Government give FERA the go-by. Let not, therefore, the kind of thing that is happening continue for any time longer. Why should this take place? Even in Pakistan in the past a Pakistani economist, Syed Akmal Hussain, reporting on MNCs—multi-nation Corporations has quoted an UNCTAD study to say:

"Among 159 foreign firms in Columbia, India, Iran, Jamaica Kenya and Malaysia, 53 per cent had negligible exports or no exports at all. Apart from this, MNCs specifically prohibit exports from their affiliates in under-developed countries....79 per cent of MNC subsidiaries are prohibited by their parent company from exporting at all. What is perhaps of even greater significance for the export capacity of under-developed countries is that 92 per cent of nationally-owned firms utilising MNC technology under licences are also prohibited from exporting."

They are not implementing FERA. They have given the go-by to it, which means to say, therefore, that in the hope of getting aid from the US or from West Germany or from the UK, or heaven knows who, you are soft-pedalling. Government's economic policies are a matter of soft-pedalling.

If it was a matter which did not require serious steps, I would have understood. If for practical reasons you have to go slow, I would not have asked our government unnecessarily to challenge everybody who is powerful. But when the Prime Minister puts the position so clearly, frankly and courageously, do I take it that the Prime Minister does not represent the views of her government? I cannot. The Prime Minister

at least, whatever one might think of her in political terms, is a proud enough person to be able to put her foot down, to see that the policies she wants are implemented, in which case where do we stand? She said very openly; I showed you—didn't I—this picture. Look at this picture, tremendous picture, Indira there, addressing a Calcutta crowd. She does not use words like some of us sometimes are inclined to do in Parliament, because we are in a different category. I ask the government to explain: how it is that this deviation continues to pass muster? I conclude with what I began. I am glad that several ministries now happen to be represented in the House; but I am very unhappy, I am angry that a Minister like Mr. Pai is not here; Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has chosen to come. FERA is on the shelves; it is not in the picture; it is not being implemented. Luckily he has come now to listen to my angry outbursts. But Mr. Pai is not here. Maybe there is some explanation. But it is not fair to Parliament. This is happening over and over again in recent times—indifference of the Cabinet Ministers who are responsible to Lok Sabha—They go more often to the other place—they are responsible to the Lok Sabha—the indifference of Cabinet Ministers to what happens in Lok Sabha, particularly during the Private Member's hour, because private Members have neither power nor pull. If this goes on, all talk about trying to uphold parliamentary democracy and the values implicit in it would be abracadabra. And here is the phenomenon of the multinational corporations, a terrific danger about which, the sooner we sit up, the better. I do expect that in view of at least what I have quoted, and the Prime Minister's observations and Mr. Chavan's observations, something serious would be done by government but I do not know if any hopes are warranted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments. Are they moved?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and bring forward an appropriate piece of legislation defining a Multinational Corporation in view of the failure of the United Nations to do the same."

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

(i) after "economic life of" insert "such"

(ii) add at the end "whose past history has been full of corrupt activities."

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend Mr. Mukerjee, a senior Member of the Lok Sabha has brought forward this very useful resolution in the interest of the nation. In his speech he has made clear what the operations of the multinational corporations are in India and elsewhere; they are not in tune with the new spirit of democracy and socialism. He has also analysed and quoted useful information. Much information has been collected by the hon. Member Multinational Corporations have huge investments in various countries and they have their operating centres in India and elsewhere and to bar them is a welcome proposition.

Recently there was a conference of non-aligned countries which was attended by our Prime Minister also. The view expressed there is very important for a proper discussion of this subject in this House. They discussed the subject but when they were about to arrive at a useful decision, the western block tried to sabotage it. I quote:

"A 10-day meeting of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Companies ended here last

night without reaching agreement on most of the major problems confronting it.

Delegates from 48 nations were unable to agree on the definition of a multi-national corporation. The Soviet Union and some third world countries resisted western arguments that the definition should include state enterprises and foreign investments.

Countries in Latin America, where multi-nationals have frequently been accused of bribery, coercion and meddling in politics said the code should be mandatory but western-nations said it would take decades to work out binding regulation."

So, this is very interesting. The network of multinational corporations is operating throughout the third world. The third world—the developing nations—are at the mercy of the imperialist countries, which give economic aid only with strings. Our Prime Minister has stated many times on the floor of this House and outside that we follow our own way; we must have self-reliance and have our own economy to maintain the sovereignty of the nation and any aid from any country with strings should not be accepted. I think this is the code of conduct whenever economic aid is to be received from other countries. Therefore, if any multi-national corporation operates on the political front, the economic front or the social front in such a way as to scuttle the very basic structure of our system and the foundation of our liberty, freedom and socialism, we have to discourage it. That is the whole principle that has been enunciated by Prof. Mukherjee and it is in that spirit that we should analyse the entire system of operations and political interference by multinational corporations.

Even government agencies are not aware how the multi-national corporations are operating and how they

enter into economic alliances, thereby scuttling the entire system of our country. I quote:

"According to reliable information, the West Bengal Government's department of sick industries had offered to guarantee supply of raw materials to the firm.

The department later offered to drug is said to be 1200 tonnes in the country, while manufacturing capacity is placed at 700 tonnes. Even this quantity is not being manufactured because of the closure of this firm.

The department later offered to take over the closed firm on commercial basis. The per kg. value of the drug is Rs. 400 while the per kg. value of raw materials is only Rs. 22.

It is now learnt that a multi-national giant is going to buy the firm. This has surprised even official circles here."

When I say that a leading multi-national corporation may take total control of the firm which was manufacturing an essential drug in West Bengal, I refer to a firm in Calcutta. The drug companies have got their own brand names. I think I need not repeat what has been discussed and say how they are operating. A person gets up early in the morning and looks for a tooth-paste. At the end of the day, we have the lip-stick used by the lady in the house. The multi-national corporations are operating and getting entangled in these small operations. For some persons, the day commences with a tooth-paste; and for others with a smoke. We then have the India Tobacco Co. All the useful commodities manufactured in India are tagged on, directly or indirectly, to the multi-national corporations. They are operating not only in the field of distribution of raw materials and other things. But I think we have mentioned it—but not sufficiently—that the relations of the

executives and officers in these companies are sent to various countries where such multi-national corporations are operating. These people ultimately become the agents for these corporations. This is very important. The person concerned may be a doctor, an engineer, a consultant or a director. When you go to a western country, you will invariably find the same people who usually work in the network. They themselves may be working for the multi-national corporations, or they may have their own relations working in the big companies. They all have got a link. They are passing on every kind of information in this country and allowing our finances to go outside. They have got practical knowledge. I will never hold any brief for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude,
Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even in regard to foreign investments, there should be a limit. The non-aligned countries where these multi-national corporations are operating, have passed a resolution at Lima. But even the deliberations of that conference and the thinking of these countries, have not been respected. Their deliberations have been scuttled. A big country like India should understand the value of self-reliance and not be dependent on the economic aid from other countries. We must have self-reliance and at the same time, evolve methods to regulate foreign investment. After the Emergency, Government of India have taken a number of steps against black-marketeers who are in league with these multi-national corporations, racketeers and smugglers. As a result, our economy has been controlled very much. This is one of the reasons why we are urging upon the Government of India to make use of this Emergency to look into the working of these corporations and to see that political interference by them is stopped forthwith. Look at the brain-washing of our people which they have done. The attitudes of most of

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

the doctors employed in various western countries, engineers and consultants, towards our country have changed completely. They are speaking in different tones. That is why these people have been offered big jobs and given huge salaries and allowed to work for such corporations. These people have been asked to argue for their philosophy, to argue for their ideology. When this is the attitude of these people, those who sit in Udyog Bhavan, or in the offices of the import-export policy-making body, in fact in all the Ministries, be it Petroleum and Chemicals, or Commerce, or Industry, they have to scrutinise everything before they take any decision, because these operations will ultimately ruin the economy of our country.

