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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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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 men-
tioned 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 com-
pany on the model of the Indo-Iranian
Shipping Company. In the context of
this may I know from the hon. Minis-
ter whether it is a fact or not.

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

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Contracting and Investing Company
for financing and management arrange-
ments for the purchase and charter of
ships but the arrangements did not
come through and Kuwait has with-
drawn the offer.

Indians killed near Beirut

†
*502 SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians were re-
cently killed by right wing Falangists
in the wave of retaliatory killings at
Kfarchuma 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 fac-
tory 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 re-
prisals 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.

श्री हरी सिंह: बेरत में चापसी मारवाड के बहुत दिनों से बाकात हो रहे थे। क्या मंत्री 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 में हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिकों के खिलाफ वहाँ के जो मुस्लिम संगठन हैं वे प्रोपेगंडा कर रहे हैं 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 1½ 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 HALDER: 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.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि सरकार की कोई नियत नहीं है कि अपनी ओर से शेत मजदूर का संगठन बनावे। लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अखिल भारतीय शेत मजदूर यूनियन, जो बरसों से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में व्याप्त है और काम कर रही है, जैसे संगठन को मान्यता देकर, उसके जरूरी शेत मजदूरों की समस्या को

हल करने के लिये आप कार्यवाही करने जा 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 Bhagwati, 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 एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज के फारेन मनिस्टर्स की एक कांफरेंस लीमा में हुई थी। उस में यह प्राइडिया डेवलप हुआ कि नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज का एक न्यूज पूल बनाया जाये। यह भी तय हुआ कि ट्यूनिस में एक प्रेपेरेटरी कांफरेंस बलाई जाये, और बड़ी कांफरेंस दिल्ली में होगी। जहाँ इस प्राइडिया को फाइनल शेप दी जायेगी। इसी महीने में, या शायद पिछले महीने के आखिर में, इस सम्बन्ध में ट्यूनिस में एक सिम्पोजियम हुआ। हमारे देश का डेलीगेशन भी उस में शामिल हुआ। प्रधान मंत्री के स्पेशल रिजेन्टेटिव, श्री यून्स, भी उस में शामिल हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उदाहरण विवरण न दें। वह सवाल पूछें।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ट्यूनिस में एक सिंगल न्यूज मीडिया बनाने के बारे में कोई निश्चय हुआ था या नहीं और दिल्ली में नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज की जो बड़ी कांफ्रेंस होने जा रही है, उस का क्या प्रीप्राम 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 सिंह : 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-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज कुछ ब्लाक्स में बटे हुए हैं। उदाहरण के लिए अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज का एक अलग ब्लाक बना हुआ है एशिया में भी एक कांफ्रेंस होने जा रही है। इन सब को मिला कर नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज का ब्लाक बनता है। मिनिस्टर साहब इस के डिफर कर सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि पावर ब्लाक और ब्लाक अलग अलग हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें। मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि ब्लाक नहीं हैं और माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि ब्लाक हैं।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महीनय पावर ब्लाक और ब्लाक में फर्क 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 earned 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 335 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 Dinajpur; 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 gloves 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 77 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 proceeding 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, 1978; 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. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: 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 राजावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या आज के प्रबन्धन में छपी यह खबर सच है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह तय किया है कि जिन माताओं को तीन से अधिक बच्चे होंगे यानी चौथा भी होगा उनमें प्रतिरिक्त 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 बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, उन्हें राशन कार्ड नहीं दिया जायेगा ? अगर यह बातें सही हैं तो आपकी प्रतिक्रिया यानी सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ।

श्रीचरी राम सेवक: इसके बारे में एक सर्कुलर जरूर निकाला गया कि जिनके दो बच्चे हैं उनको तो भी मेडिकल हेल्प दी जायेगी लेकिन जिनके दो से ज्यादा बच्चे हैं उनको सरकार को ओपीडी में पांच रुपये और इन्डोर्समेंट्स वस रुपये मेडिकल हेल्प के लिये देने पड़ेंगे । ऐसा सर्कुलर तो है लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने 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 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 en-route. 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 some things 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 अनिर्णीत मामले और
अपीले

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

(क) खानों से सम्बन्धित कितने मामलों और अपीलों पुनर्विचार किये जाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पड़ी हुई है, 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 : मिनिस्टर कन्सिडर रूलज, 1960 के अन्तर्गत 1328 कैसेज पेंडिंग थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये कितने सालों से पेंडिंग थे, इन में दस साल पुराने कितने कैसेज थे, 5 साल पुराने कितने थे और तीन साल पुराने कितने कैसेज थे :

इस्फात और जाल मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रबीर यादव) : यह सफाया बतलाना इस वक्त सम्भव नहीं है, फिर भी माननीय सदस्य यदि चाहेंगे तो बाद में दे दूंगा। लेकिन एक बात मैं निवेदन कर दूँ इस बात का प्रयास हो रहा है कि इन कैसेज को जल्द से जल्द निबटाया जाय। आप ने हमारी फिगर्स देखी होगी, पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल दुगने कैसेज का डिस्पोजल हुआ है। इस बात की हिवायत दी गई है कि इन तमाम कैसेज को जल्द से जल्द डिस्पोजल किया जाय। कठिनाई यह है कि राज्य सरकारों से कमेन्ट्स मागनी पड़ती है, उस के बाद पार्टीज से भी समीक्षा मागनी पड़ती है इस में काफी देर लग जाती है। इस के लिये भी हम रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं, रूज आफ प्रोसिजर को सिम्प्लीफाई किया जा रहा है ताकि डिस्पोजल जल्द हो सके।

श्री भूलचन्द डाणा : मिनरल कन्सेशन रूज के अन्तर्गत आप रिबीजन पैंटीशन पर कितने पीरियड में डिजीजन लेते हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रबीर यादव : इस के लिये कोई निर्धारित समय नहीं है, लेकिन तीन महीने का समय राज्य सरकार को दिया जाता है, जिस में वे अपनी कमेन्ट्स भेज सकें। लेकिन आमतौर से राज्य सरकारें उतने समय में अपने कमेन्ट्स नहीं भेज पाती। हालांकी नियम यह है कि यदि कोई पार्टी अपनी समीक्षा न दे तो एक्स पार्टी फैसला किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि ठीक से न्याय हो सके, उस में समय बढ़ाना पड़ता है। फिर भी कोशिश यही है कि कैसेज को जल्द से जल्द निबटाया जाय।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सीधी : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि स्टेट्स से कमेन्ट्स मांगाई जाती है, उस के बाद फैसला किया जाता है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ अभी हाल में सिधमूम डिस्ट्रिक्ट के एक प्राइवेट मीनर की अपील को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एलाऊ किया था। इस केस में आप ने बिहार सरकार से कमेन्ट्स मांगा था, उसने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील की और वह अपील गवर्नमेन्ट हार गई। ऐसे कैसेज में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रबीर यादव : यह तो हर नागरिक का अधिकार है, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकता है और जो फैसला वहा होता है उस को मानना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला होगा, वह मानना पड़ेगा इस में दो राये नहीं हैं।

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

Mr. Bhogendra Jha—also absent.

Mr. Eswara 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 पुल

*510 श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या नौ-बहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे 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 ।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह)

(क) से (घ) : पटना से निर्माणाधीन गंगा पुल राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है और इस लिए इस परियोजना से बिहार सरकार मुख्यतः संबंधित है । परन्तु इस पुल के निर्माण में राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार चौबी योजना अवधि में व्यय का 50% उसी योजना में गैर योजना ऋण देने के लिए सहमत हो गई वरन् कि वह राशि 4 50 करोड़ रु० से अधिक न हो, शेष सम्पूर्ण राशि राज्य सरकार को अपने साधनों से पूरी करनी होगी । 4 50 करोड़ रु० की यह राशि चौबी योजना अवधि में राज्य सरकार को यथाविधि दे दी गई ।

उपरोक्त केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता का जारी रखने के लिए पांचवी योजना में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । अतः अब पुल का वित्तपोषण राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी पांचवी योजना

के आंकड़ों से किया जा रहा है जिसमें प्रधानगत 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 व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :-

(रूपये करोड़ों में)

बीपी 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 सुझाव दिया था, 0.26 करोड़ रु० परियोजना संस्थापन के लिए शामिल है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा ठेकेदारों (मैसर्स गैम्बोन्स 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 1976. 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.