No country is helping us by its foreign investment, it is only helping itself. So, we must try to become self-reliant instead of depending for aid on foreign countries.

It is reported that the total assets of the multi-national corporations and their Indian subsidiaries stood at Rs. 2,500 crores, a major portion of which is of U.K. and U.S.A. Out of the total foreign assets, Rs 1,249.2 crores were in Indian subsidiaries and Rs. 1,145 crores were invested in 146 units engaged in processing and manufacturing, electrical, machinery, pharmaceutical and similar concerns.

MR CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We would urge upon the Government that wherever the foreign companies are operating to the prejudice of the nation, to the threat of the integrity of the country, when they are trying to interfere in our affairs or trying to influence our policy, we should take this opportunity to take over those concerns. These multi-nationals should be asked to account for every paisa that they have spent in this

country or remitted to their country.

But ultimately the only solution is the development of the national economy and self-reliance. Instead of maligning any nation, or depending on any country, we must stand on our own legs. This is also the philosophy of our Prime Minister. We must make use of the emergency to take over those multi-nationals which are operating to the prejudice of our country.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. I feel that it is high time that the Government become alive to the situation and shed their complacency, because this is a menace that confronts not only this country but all developing countries. The emergence and escalation of multi-nationals is a new development of the latter half of this century. The days of colonialism and imperialism are stated to be over, but the multi-nationals merrily continue to play their nefarious role, which is assuming dangerous proportions. Unless this country take the warning in time and the Government act in time, probably the time may come when it is too late for them to do anything, to save themselves from the spreading tentacles of the octopus, because each multi-national is an octopus by itself.

The name "multi-national" is itself a misnomer, because a company can be only a national, governed by the law of the land. A multi-national means an organisation controlled by an international law. Since there is no international law or multi-national law to control these multi-national corporations, each country must make its own effort to control them.

The sheer size of these multi-nationals is a menace and of dangerous proportions. It has been estimated that the production of these multi-nationals exceeds 750 billion dollars a year, greater than the annual budget of any Government other than USA. Their production is said to be increasing at the rate of 10 per cent a year,

whereas the non-multi-nationals grow at the average rate of only 4 per cent a year. It has been estimated by studies made in America itself, the birthplace of many of these multi-nationals, by the Hudson University that these multi-nations, which number 650 now and dominate the entire globe, would by the end of the present century come down to about 300 because they are like fish, the bigger ones swallowing the smaller ones, and that they will control the entire assets of the world.

Therefore, we cannot shut our eyes ostrich-like thinking that ours is too big a country to be swallowed up by any multi-national, that we are wedded to socialism and hence none will come in our direction etc. This complacent attitude will not help.

Multi-nationals by themselves form a class. They create their own citizenship. It has been very well said, probably unwittingly, by one of the Directors of the famous chocolate-making company of Nestles. Mr. Max Gloor, a Director of that organisation has said:

"We cannot be considered either as pure Swiss or as purely multi-national, i.e., belonging to the world at large, if such a thing exists at all. We are probably something in between, a breed of our own. In one word, we have the particular Nestles citizenship."

He has put it very frankly. So, anybody who belongs to the IBM, for instance, is an IBM citizen, be he an Indian or an American. He does not bother about nationality. Multi-nationals like capitalism, do not know national boundaries. The only one master to be served is the multi-national whose headquarters is situated probably in Manhattan or somewhere else.

Prof. Mukherjee has very ably described the working of these multi-nationals. I want to speak on what we should do. We know how these multi-nationals are working. They transcend the limits of nationalism, they are not

faithful to anybody. The American multi-nationals will gobble up their own Government, they will become Frankensteins. Profit motive is their only basis. Conquering a country through economic subservience is the basis on which they work. Therefore, they are not given to the finer sentiments of nationalism, humanity, etc.

So, my appeal to the Government will be to make a special law for controlling the operations of the multi-nationals in this country. There was approach made by the United Nations General Assembly. A study was made. The UNCTAD countries are also considering the matter. Probably it will take time to arrive at an international or universal agreement. But let us make beginning. Why don't you make a special law to control them?

We have as many as 4,440 collaboration agreements with different foreign companies and countries. I would like to know whether anybody has made a study of them. Why should not this Parliament appoint a Committee to go into these things?

You will find very many things for which foreign collaboration need not have been there. Why should there be foreign collaboration continuing for making biscuits in this country? Why should there be continuing collaboration for making tyres in this country? Is it so difficult to make biscuits? Is it a very sophisticated work for which a collaboration agreement should be continued indefinitely. Recently I saw in the papers that a foreign collaboration has been approved for making tomato paste. Tomato is not imported, it is grown in this country. Why is it that foreign collaboration has been approved by the Government just to make paste? I don't know how many of these 4440 collaboration agreements are for things like tomato paste making, tyre making, biscuit making etc. Many of these can be excluded.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Now, why I wanted a separate law is because the income-tax law allows many rebates and incentives to certain industries. A giant international company comes here in one form or another, and takes advantage of this. They can appear as they are or convert themselves into an Indian Company or make it a subsidiary of some firm. All these can be done and there is no dearth of ways in which it can be done. Prof. Mukerjee mentioned the Imperial Tobacco Company which is now the Indian Tobacco Company. It is a subsidiary of a British-American Company and has its headquarters in London. This tobacco company has come here and it is now building hotels like the chola Hotel, Maurya Hotel etc. They are building their empires here using the very names of the great emperors of the land—Why? It is because the income-tax law allows a tax holiday for building hotels and there are some concessions and incentives for the hotel industry and there are tax-free dividends offered. Therefore a company which came as a subsidiary of a tobacco company, making and selling cigarettes, now enters the hotel industry because of certain concessions given to the hotel industry. Why can't you prevent this by saying that these concessions are not available to multi-national foreign companies? Why can't you put that in the statute book?

The Chairman is very much aware that the Guntur farmers produce a very fine crop of tobacco which is in no way inferior in quality to the Virginia Tabacco produced in America. There is a company called the Indian Leaf Tobacco Company which is a subsidiary of the Indian Tobacco Company and this subsidiary company buys the tobacco leaves from Guntur. They do not consume them here; the leaves are exported to London. And what is the price? The price is very much less than the international price. Whereas the international price is about 80 cents per pound, here it is only 55 cents. Why

should you allow our industry, the agriculturists and the poor farmers of Guntur, to be exploited by a multi-national like the ITC? Why don't you put a block there, on the imperial Tobacco?

This Government is unwittingly helping, if not conniving, the multi-national companies. By reducing the prices of certain brands of cigarettes, the ITC have swamped and killed a local company in Hyderabad called the Vazir Sultan Company, which has been bought as a subsidiary of the London firm. By cutting down the prices, they have ejected one Indian entrepreneur. The 1976 Finance Bill gives a deduction for lowpriced cigarettes. That means, by cutting down the prices, the ITC has ejected one Indian competitor out of the field and got the reward from this Government by way of tax-reduction.