33 15-3

Alumina Plant in Serguja

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-pit in Serguja 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 problem and will 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, renewal, 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 Malanjkhand Copper Project in Balaghat District for the Mining part only. The Detailed Project Report for the Malanjkhand 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.

रतलाम को सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली से जोड़ा जाना

2434. **डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण चौधरी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यह काम कब तक पूरा होना था; और

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

संचार मंत्री (डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण चौधरी) :

(क) रतलाम को एक माईक्रोवेव प्रणाली के जरिये इन्दौर और भद्रमवाबाद से जोड़ने का काम प्रगति पर है। इन्दौर रतलाम सेक्शन में स्थापना का काम काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है ?

(ख) इस सेक्शन को दिसम्बर, 1976 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है ?

(ग) माईक्रोवेव प्रणाली से भद्रमवाबाद और इन्दौर के लिए बड़ी संख्या में सॉकेट उपलब्ध होंगे, जिनसे अन्ततोगत्वा उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग 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, choloxide 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 transshipment 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.

पन्ना की हीरा खानों के अभिकों को श्रम 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 पन्ना, 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 श्रम 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 नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपों से कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा विशाखापटनम 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 विशाखापटनम पहुंचने में पृथक-पृथक कितना समय तथा किराया लगता है ; और

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

नौवहन और परिवहन नवास्तव में राज्य
बनी (बी एच एच सिन्धु) : (क)

शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, जो मुख्य
भूमि अठामान नौवहन सेवा का परिचालन
कर रहा है, इस क्षेत्र में वर्तमान
“स्टेट आफ हरियाणा” जहाज के ल्यान पर
एक उपयुक्त बरता हुआ तेज गति वाली पोत
को प्राप्त करने की योजना बना रहा है।
“स्टेट आफ हरियाणा” जहाज को अक्तुबर,
1976 में रद्दी किया जाना है। तेज गति
के जहाज के परिचालन पर मौजूदा जहाज के
परिचालन की अपेक्षा अधिक खर्च होगा।

(ख) यात्राएँ 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/बिजाग/पोर्ट
ब्लैर तीन दिन

** (यह सेवा इस समय
यातायात सम्भाव्यता का
मूल्यांकन करने के लिए
प्रयोगात्मक आधार
पर चलाई जाती है।
नियमित आगमन तदर्थ
यात्राओं के अनुभव के
आधार पर नियोजित
करने की संभावना है)।

पोर्ट ब्लैर और कलकत्ता/मद्रास/बिशाखापटनम
के बीच एकल यात्रा के लिए भाडे

जहाज स्थान ग्रैंड स्टेट आफ हरियाणा अठमान	एम बी	रुपये	रुपये
स्टेट रूम	446	400	
	(वातानु- कूलित		
डीलक्स कैबिन	410	410	
‘ए’ ग्रेड कैबिन	400	390	
‘बी’ ग्रेड कैबिन	390	311	
एकनामिक क्लास कैबिन	311	—	
‘सी’ ग्रेड कैबिन	284	—	
बैंक क्लास	55	55	

(ग) सामान्यतः यात्रियों को बहुत
देर तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं करनी पड़ती 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 बीएच
कोरा सहाये 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, Baloon 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 अयस्क खान से लौह

अयस्क का निकाला जाना

2444. श्री बाबू राम सहिबवार : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) बेलाडिला खान से निकाले गए लौह अयस्क पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को मिलती धनराशि रायल्टी के रूप में कितनी थी ?

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

(ख) बेलाडिला खान में आरम्भ से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1976 तक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को रायल्टी के रूप में 4.45 करोड़ रुपये 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 Employees' State Insurance Scheme,

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) the estimated loss to Government as a result thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) Out of 44 factories/establishments 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 thereunder, 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 DALBIR 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.O.