I demand that we should have a separate law to control these multi-nationals in this country—be it of any garb. This is a slow poisoning; slow poison is being injected into the economy of this country. If you make an analysis of the multi-nationals, you will find that they come from the developed countries to the developing countries, thereby widening the chasm that is there between the developed and the developing countries, rather between the undeveloped and the developed countries between the poor countries and the rich countries. This slow-poisoning should be stopped.

Coming to repatriation of profits, this is being done in many ways I do not have time; otherwise, I could go into the entire process. Repatriation has become one of the biggest conduits through which the country's wealth is being siphoned out of the country; by way of royalty, know-how, technical fees, head office expenses and so many other things repatriation is done. This Government has not, so far, put a ceiling on the amount that can be repatriated. Even Ghana, which has come into the picture much later, has put a ceiling only

a certain percentage of the foreign exchange earned by the company can be repatriated and nothing more. But here no percentage has been fixed. As prof Mukerjee said, there are companies which are producing a minus foreign exchange earning capacity. But these companies are also given the facility of a liberal repatriation. Till 1976 they were allowing the head office expenses to be deducted while calculating profits here!

I would like this Government to do two things: one is that a separate law should be enacted to control the multi-nationals operating in this and secondly, a stringent ceiling should be put as to how much they can repatriate out of this country and that too, only from the foreign exchange earned. Unless they do these the multi-nationals, in no time, will swamp this country and this blessed country will become one more vassal in an empire of one or other of the multi-nationals. Unless we take immediate steps, we will be exposing our own country; the country's economy and the people of the country will be at the mercy of these multi-nationals.

मरवार स्वर्ण सिंह सोसी (जनरेप्युर)
वेयरसैन साहब, मैं माननीय मुख्यमंत्री माहव के रिप्रोन्यूशन का स्वागत करता हूं, जिन्होने ऐमा रिप्रोन्यूशन रखा है जिसका हर एक समझदार आदमी जो भी समझता है कि हमारे देश में जिस बजह से इकोनामी खराब हो रही है वह इसका ज़हरत स्वागत करेगा। मैं तो चाहता था कि सरकार ही ऐसा बिल लाती विसर्से कि यह मल्टी नेशनल कोर्पोरेशन्स की जो यहां करते हैं उनको चैक किया जाता। यहां कई दफा बातें उठी हैं, मैंने भी एक दफा, दो दफा उनमें भाग लिया है, जैसे कोका कोला का सबाल आया उस पर कई दफा सप्लीमेंटरी में मैंने कहा थीर पाई साहब ने जवाब दिया कि इस को बहुत अल्प देखें और जो राज्य मल्टी जी इस समय मैंठे हुए हैं वहांने भी मायद जवाब दिया था कि इस पर विचार किया जायगा।

कोका काला कस्ट्रेटस का हम्पोर्ट करती है उसमें कितना रुपया हमारा फारेन एक्सचेज का बला जाता है इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। इसका कोई भी हल शही तक मामले नहीं आया है।

मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनिया हमारे अफसरों को कृप्त कर रही है। इनकी बजह से लैंजिलोचर्म भी खराब ढो रहे हैं, कई पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ को भी ये बहुत सा पैमा अन्वर खाने देती है। यह पैमा उनके बास्ते मम्मालना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसको मम्मालने वे नियंत्रण उनको कई तरह के जुगाड़ करने पड़ते हैं। फारेन एक्सचेज जो हमारा ड्रेन आउट होता है इन कम्पनियों की बजह से मेहरबानी करके इस तरफ आप ध्यान दे और इसको बचाने की कोशिश करें।

जमशेदपुर में एक आस्मीजन कम्पनी र जो कि ब्रिटिश कम्पनी की सबमिडियर है। मुझे अच्छी तरह से पता है कि यह कम्पनी बहुत गलत रूपये का इम्पेनल करती है। फारेन एक्सचेज बहुत ही बेस्टफुल तरीके से वह इस्तेमाल करती है।

जिननी कम्पनिया है जिनका दुनिया के दूसरे मूल्कों से नाल्नुक है इन से बहुत बच कर रहने की ज़रूरत है। आपको पता नहीं है कि इनकी बजह से हमारे मूल्क की सीकेसी भी लोक आउट हो रही है। पैसे के जोर से वे इस काम को करताते हैं। यहा उन्होंने अरने एजेन्ट रखे हुये हैं। कानून से भी हां सकता है कि कुछ फायदा न हो। लेकिन आपको इसके बारे में कोशिश करती चाहिये और सज्जी बदलनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक्सचेज एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं वह इस ओर खास ध्यान दें। सीकेसी जो नीक आउट हो रही है इस तरफ ध्यान दें। हमारे अफसरों को इन लोगों ने बिल्कुल खराब कर दिया है। उनके दिकाय बह जये हैं। इनके सिवाय वे किंडी बुखरे की बात सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

[संसदीय स्वर्ण शिल्प कोष]

श्री मुखर्जी ने जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है या द्वारा सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इसको सान से और भगव वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है तो अपनी तरफ से कोई बिल बर्गरह लाये ताकि ये जो चुराइयां हैं इनकी सोकथाम हो

मंदः ।

*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the resolution of Prof. Mukherjee which is under discussion states "latest disclosures in several countries of subversive and corrupting activities of the multi-national corporations." Prof. Mukherjee has gone into extensive details of the subversive activities of the multi-national corporations I will therefore not go into all those things. I will only say that the disclosures about the corrupting activities of these multi-national corporations have been made not by other countries but by the various Committees of the American Senate themselves. This of course has not been done to stop the nefarious activities of the Corporations but the disclosures have been made in the process of finding a solutions to the various crisis facing their own country. We have seen that the various Parliamentary Committees of the United States like the U. D. Security and Exchange Committee, Committee on Finance of U. S. Security and the most important Committee of the mall viz. implications of Multinational firms for World Trade and Investment for U. S. Trade and Labour have spoken about their activities. As a result of the activities of these Multi-national Corporations there has been widespread unemployment of US Labour. Motivated by the production of cheap goods, these Corporations are producing goods in the developing countries with the help of very cheap labour in those

countries and are selling those cheap goods in the American market resulting in unemployment in the U. S. The same main industries in the United States have closed down. Their Government also were losing revenue. With a view to collect more taxes the Government appointed various Commissions like the Finance and Security etc. These Commissions began studying the problem hoping to unearth some worms but they unearthed in reality and Octopus and the real shape of these Corporations were thereby exposed. The US has not disclosed the sinister activities of such Corporations with the bias object of checking them, but they had to do it under force of circumstances themselves what we believe. We have seen that along with economic power these multi-national corporations have also acquired political power also. In various countries the cases like Lockheed etc. that have come to light have shown that they have misused this political power in many countries like the assassination of Lambuba etc. They have also felled the Government in many States with a view to carry on their shady activities. They have also purchased people with their money power. Not only that we have also seen that these multi-national corporations have a strong link with the CIA. A few days ago Mr. Bush, the Chief of CIA has said, I quote, "Collusion between CIA and American MNCs has added new dimensions to the problem . . . companies and businessmen are more reluctant to supply information for fear of being named." Mr. Bush admits that he has got agents in the various MNCs. Another agents of the CIA who worked in that organisation for 12 years has said in his book, "Legitimate business activities might serve as an ostensible employment for his authority in foreign countries." That means that CIA works in different countries through these multi-national corporations. Prof. Mukherjee as simply stated how these corporations

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

carry their ill-gotten gains like research and development finances, transfer finances and currency crimes etc. are transferred to their parent country. These MNCs further utilise their ill-gotten profits for purchasing people holding important positions in other countries. The MNCs functioning in our country have made profits several times to their original investments. Moreover how are they utilising their profits in our country. I will quote, a report appeared in the Hindustan Times about the activities of the Phillips Petroleum Company. The report says, "the Phillips Petroleum Company used a camouflaged Swiss bank accounts to transfer a vast sum to India in connection with the construction of two Phillips facilities in India. The transfer of the money was allegedly at the instance of certain unidentified Indian Government officials who, it is thought, may have been involved in violation of Indian laws." Then there is the case of Boeing Company, I am quoting from a press report which reads, "the Boeing company, one of the biggest Aero-space firms in the US has joined Lockheed and North rope, as, the subject of investigation by Securities and Exchange Commission into possible illegal payment to political parties. The allegations against Boeing are said to relate primarily to bribes paid to officials of Airlines in developing countries in connection with the sale of cargo and commercial jets. India is one of the countries buying Boeing Aircrafts for its internal airlines". Then, Sir, certain Pharmaceutical Companies like the G. D. Searle and Co which is a US Drug firm, is also indulging in corrupt practices. I am reading from a press report regarding this Company. This report was published originally in the Washington Post and reproduced in the Commerce paper of our country. According to this report GD Searle & Co. in unholding collusion with the All India Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists have been pushed to sell some of their products, namely, birth control pills in our country.

Prof. Mukherjee has dealt with all such instances in great detail so I will not go any further in them.

Our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi while addressing a public meeting at Calcutta on 2nd March said that we will not tolerate this multinational companies in our country. This was declared by her publicaly. But what do we actually see? The same time on which this declaration was made by the Prime Minister, The Calcutta Electric Supply Company which is a wholly foreign owned Company, was given permission by West Bengal Government to take a loan of Rs 100 crores from the World Bank and the Central Government has stood guarantee for this loan. What does this mean? It means that the Government is not at all serious about its pronouncements. There is a wide gap between what they preach and what they practice. They say many tall things for the consumption of Indian and foreign people but they act totally opposite to what they say. It is a hoax on the Indian people and they are conveniently deceived by such statements. The Calcutta Electric Supply Co. will earn on their business activities in West Bengal with that loan from the World Bank for which the Central Government has stood guarantee. The Managing Director of that Company has said in his report. I will quote a few extracts, he has said, "the fact remains that the interest charges payable on borrowings by any electrical undertaking private or otherwise is recoverable from the consumers as an element of electricity charges." This means that the consumers will be forced for the payment of interest by this foreign commercial company on the loan guaranteed by the Central Government. This is very unfortunate. It has been further stated in their report that "a return in excess of the limit prescribed by the electricity Act" may be recovered from the consumers. The consumers will have to pay in excess of their actual electri-

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

city consumption for meeting the liability of this company. The people of Calcutta will be made to bear the liabilities of this company. At another place in the report of the Managing Director it has been said, "the fact of the matter is that no private electricity undertaking can ever hope to repay any borrowings out of its profits and that repayments of borrowings must necessarily take the form of a series of refinancing operations on a progressively increasing scales, with a final amortisation out of the purchase price of the undertaking when it is eventually taken over by the State Government." At a time when the Prime Minister was making this declaration against MNCs, a foreign company was offered this soft condition in her own country. Further, Sir, when these tall talks were being pronounced, a session of Indo-US Joint business Council, an adjunct of the Indo-US Joint Commission was held in the Capital. Thirty American representatives headed by Freeman attended that Session along with Fifty Indian representatives including, I regret to say, our heads of Public Sector Undertakings and prominent industrialists led by Shri Harish Mahendra. In that meeting the Americans said that "our economies are complementary." And our representatives said "truly we need each other." Further our representative Shri Mahendra, who represents the capitalist classes said to the Americans "you have sophisticated technology and vast capital resource. We have abundant labour, both skilled and unskilled." The American representatives, Shri Freeman on this arrogantly asked our Prime Minister to openly declare about this. What is the result of getting abundant cheap labour? I will read from a report about this. This news item was published long ago. It reads "A few years ago only most labour-intensive industries would go abroad looking for cheap labour. Today

cameras, watches and delicate instruments are being produced under one-dollar-per day, seven day working week working condition in Hong Kong." That means the cheap labour there is being abundantly exploited. The representatives of American capitalists, the Indian capitalists along with the heads of our public sector undertakings are hatching a conspiracy to exploit our labour force and this conspiracy is being hatched on the heart of our own country. I have already said that this Government talks tall but turns its back when the time for action comes. A few days ago our country's representatives attended the U.N. Economic and Social Conference held at Lima. There were openly two divisions formed in that Conference. There was open conflict. The representatives of the developed and prosperous countries led by the Americans said that if the activities of the MNCs are curbed then a "serious situation will develop." They also said that fresh thinking should be made about the investment of U.S capital in other countries. On the other hand the representatives of developing countries stressed that International Law must be enacted for regulating the workings of the Multinational Corporations. No consensus could be arrived at that conference. Our official spokesmen contended that the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) was adequate enough to control the MNCs. Now I want to submit that this FERA is merely a hoax. It is not at all adequate to contain the activities of the MNCs. The FERA provides that if any organisation has 40 per cent foreign equity share capital, then it can be allowed to function. But it is well known that if an organisation controls 40 per cent shares, then the entire control of that organisation is in its hands. No countercheck on its activities can be exerted. Therefore, the FERA is a hoax. It has been framed only to deceive the people at home and abroad. It has been provided in the Act that Indian nationals will be given shares. There is another loop-

hole in the Act that if these corporations export their products then they can keep upto 75 per cent of their capital. This sort of legislation has been enacted with a view to encourage and nurture the MNCs and at the same time to deceive the people at home and abroad. Although they are talking big, we have no faith in the Government's sincerity to be curb the MNCs. The FERA was enacted in 1974 and it is now in force for nearly 26 or 27 months. A few days ago a question was raised about the working of the Coca Cola Co. Prof. Mukerjee also mentioned that, The Coca Cola has not reduced their share capital even fractionally. They are moreover taking many other advantages. They have hoodwinked the Government by opening many other subsidiaries. Further we have seen that some foreign companies engaged in the production of items of daily use like Colgate, Cadbury etc. have not been touched taking advantage of the loopholes in the Act and they have been permitted to repatriate huge profits to their parent countries. As a result of the provision in the Act that those companies who export their products will be allowed to function, we find that the 'Union Carbide' is increasing shrimp production for export. They will show that they have 40 per cent foreign share and are exporting their product as well. So their stay is secure. Hindustan never have diversified their activities and Indian tobacco have entered the 'hotel business'. Through these tactics they are trying to have a permanent footing in our country. Therefore, our view is that it is not possible to contain and curb the Multinational through the FERA. To stop the activities of the MNCs we should adopt the stand taken at LIMA by the representatives of the developing nations. We are also a party to that. But even after that resolution, our Government is sadly sleeping. They are not taking any active measures to stop their entry. They only talk tall but do not take any effective steps. We should follow in the footsteps of other developing nations. The path

of the MNCs must be clocked for good if we want to survive. The example set in the case of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation whereby a foreign company has been permitted to raise a huge loan with the Central Government as a guarantee and further allowed to fleece the people of this country to repay that loan will just not do. The Government cannot prove its sincerity through such actions. It is not possible to play hoax on the people with big talks for ever. They are only serving the cause of the Indian and foreign capitalists by allowing them to exploit this country, although they are shedding crocodile tears for the poor and talking of socialism all the time.