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

(a) whether D.T.C. is running on profit and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) the total annual expenses of D.T.C.;

(c) number of drivers, cleaners, conductors; and

(d) 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	Depreciation and Debt. charges.	Total loss	Remarks
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
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	Depreciation and Debt. charges.	Total	Remarks
	(in Rs. lakhs)			
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, 359 (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 ANNASAHAB GOTK-HINDE: 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. 8,71,48,686 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 374 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, 1951 to 31st March, 1955, 100 per cent grant-in-aid from 1st April,

1965 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) 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 JOKHI: 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 coverable 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 GOTK-HINDE: 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 Bombay; 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. Thane 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 Alaf Sani at Sirhand Sharif. (Pb.).
- (2) Hazrat Khawaja Ala-uddin 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

2463. 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 thereof?

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 distributes 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 पांडेय : क्या अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 किये गये सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर भूमिहीन श्रमिकों और किसानों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अपनी 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 मेज पर रख 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, 1976, the total production of copper cathodes was 9,225 tonnes. The cost of production per tonne of blister copper and copper cathodes during the month of March, 1976 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	Percent
Concentrator	28,00,000	8,76,000	31
Smelter	31,000	9,231	30
Electrolytic Refinery	31,000	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 Malanjkhand 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 computation 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 on Lock-out.
 - (viii) Lay-off.
 - (ix) Maternity Leave
- } Already
} in
} 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. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the character 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:—

('000' 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 :	1,18,064

(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 to control of blindness, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

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

जी० टी० रोड की लम्बाई

2476. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या नीबहुन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

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

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

नीबहुन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवतया माननीय सदस्य का आशय पाकिस्तान सीमा से पश्चिम बंगाल तक के पुराने जी०टी०रोड० से है जो कि अब करीब-करीब राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 1 और 2 के अन्तर्गत आता है, इन दो राष्ट्रीय राज मार्गों की राज्यवार और कुल लम्बाई और 1975-76 के दौरान उनके रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए आवंटित राज्यों को दी गई राशि नीचे दिखाई गई है —

राज्य	लम्बाई कि० मी० मे			1975-76 के दौरान रा० रा० 1 और 2 के रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए दी गई राशि ।
	रा० रा० स० 1	रा० रा० स० 2	कुल	
				(रुपये लाखों मे)
दिल्ली	22	19	41	10' 09
हरियाणा	180	74	254	33' 24
पंजाब	254		254	34' 47
उत्तर प्रदेश		770	770	20' 57
बिहार		392	392	16' 00
पश्चिम बंगाल		235	235	20' 32
जोड़	456	1490	1946	134 69

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

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

Indo-Malaysian Talks2477. **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 SUKHDDEV 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 SUKHDDEV 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 अदायगी

2481. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) जिन लोगों को मुफ्त टेलीफोन मिलते हैं वे कितनी स्थानीय काल मुफ्त कर सकते हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा)

(क) लगभग 98,170 !

(ख) प्रति तिमाही 1,500 स्थानीय कालें। ये कालें प्रति तिमाही उन 250 निःशुल्क कालों के बराबर हैं, जिनकी डाक तार विभाग अनुमति 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 trunk lines in the

section Dehar-Bilaspur-Nauri are affected by this power Parallelism. 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 Saral.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. 8.56 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 applications.
1.	Ahmedabad . . .	10,742
2.	Amreli . . .	74
3.	Banaskantha . . .	129
4.	Baroda . . .	3,288
5.	Bhavnagar . . .	518
6.	Broach . . .	150
7.	Bulsar . . .	537
8.	Dang . . .	Nil
9.	Gandhinagar . . .	14
10.	Jamnagar . . .	1,385
11.	Junagarh . . .	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 Mangane-
nese 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 Mangane-
nese 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 Mangane-
nese Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur demanding grant of minimum wages to workers employed in Mangane-
nese 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 09 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 1.2-4

(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 firm's 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.4/8175-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. SHAN-KARANAND): 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 vs. FOREIGN EXCHANGE
REGULATION ACT, 1973 AND DETAILED
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRIES**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATT 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 tour 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 UNDERTAKINGS