With that Sir, I conclude.

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I proceed further, there are nearly eight to ten members who have to speak yet. In view of the importance of this subject, I would like to know what is the wish of the House.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have talked to many Members of both sides. I think the general consensus is to extend it by an hour. That means this will spill over to the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that the pleasure of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS. Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Shrimati Savitri Shyam.

श्रीमती शावित्री श्याम (प्रांता) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मुखर्जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मदन का, इस देश का और इस देश की सरकार का ध्यान एक ऐसे विषय की ओर अधिकृत किया है जिसके सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार की अपनी नीति साफ नहीं है। दूसरे महायूद के बाद

[श्रीमती सारिवली भाषण]

बहुत से देश आजाव हुए। अफ्रीका, लैंटिन अमेरीका और एशिया के बहुत से देशों में आजावी आई। उन देशों में गरीबी थी, अनेक प्रकार की भुखियां और सकटों में वे देश फंसे हुए थे। जो देश उन पर शासन करते रहे सदियों तक उनका राजनीतिक डामिनेशन समाप्त हुआ। लेकिन जिन देशों पर ये राज्य करते रहे, जिन की आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब थी उन देशों पर इन्होंने एकीनामिक डामिनेशन जमाना शुरू किया। मैं डीटेल में जाना नहीं चाहती कि भारत के अन्दर कितनी कम्पनियां हैं, लगभग 500 कम्पनीज हैं। हर एक के सम्बन्ध में यहा पर अनेक बार प्रश्न हुये हैं और उनमें तर मिले हैं लेकिन इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण कभी नहीं हुआ कि वास्तव में भारत की नीति इस सम्बन्ध में क्या है। यन्निवार्सिटीज की लाइब्रेरीज में और अनेक पब्लिक लाइब्रेरीज से भूमि देखने को मिला है, अमेरिकन राइटर्मं की लिखी हुई बातें और उनकी किताबें जो बहा है उनमें वे लिखते हैं कि अडर डेवलप कंट्रीज बड़ी गरीबी की हालत में है और वे नभी उठ सकेंगे जब कि मल्टी नेशनल कारपोरेशन्स उन देशों में काम होगे। क्योंकि उन देशों में इचेस्टमेट का सवाल है, टेक्नोलॉजी का सवाल है, नो-हाउ का सवाल है और मैनेजीरिंग स्किल का सवाल है। इसका अभिप्राय यह हुआ कि जिन देशों ने स धर्ष के साथ अपनी आजावी प्राप्त की उस आजावी को रखने में वे असमर्थ हैं। उन देशों का आर्थिक डेवलपमेंट करके, प्रगति करके उनकी आजावी की रखना चाहिए। यैसे तो अनेक देशों, विशेषकर अमेरीका के 23000 कारपोरेशन्स 2400 कैन्टेनिस्ट्स के अनेक देशों में फैले हुए हैं। हावारे देश में इनका आर्थिक नम्बर नहीं है क्योंकि हावारे देश सदियों तक जिनिशांक के अधिकार में रहा। उनकी कम्पनियां प्राप्त थीं, जितनी

फारिन कम्पनीज हैं उनमें कुछ वर्सेट हैं। यह विवेकी कम्पनियां जो हमारे देश में बही थीं रही हैं उन्होंने इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बेहतुर में या उसको समाप्त करने में कोई करत नहीं रखी है।

आज हमारे देश में बेन ड्रेन का ही सवाल नहीं है, इकानामिक ड्रेन का भी सवाल है। प्रगति किसी बढ़ते हुए मूल्क के सामने ये दो चीजें न रहें—न विमाण रहे और न पर्यावरण रहे—तो उस देश में क्या रह जाएगा और जिस तरह से हम बेहतुर कर रहे हैं, संवर्धन का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं, उसका मुकाबला हम किस तरह से कर सकेंगे?

इस प्रश्न पर कई बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी प्राप्त डाला है। अभी पिछले दिनों मद्रास में हमारे लान्मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी अपनी एप्रीहेन्सिन जाहिर की थी कि हमें देखना चाहिए कि इन कम्पनियों की हमारे यहा क्या स्थिति है, क्या डाइवर्सिफिकेशन है, क्या इन्वेस्टमेंट है, कैमा उनका पेटेन्ट है, कितना धन उनका लगा हुआ है और उनके क्या एकाउन्ट्स हैं। भारतीय महोदय, इन कम्पनियों के एकाउन्ट्स या इनकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट कभी हमारे यहा नहीं आती, कभी इस बात पर प्रकाश नहीं पड़ा कि यह धन कहा जाता है, कितना फाल एक्सचेज हमारे मूल्क से वहा जाना है और कितना धन वहा से अप्ता है।

आई० एल० ओ० ने भी इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला है। उनका कहना है कि हम विश्व के मजदूरी को राह दिखाते हैं, लेकिन इस मल्टी-नेशनल कारपोरेशन्स में जो लोग काम करते हैं उन पर हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, वे हमारे नियमों को लागू नहीं करते हैं। इनका हो नहीं पाया जुकामों की लिस्ट को है—बन्दूँ हाई कोटें, कलकत्ता हाई कोटें और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की लिस्ट को ज भक्त देखिये, हमारे किसी नीतिका

बड़ी लोगों ने लैन इकॉलों ने जो लैनड कहलाते हैं, इन मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज के मुकदमे किये हैं और नेशनल ग्रान्ट पर निये हैं, देश के 'कास्ट पर' किये हैं, अपने देश की इकानामी का नुकसान पहुंचाकर किये हैं। हमारे आकिसर यह कितनी होशियारी से कोई कानून ड्रास्ट करें, लेकिन उनके बंगल से निकल नहीं पाते हैं, फिर भी उन से लाभ हिन मल्टी-नेशनल कॉर्पोरेशन्स को ही पहुंच रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहती हूँ कि इन कम्पनियों को समाप्त किया जाय, लेकिन मैं इन्हा जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि इनकी छानबीन हीनी चाहिये। स्पीकर साहब के डायरेक्शन से पालियामेट की एक हाई-पार्टी कमेटी नियुक्त होनी चाहिये, जो इनकी जाच करे और देखे कि कौन-कौन सी कम्पनीज देश के लिये ज़रूरी हैं। दुःख तो इम बान का है—ऐसी बीजे जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं या जो इस देश मे आवानी से बन भरती हैं, उनों नियंत्रित होनी चाहिये। लालाबैरेशन किया गया है। कोकोला हो, लैमनडायम हो, चार्सेट हो, जंडा तक कि चाय का ब्यैंडिंग भी हम अपने देश मे नहीं कर सकते हैं, लिपटन या ब्रुक बाण्ड कम्पनिया कर रही है।

मैं ममझनो हूँ कि इन सब की छानबीन होना नितान्त आवश्यक है, हा कम्पनीज की पूरी जानकारी इस देश की होनी चाहिये। हमने सभी सभी पर बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं, बड़े बड़े फैसले लिये हैं, आज भी आपको फैसला लेना होगा कि इन कम्पनियों के बारे मे इस देश की कहा नीति ही। किन किन बीजों मे हमको कालाबैरेशन करना है, कौन सी बीजें हम अपने देश मे स्वयं बना सकते हैं और जहाँ 'भी' कालाबैरेशन किया जाय वह हमको अपने देश का इन्टरेस्ट बाच करना होगा। इहाँ पर विदेश की उन 37 कम्पनियों का भी जिक करना चाहिये जो विदेशों मे थमे रही है—देश के बारे मे भी हमें अपनी नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी।

जो लोग इसी बकालात करते हैं— वे "हमेशा यही बात कहते हैं कि जिस जगह ये कम्पनीज लगी हैं या कौलाबैरेशन मे काम द्याया है, उस जगह की बहुत तरफी ही है, बहुत से भजदूरों को काम मिला है। लेकिन आप जरा देखिये— किनने इंजीनियर्स, किनने ईनालाजिस्ट्स को काम मिला है, इन जगहों पर ज्यादातर लोग आपको विदेशों के मिलेंगे, हाँ, भेजदूर! इस देश के मिलेंगे, लेकिन उन भजदूरों के लिये भी कोई रेशूलेशन्स नहीं है।

एक बात आहू—हन कम्पनियों कोई फिल्म बिजनेस नहीं है। बिजनेस की जो परिमाण होती है, वह बिजनेस भी फिल्म्स नहीं है, क्योंकि हम यह भी नहीं जानते कि वे क्या करती हैं, उनकी कोई वार्षिक रिपोर्ट नहीं छपती, कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आती। और किसी प्रकार की कोई जानकारी हमें नहीं मिलती है। मैं एक बैनियारी बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारे देश के अन्दर मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनिया हैं इनका निरीकण होना चाहिये और इन सम्बन्ध मे भारत सरकार की एक नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिये क्योंकि कौलाबैरेशन की तरफ हम भी बढ़ रहे हैं, विदेशों मे दूसरे देशों के माय कॉर्पोरेशन कायम कर रहे हैं, इसनिये यह बात निश्चित होनी चाहिये कि किनना इन मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों से हमारे देश को फौरन ऐस्टर्चेज मिलेगा, किनना रोजगार भिलेगा और किनना हमारे देश को कीयदा होगा। मल्टीनेशनल के नाम पर नेशन का नुकसा नहीं होना चाहिये और इसमे धूणि काम भी कोई नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the hon. member Prof. H. N. Mukerjee on bringing forward a very important Resolution before this august House. His Resolution deals with all the multi-national corporations, but I

[Shri K. S. Chavia]

would like to confine myself to the multi-national drugs corporations that have done, and still continue to do, a great damage to our national interest.

Let me start with the recent disclosures made by some American multi-national drugs corporations before the Securities and Exchange Commission in the USA. Merck and Company have paid \$3.9 million to foreign government officers in other countries; Pfizer have also made illegal direct payments to foreign government officers in three countries.

An article published in the *Times of India*, Delhi edition, dated 26 March 1976, describes the dubious pricing policy followed by the multi-national drugs corporations in Europe. Reports have also appeared about the highly unethical sales promotional tactics adopted by Abbotts and other foreign companies. Just as the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands are investigating the cases of two persons involved in receiving payoffs of the Lockheed Corporation, our Government also should ascertain the particulars of the payoffs made in India by Pfizer, Merck and other foreign companies and take suitable action against the persons involved. I make this suggestion because the Hathi Committee have held that a number of foreign companies were liberally granted permission letters and COB licences which do not have any legal backing, and the decisions regarding them were taken by the concerned officials casually.

It was Senator Kefauver of the USA who first disclosed how multi-national drug corporations like Pfizer, American Cyanamid, Upjohn, Bristol, Schering, etc. formed cartels and fixed high prices for essential life-saving drugs. That is why low tonnage and high value drugs have remained confined to the members of these cartels even in India. Using the big stick of patents and resorting to high pressure unethical

sales promotional practices they maintain practically a monopolistic market for their products throughout the world.

It was Senator Nelson who exposed the exorbitant prices charged by Messrs. Pfizer and other multi-nationals as a result of which such companies were forced to refund millions of dollars to the federal and state governments and the consumers of the USA. A pamphlet issued by the ILO discloses agreements between multinational drug corporations on drug patents to maintain high prices of drugs and intermediates but the most important document was recently published by UNCTAD. "Major issues in transfer of technology to the developing countries." This document reveals that 50-60 multinational or trans-national companies account for the bulk of the production of drugs and they control a significant part of the technology required for drugs manufacture. Through the mechanism of direct foreign investment, multinational drugs corporations control a major portion of drugs production in the developing countries. These companies charge exorbitant prices for intermediate chemicals and penaltimates sold by them to their subsidiaries in the developing countries thus making enormous hidden profits and dodging income-tax in the developing countries.

I wish to take the case of four multinational drug corporations so that the House could know their performance in their own countries and in other countries and the manner in which our government is tackling them. Take the case of Messrs. Pfizer. The courts in the United States have convicted Pfizer of overcharging prices of anti-biotics as a result of which that firm refunded millions of dollars to the federal and state governments and to the consumers in the United States. Courts have also disallowed Pfizer's patent for Doxycyclene and held that the patent was obtained by fraud. In Egypt, Pfizer

overpriced Doxycycline by more than 10,000 per cent. Pfizer have also confessed to have made payoffs in the countries other than the USA.

What is their performance in India? They have unauthorisedly expanded the capacity of the production of Oxytetracycline from 9 tonnes to 40 tonnes. They were asked to execute export bond which they have not done so far. They were asked to part with their production to non-associated formulators, which they have not done so far. On the top of all these violations of the law of the land, they have now applied for the manufacture of doxycycline. The Licensing Committee, I understand, has already agreed to license doxycycline to this company, even though IDPL and Indian companies are in a position to manufacture it and to meet the entire demand of the country. By licensing this item, Government would be regularising about Rs 20 crores of illegally made profits lying in the name of Pfizer in the country which will straightway be converted into investment capital for their new doxycycline venture. Government will also be condoning the unauthorised excess production achieved by the company as well other violations of the IDR Act. Last but not the least the interest of the public sector company IDPL will be damaged to a great extent.

Pfizer entered this country through the backdoor by purchasing Dumex in Panama and through that Dumex in India indirectly. Pfizer's entry into India was not a regular one. By bribing some officials of this country for which Pfizer is traditionally known, Pfizer have established their foothold in this country.

The items and values of their imports from their principals make another interesting reading. The company charged high prices for items for which Government never fixed the prices; in actual practice. But the coming into force of the Drug Price Control Order in 1970 enabled them

not only to retain the prices at the level prevailing at that time but also to seek revision in prices wherever the prices did not suit them.

Sandoz is another multi-national company which operates quietly and under a misleading cover of a research-oriented company. The third one is May & Baker and the fourth is M/s Roche, to which Prof. Mukherjee has already referred. You may be aware that Roche made exorbitant profits in the UK on its tranquilisor "valium" and had to refund money on British Government insistence.