EGHTY-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 राधाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने आप को लिख कर भेजा था कि पटना में पानी का बहुत भयकर संकट 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 खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मान्यवर, यदि हम निष्पक्ष रूप से विचार करें तो आलोच्य वर्ष में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के द्वारा और सूचना मंत्री जी द्वारा जिस प्रकार से कार्य किया गया 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 सवस्थगण जब मंत्रालय की अनुदान पर अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तब वह सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना 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 पहुंचाने तक का ही है।

श्रीमन् आलोच्य वर्ष में मंत्रालय अपने दायित्व का निर्वाहन कर सका है अथवा नहीं, यह विचारणीय बात है। उसने अपने दायित्व का पालन किया है अथवा नहीं इसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करते समय वह स्वाभाविक है कि हमारा ध्यान इस ओर जाय कि हमारी सरकार की नीतियां क्या हैं, योजनाएं क्या हैं, उसके कार्यक्रम क्या हैं। श्रीमन्, हमारी सरकार की देश के अन्तर्गत जो नीतियां हैं जैसा कि माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है, वह नीतियां हैं लोकनन्द की, धर्मनिरपेक्षता की और समाजवाद की। विदेशों के साथ हमारी सरकार की नीति है मंत्री की, सद्भावना की और सहयोग की। हमें प्रसन्नता है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं देश के अन्तर्गत और विदेशों के साथ में, उन नीतियों को उन योजनाओं को और कार्यक्रमों को जनता तक पहुंचाने में सफलतापूर्वक कार्य किया है।

श्रीमन् जैसा कि माननीय सदन को ज्ञात 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 में एक नवीन भारत का उदय हो रहा था, उसके पश्चात् 1972 में जो देश में और 1974 में जो साधारण निर्वाचन हुए उससे जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की नीतियों में अपनी आस्था और अपना विश्वास व्यक्त किया उससे देश के अन्तर्गत और विदेशों में वहाँ

[डा० चंद्र प्रताप सिंह]

भी प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ थीं, दक्षिणपंथी शक्तियाँ थीं, उग्रवादी शक्तियाँ थीं, भ्रष्ट-वादी, यथास्थितिवादी शक्तियाँ थीं, सभी शक्तियों को बेचैनी हुई, और उन्होंने एक महान् गठबन्धन 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 अखंडता को, प्रभुसत्ता को, देश के अन्तर्गत लोकतन्त्र को, देश की स्वतंत्रता को खतरा उत्पन्न हुआ। इतना ही नहीं हुआ, उन शक्तियों ने ऐसे भी कार्य किये कि जिस से देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक 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 कुचक्र उन्होंने रचा, षडयंत्र 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 आपात्कालीन 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 बघाई देना चाहते हैं।

श्रीमन्, इसके अतिरिक्त आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा केवल इसलिये नहीं की गई थी कि हम केवल देश के अन्दर जो प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ 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 योजनायें 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 एककों के द्वारा जनता तक 20 सूची कार्यक्रम को पहुंचाने का जो कार्य किया है उसकी हमें सराहना करनी चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, देश के समाचार-पत्रों ने जिस प्रकार से इस कार्य किया उस से माननीय सदन अवगत है। इस समाचार-पत्रों ने देश के अन्दर एक ऐसी अस्थिरता का, भ्रष्टाचार का और निराशा का बातावरण पैदा करना आरम्भ कर दिया था कि जैसे सरकार की जो नीतियाँ हैं, कार्यक्रम हैं उन का जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। माननीय 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 हो, वैसे परिस्थिति में अगर देश के समाचार-पत्र इस प्रकार के समाचार प्रकाशित करें जिस में कि देश के अन्दर देश की प्रभुसत्ता को, देश की अखंडता को, लोकतन्त्र को और देश के अन्दर जो साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना है, उस को खतरा पैदा हो तो निश्चित रूप से उनके ऊपर सेंसर की नीति का अपनाया जाना बहुत ही उचित और समायोजक था, और मैं इस बात के लिये मंत्री जी को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ। देश के अन्दर और विदेशों के जो ऐसे सवाददाता थे जिन्होंने समाचारों को तोड़ मरोड़ कर प्रस्तुत करने की चेष्टा की जिस से देश की प्रभुसत्ता को, भावात्मक एकता को खतरा पैदा हो सकता था, ऐसे लोगों के साथ सख्त कार्यवाही की गई।

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

श्रीमन्, फिल्में एक बहुत सशक्त माध्यम हैं हमारे जन-जीवन में फिल्मों में। नग्नता, अश्लीलता और हिंसा के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में बारबार चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई। मैं इस बात के लिये भी मंत्री जी को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आलोच्य वर्ष के अन्दर जो फिल्में बनीं हैं वह कुछ नहीं किस्म की फिल्में बनीं हैं, इस बात को स्वीकार करना

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

हमें भाषा 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 फिल्में बनाने की प्रेरणा मिल रही है।

श्रीमन् मैं इस बात का अनुरोध करूंगा 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 जायें। अगर हम देश में अच्छी फिल्मों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए धन का प्रावधान किया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसका लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि देश में अधिक सिनेमा घर बनाये जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसी नीति बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिससे देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक सिनेमा घर बन सकें।

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

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

पहुँचाया जाता है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आलोच्य वर्ष में इस कार्य को अधिक से अधिक सुन्दर ढंग से किया जा रहा है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि देश की, प्रदेश की और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश की राजधानियों में दूर दर्शन की सेवाएं उपलब्ध हों। इसके लिए धन के प्रावधान की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ साथ इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि सस्ते टेली-विजन सेट बनाये जायें जिससे जनता को वे सस्ते दामों पर सुलभ हो सकें। पहली अगस्त, 1975 से 31 जुलाई, 1976 तक उपग्रह दूर दर्शन को जो योजना चलाई गई है, उससे कई प्रदेशों को जनता की लाभ पहुंचा है। मैं इस बात का अनुरोध करूंगा 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 आपात्कालीन स्थिति लागू होने के पश्चात् उसने बहुत ही सफलतापूर्वक सरकार की नीतियों को, योजनाओं को, कार्यक्रमों को जनता तक पहुंचाने का कार्य किया है। हमारे देश के कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिनको आकाशवाणी की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है। उन्हें भी यह सुविधा प्रदान की जायें। उत्तर पूर्वी भारत के जो द्वारके केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र हैं, उन्हें हाई पावर रेडियो स्टेशन दिये जायें जिससे उन्हें विदेशों के समाचारों के अतिरिक्त अपने देश के समाचार मिलने का अवसर प्राप्त हो।

श्रीमन् मन्त्रालय के विभिन्न एगेंसियों द्वारा, विशेष कर विज्ञापन प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा जिस प्रकार से आपात्कालीन स्थिति को घोषणा के पश्चात् बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में साहित्य वितरित किया गया,

[डा० चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह]

बहु प्रज्ञता की बात है। इसके प्रतिरिक्ता और भी जोएतक हैं उन्होंने भी अपने अपने स्थान पर अपने अपने उतरदायित्व का बहुत अच्छे ढंग से पालन किया है।

श्रीमन्, नवीन भारत के निर्माण की जो रीढ़ को हड्डी है हमारा बीन सूत्री कार्यक्रम, उनको भी मन्त्रालय ने जनता तक बहुत अच्छे ढंग से पहुँचाया है। उनके लिए मैं मन्त्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ। श्रीमन् मैं इन बातों का भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुखाद्दय लग्नाट और संजय गांधी के द्वारा जो चार सूत्री कार्यक्रम रखा गया है, जो जनता को बराबर प्रेरणा दे रहे हैं, जनता का मार्गदर्शन कर रहे हैं, हमें दुख है कि आक्रान्तावाणी और टेलेविजन के द्वारा विरोधी दलों की टीका टिप्पणी के ब्यस से उन्हें वह स्थान नहीं दिया जा रहा है जो कि उनको मिलना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (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.