In a nutshell, all the multinational drug corporations are like Pfizer. Therefore, the Hathi Committee made a recommendation to take them over forthwith. I gave notice of my amendment to the resolution for taking over all the multinational drug companies operating in our country immediately. But it has not been admitted. If Government does not want to take them over, at least a limited number of multinationals like ICI, Anglo French and Roche, Ciba, Cynamide, Glaxo Pfizer, Abbot, Fulford, Geoffrey Manners, Sandoz, Hoechst and May & Baker can be taken over. These 12 companies had an original equity of about Rs. 50 lakhs and a turnover of about Rs. 175 crores in 1973. But today's turnover may be of the order of Rs. 225 crores, as against the total turnover of Rs. 370 crores for the entire drug industry in our country.

These companies managed to get "Permission Letters" and 'COB' licences, as you know Mr Chairman, and engage themselves in the production of formulations without any valid licence. They have not given us any new technology and these are the companies which corrupt some of our senior government officers. These high officers in the DGTD Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and in the Licensing Committee, have granted undue favours to these multi-national drug corporations; and have

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

created monopolies against the national interests. Therefore, I suggest that these twelve companies and their sister concerns should be taken over immediately, by paying them their original equity and forming a corporation which will work in close collaboration with the public sector undertaking, viz. the IDPL. One thing should be borne in mind. Unless and until there is an overhauling of the official hierarchy in the DGTD, and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, we will not be able to succeed in breaking the monopoly of these multi-national corporations operating in our country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I was very glad to hear our dear friend, Mr Chavda for once talking in the same way, more or less, as our revered Professor Hiren Mukherjee. For once, the Indian capitalism seems to have made truce or truce with Indian communism. We have never heard such unanimity or identity of views before. Be that as it may, though I am not such a drug addict—in the sense of knowledge relating to drug companies—the array of facts which Chavdaji, our friend, had narrated, were highly . . .

मध्यापति भर्तुवा . वा त्वार्थव नम ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Yes I say 'yes', even though I did not understand it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Pandavas had said that against others, they were 106, i.e. 100 Kauravas and 5 Pandavas. But amongst themselves, they were 5.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: There is a sort of a national identity; and in this behalf, I would like to add a few points which are based on a very very personal assessment; and since this is a Private Member's Resolution, I think I am speaking according to the protocol, in my capacity as a private Member.

One of the most practical suggestions I would make rightaway to my colleague in the Treasury Benches is to abolish all foreign brand names. Our mass mind, consumer mind, has a tremendous amounts of weakness or fascination for names which are foreign, like Phillips, Abbotts, May & Baker or Pfizer. These names somehow click while names like CIPLA or Sarabhai do not go with our Indian consumers. When we have got almost a series of regressive and restrictive legislation, against the monopoly capital and foreign capital like EERA and Foreign Remittances Regulation Act, which was brought by the Home Ministry, I see no reason why we should not go in for a wholesome Indianisation of brand names. My discussions with the Ministry and Company Law Board time and again has revealed the fact that this is the only remedy. Let us completely remove, banish, brand names like Pfizer, Abbott, May & Baker, Phillips, Chevrolet and so on. Instead of Phillips, let them call themselves as Pushpak or some other Indian name. Let it be a name in English, Urdu, Sanskrit, Marathi or Kannada, but let it not be an alien name. With a stroke of the legal pen you can do it. Why should it not be done?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are forgetting Shakespeare. A rose, called by any other name, is a rose.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Indian consumers have a weakness for foreign names, even in ordinary things like toiletry. Take, for example the name Max Factor. When a question was raised here with the Ministry of Industrial Development about foreign technological collaboration with Max Factor, it was revealed that an Indian manufacturer somewhere in Delhi was manufacturing these things under the brand name Max Factor and so the product is selling like hot cake. Therefore, in order to bolster up our own national pride, to stop exploitation of foreign names to mislead the gullible and

easily deceivable Indian consumers, let us ban these names.

Secondly, I do not know whether I can virtually raise it as a quasi-point of order. In anticipation of this Resolution as an advance preparation, I had written from my constituency, requesting the Lok Sabha Secretariat to place the relevant papers on the Table, one relevant paper being Hypothesis of Principles of Socio-economic Reconstruction, incidentally, written by me! In that paper it has been my endeavour to show that there are options outside the pure capitalist and neocapitalist and Marxist and neo-Marxist systems, which have been tried.

I am saying that because we can look at the multi-national corporations in a purely doctrinal sense as the end products of the capitalist order of society. The industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries, in Britain and Europe gave rise to the emergence of the socialist concept of society. Marxism, and the mother of Marxism was the industrial unrest caused by the industrial revolution. I have a feeling that the multi-national corporations will become the precursors of a new world economic order, and this new world economic order will need a new economic doctrine. It is my humble claim and hypothesis in all sincerity and belief that it is going to be the precursor of a new world economic order. It may look like a tall claim, but I have been saying it for the last 16 years.

They have not been able to comprehend what is contained in this thesis.

MR CHAIRMAN: Why don't you circulate it to all the Members?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is an extremely difficult process to educate people who refuse to be educated, politicians assuming all uncompromising postures. I do not at all regret becoming a laughing stock on 15th April,

1978, but in times to come what I say today may prove to be right. Let us remember that the ancestors of men, you know who they are, looked very ridiculous.

For your kind reference, I will hand over a copy to you for a second look.

MR CHAIRMAN: As far as handing it over to me as V. P. Sathe is concerned, I will gladly accept it, but as Chairman I am sorry I cannot because the Speaker has already said that he will not allow you to lay it on the Table of the House. But, of course, you can refer to your thesis of Naikism in your speech and to any portion of it to enlighten the House.

SHRI B. V. NAIK. I will, therefore, quote:

"All human beings in the economic category are producers and consumers at the same time. Each person is a producer of economic commodities for others and at the same time consuming the economic commodities produced by others who in his point of view are consumers."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not yet understood what is new in what you have said there.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If you can kindly have the patience as Mr. Sathe to go through those 16 pages, thereafter I will discuss it with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the quotation that you have read out from Mr. Naik does not appear to contain anything new or novel. You may read to us something new.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: What I have said is this. Instead of the Communists taking only two factors of production, land and labour or land and man, instead of the capitalists taking three factors of production, land, labour and capital, if we take

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and, labour, capital and the consumer—consumer is the fourth factor of production that I have laid down—the whole equation of economics would be changed. If you take the fourth factor of production also into account, you will be in a position to see that most of the evils today will be solved.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): The Communists' point is that labour is the sole factor of production.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, it appears now that consumer is the sole factor of production.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: No, Sir. I have said that he is the fourth factor of production. (Interruptions).

In the case of multi-national corporations, the most banal factor is the transfer of assets from the host country to the country in which they are incorporated. We have used today the term multi-national corporations in a fairly loose way. According to an ex-Member of the Planning Commission, the multi-national corporations would be having, in the year 2,000, virtually not a hundred per cent, but about 200 to 300 multi-national corporations would have cornered about fifty per cent of the world output—located in advanced countries these are the giants which we are worried about. Pfizer and Abbotts can be dealt with. But when we think in terms of General Motors having three times the total budget, capital as well as revenue, of the Government of India rather than sales, that means cost of production—, they are bigger than a continental country like ours or for that matter Escons the 20 big giants out of which, as far as India is concerned, we have to take immediate cognizance of Unilever—the rest of them can fall in line. These multi-national corporations, which, because of their sheer size, are able to get an edge or advantage

over their counterparts in this country and they have pushed out the smaller ones.