डा० चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह : श्रीमन् मैं कह रहा था कि जब हमारी सरकार की नीति के अन्तर्गत कोई देश का नौजवान देश की नीतियों को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ करता है तो उसको आक्रान्तावाणी के द्वारा, दूर दर्शन के द्वारा जो भी स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए, वह दिया जाय। हमारे जो युवा नेता हैं उन्हें वह स्थान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उन्हें कम स्थान दिया जा रहा है। उन्हें अधिक स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन् मैं बहुत अधिक समय आपका नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं केवल एक बात कह कर समाप्त करूँगा। अन्त में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मानवीय सदन में, माननीय विरोधी दल के सदस्यगण, विशेष रूप से मेरे पूर्व बक्ता श्री सुरेन्द्र मोहन्ती ने जो अपने विचार प्रकट किए, और मेरे पश्चात् जो विरोधी दल के बक्ता अपना भाषण करेंगे, उनसे मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि :

मुझे क्या बताएगा दौरे जमाना

मुझे मेरी मखिल नज़र आ रही है।

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

माननीय सदस्य अगर जालना चाहें तो मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए एक बात बताना दूँ। जब वह अपना भाषण करते तो इन बातों का ध्यान रखें कि यह आवश्यक नहीं कि हम जीवन भर माननीय सदस्य के सदन रहें मगर जो कुछ हम यहाँ पर बोलते हैं वह सर्व्व 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 unelected 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 Brown-baiting 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 Bhagwati (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 it".

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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 or 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 276 (E) 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 "De-shabbimani" 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 राजसहाय पाण्डे (राजनदगाव)।
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के मंत्री जी को हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ। बधाई इस लिये देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी कर्मनिष्ठा, विश्वास और दायित्व के साथ अपने काम को किया है और जो उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त की हैं, उन के लिये वे निश्चित रूप से बधाई के पात्र हैं।

श्रीमन्, सब से पहली उपलब्धि विभिन्न समाचार एजेंसियों को एक स्थान पर ला कर खड़ा करना है। मैं नहीं "समाचार" एजेंसी का स्वागत करता हूँ। अब समाचार के लिये समाचार नहीं होगा, बल्कि वह समाचार होगा जो सत्यनिष्ठ होगा, जो घटनाओं से मण्डित होगा। हमारी जनता आग्रह कर रही थी कि हमें वह समाचार मिले जो घटनाओं से मण्डित हो, कन्काकटब (बनाई हुई बातें), भूठ, कीच से भरा हुआ वातावरण—इन सब से घेरित हो कर जो समाचार छपते थे, उन्हें मैं जनता ऊब चुकी थी। यह सदन बर्बाद की संयोगी के समान है, इस की पवित्रता

महान है। यहाँ कुछ चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि आपातकालीन स्थिति के पहले जिस प्रकार सत्याग्रह, दुराग्रह, क्रोध, लांछन और आरोपों से यहाँ के वातावरण को दूषित कर रहे थे, उसे कभी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन आज हम उस वातावरण से दूर, विनोबा भावे 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।

अभी 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 संचार सदन से होता है। श्रीमन्, पहले अलग अलग समाचार एजेंसियाँ अलग अलग समाचार छड़ती थी, जिन से सारे देश में एक ऐसा निराशापूर्ण वातावरण पैदा हो गया था, एक प्रकार का वैक्यूम पैदा हो गया था, ऐसा अनुभव होने लगा था, जैसे हम किसी अंधकार में पड़े हों, किसी प्रकार की कोई आशा की किरण दिखाई नहीं पड़ रही थी। एक ऐसी वातावरण पैदा हो गया था जो सच्चाई से दूर था, जिस का घटनाओं से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं था। यदि ऐसे समाचारों का प्रचार और प्रसार होता रहता तो फिर इस लोकतन्त्र का क्या होता? लोकतन्त्र की एक शर्त यह भी है कि जहाँ लोकतन्त्र हो, वहाँ अनुशासन भी हो। लोकतन्त्र में बाणी स्वातन्त्र्य का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि वह गाली का स्वरूप धारण कर ले। गंगा 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 मैं श्री सोमनाथ को उन के प्रश्न के उत्तर में देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल जी ने जो उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त की हैं—उन में सब से पहली

[जो राज सहाय पाण्डे]