Now, I am posing a simple question. Suppose there is a money-lender in my village and he is my cousin or nephew or uncle, he is very near to me, and he charges interest at the rate of 80 per cent or 100 per cent, and there is also a bank, a corporate bank, Syndicate Bank or some other Bank, which gives loans at 12½ or 18 per cent. Does this fact that this man is near to me, he is from my own village, indigenous or local, make him a better money-lender than an organized bank? I would say that there are non-multinational Indian capitalists in this country, worse than the worst available in the whole world. Why have you not been able to deal with them on an even keel? Leave aside the multi-nationals, there are multi-State Corporations which have come up in this country, of which the Ministry of Company Affairs are very well aware, who will tell one thing in the State Capital and another thing in the national capital, play one against the other and let the public demand in a typical Henry Fordian sense. What are you doing about that? Once I asked the Minister for Company Law Affairs why they did not classify these large houses into bad and good. I do not mean to say that all large houses are bad. Some are progressive and are interested in doing some good work.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA—Like Tatas.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Tata is not my uncle or yours. Who the hell is Tata in this august House?

Why don't you classify these multi-State large industrial houses into good and bad. Late Mr. Chavan, the Minister for Company Law Affairs once agreed to it, but later wiser counsels or whatsoever it is, prevailed and he withdrew. He agreed to

classify the Indian industrial houses who indulge in mal-practices or are progressive into bad and good, but he went back on his promise. Why don't you do it?

Now according to the definition given by our Ministry of Home Affairs in the Foreign Contribution Regulations Act, which was passed only a couple of weeks back, any concern having establishment in one country and also in this country—a concern with establishments in two countries, one of them being in India—is to be considered as a multi-national corporation for the purpose of definition. That is not what Prof H N Mukerjee says. He says that a hundred million dollars worth of turn-over or sales and having their concerns at least in six countries should be considered as a multi-national corporation. On that definition, even this notorious Lockheed Corporation does not fall into the category of a multi-national corporation in a loose way. But according to our Act, which we have passed regarding foreign contributions, if I am a panwala and have an establishment in Kothmandu and another establishment in Banaras, I am a multi-national corporation according to the law. If you take credit sale of cigarettes of five rupees you must give a declaration to the Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India. That is our definition. In other words, the damage that the thinking of the Government of India in regard to the multi-national corporation can do and the destruction that it can bring about has not been fully appreciated. This sort of cavalier approach to the whole concept of multi-national corporations should stop and I would very much accept the suggestion of Shri Era Sephiyan that a Parliamentary Committee—there are people who know the inside out and you can make out from the level of the debate—be set up to discuss the question of multi-nationals threadbare and come to some constructive solution in regard to this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
What is your contribution?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have suggested that the multi-national corporations should be defined better; I have suggested that the brand names should be banned and I have also suggested that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed for the purpose.

We all know about the Lockheed including Komikaze pilot who killed himself and the Kodama scandal and Prince Bernard of Netherland. Now in our country, if a contractor gives a bribe to an official, the receiver of the bribe is immediately booked by the Vigilance Commission, CBI etc. If I am an engineer and I take some bribe from the contractor I am hauled up, not the contractor, but when it comes to international affairs and Lockheed or Merck give three million dollars to someone, it is the giver, who becomes the culprit, and not the taker. Why? Why do you put the whole morals topsy-turvy? Is it simply because they are not here to defend themselves? Why not hold the receiver of the bribe of this magnitude, of crore of rupees, equally, if not more responsible? That, according to the present definition we are not doing. What does it mean? It means that we are having double standards and a double thinking... (Interruptions) When it comes to the multi-national corporations or international trade, what we want is more trade and not aid. It is this which the multi-nationals provide and, therefore, why is it ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The last point I am making is the Lima Conference—I have mentioned it in my amendment also—could not come to any definition of a multi-national corporation because the western capitalist system said, 'You also include the public sector companies.' If the

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HMT or the Bharat Heavy Electricals want to establish their branches, etc. in other countries, let them also come in the same category of multi-nationals. Similarly, let the Russian steel factories and manufacturers of other sophisticated ware also be considered as multi-nationals as long as they are spread in various countries of the world. Now, it was here that Prof. Mukerjee or the Communist Party or the Communist Block refuse to say that the two are the same. I do admit that a concern, a government concern, a public sector concern, socially accountable and accountable to the Parliament has no money to pay under the table. They are completely different from a private sector concern which bribes, wines and dines its way and is prepared to spend any amount of money for a licence, particularly, in South American countries. If I am an honest John and a good citizen and the traffic law says that I must walk on the left side of the road, I must obey the law. Why are these honest concerns of the public sector either in the socialist countries or the developing countries like India afraid of being classified among the multi-nationals? If you are a honest person, why should you be afraid of the stringent laws? Let us take it, let us take the definition of the western capitalist system and carry on the business according to the rules. In these circumstances, I would urge that there was no reason for the break down of the Lima Conference.

Only one point more. I would like to quote. I am quoting from no other paper than the *National Herald*, a paper of our fraternity. What does the very knowledgeable editor of this paper say:

"Another important suggestion which Mr Chavan has made is that the capital exporting countries among the non-aligned nations should divert their investments to projects of mutual interest in other developing countries in need of

capital. But where have the West Asian countries invested their petro-dollars? They have bought shares of big western companies and have invested only a small portion of their resources in developing countries. . . ."

Kalinadhi was given Rs. 40 crores and we are jumping with joy in Karnataka

"There are various anomalies which weaken the unity of the third world and they should be removed."

The multi-nationals will continue to grow stronger as long as we in the third world, in the non-aligned world continue to preach something and practice another thing and act according to our convenience and then forget the ideals. The first and foremost thing is that we, the developing countries, should unite and fight this menace and regulate it and bring it under control.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, it is my unfortunate lot to speak immediately after Mr. Naik who made such a lively speech, the ultimate result of which I could not understand. However, I must say that he has kept this House busy for nearly half an hour on a subject which has no content. In our younger days we heard a story about one great orator of Bengal whose name was Kashab Chandra Sen. He was asked to speak on 'zero'. He spoke for three hours. That is a world record.

I come to multinational corporations. You may call them transnational or multinational, but the ultimate result is that it is a giant, a big size serpent, a python that sucks the blood of the country, in which these multinationals somehow or the other find favour to exist and to thrive.

Our friend, Mr. Chavda, was saying about the committees that were formed in the USA—those which were Senate Committees, those which were Committees of the House of Representatives one of the Committees was headed by Mr. Kefoe-vre which not

only went into the question drugs, but also went into the question of automobile industry, went into the question of steel industry and it had come to the same conclusion in regard to all these companies. It is futile to say that they simply did it in the interest of the USA to see that the people of the USA are not cheated. But whatever their motives was, the ultimate result was that in Kefoe-vre Committee report it has been stated that these multinational corporations are not only exploiting the people of USA, the Government of the USA, but they are exploiting the people all over the world including India. There is a reference about India in that Kefoe-vre Committee's Report. It has been stated that the Indian public is giving maximum price to the products produced by the-

se multi-national corporations operating in India. It is often said that these companies are necessary for the capital formation of our country. These corporations are necessary for the development of industry in our country. These corporations are needed for the technological know-how in our country. All these points are absolutely fake, unrealistic and not correct.

MR CHAIRMAN You can continue next time. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 O'Clock on Monday, the 26th April, 1976.

18.00 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 26, 1976/Vaisakha 6, 1898 (Saka).