तो यही है कि उन्होंने देश की चार समाचार एजेंसियों को उन की अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार एक जगह पर एकत्रित कर दिया। और उन की कन्सेंट से, उन के अनुग्रह से इस एक समाचार एजेंसी का निर्माण हुआ जिस का स्वागत होना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, जीवन का कोई ऐसा क्षण नहीं है, कोई ऐसी समस्या नहीं है जिस के ऊपर इस मंत्रालय की नजर न गई हो। आकाशवाणी को लीजिये, हम उस के द्वारा समाज के अन्तिम व्यक्ति तक पहुंचते हैं। इस आर्थिक विकास के संदर्भ में, जैसे ही कुछ आर्थिक विकास हुआ गांव के लोगों का, सब से पहले उस के मन में एक जिज्ञासा होती है कि देश में क्या हो रहा है। देश की घटनाओं के प्रति उस की जिज्ञासा देखते हुए वह ट्राजिस्टर लेता है और जहा संगीत का रसास्वादन करता है वहा समाचारों के प्रति उस का अनुराग 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।

अभी 20 सूची कार्यक्रम की हमने एक रचना की। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में 20 सूची कार्यक्रम की जो रचना है उस को हम जनता तक पहुंचा रहे हैं। हमें बड़ी खुशी है यह देख कर कि वूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी दोनों इस कार्य को बड़ी दक्षता और कुशलता के साथ कर रहे हैं। स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स को भी हम धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने किसी भी प्रकार की मन में बात न रखते हुए जो सच बात भी उस को जहां तक पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया।

आखिर 20 सूची कार्यक्रम किस के लिये है। 12 सूत्र तो सबों से संबंधित हैं। 8 सूत्र हैं जिन का सम्बन्ध है राष्ट्र के

लोगों से। 4, 5 सूत्र सूचों को ले कर श्री संजय गांधी चले, जिस के लिये श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा ने पॉइंट आफ ऑर्डर किया, जो मेरी राय में व्यर्थ था। मैं समझता हूं कि हर आदमी का दायित्व है, जो देश को आगे बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहता हो, कि न मानुषा श्रेष्ठ तरहे हिलोके—बहु देश को अपने साथ आगे ले चले। ऐसे व्यक्ति की प्रशंसा हमनी चाहिये और यह सदन प्रशंसा के लिये और अच्छे कार्य करने की सराहना के लिये है। इसलिये यदि संजय गांधी का नाम लिया गया तो समय के अनुसार है, उस का औचित्य भी सिद्ध होता है।

अभी माननीय सोम नाथ चटर्जी ने कहा कि हम छिपाते हैं। हम क्या छिपाते हैं? अभी प्रश्नों की बात है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पद यात्रा की। हमारे साथ दो, तीन मिनट बैठे हुए टी०बी० देख रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा यह कहां छिपाने की बात है, बड़ी स्वतन्त्रता के साथ—न कहीं पुलिस थी, न सेक्योरिटी थी, —एक स्पॉन्टेनियस वातावरण के साथ उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया जिस से प्रेरणा मिली और यह आह्वान देश भर को दिया गया, खुले हुए सदस्यों के जो जन प्रतिनिधि बनने का दवा 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 पहले समाचार-पत्रों का जो इस्टिमेशन था, उन सब जो व्यवहार था, जो उन का संचालन था, वह कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। उस में एक कनक्वायन था, आक्रोश था, क्रुद्धा थी और यह क्रुद्धा का प्रकाशक देश में उत्पन्न कर के वह न जाने क्या चाहते थे, मैं नहीं समझ सका। लेकिन आपातकालीन स्थिति के साथ सब अनुमान हम देख रहे हैं, बिना स्नेह के किन रहे हैं,

जिस कर्तव्य बोध को हम देख रहे हैं उससे निश्चित रूप से हम कह सकते हैं कि हमारा देश जिस मार्ग की खोज 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 आबद्ध हुए और एक सूत्र में बंध कर इस देश की सेवा करेंगे। विदेशी समाचारपत्रों के लोगों ने जिस प्रकार तोड़ मरोड़ कर यहाँ से समाचार घेजे हैं और अपनी टिप्पणीयों और सम्पादकीय लेखों से देश का गलत बाहर प्रकट किया, उन के इस कार्य की मन्त्री महोदय ने भर्त्सना की है, और श्रीमन मैं भी आप के द्वारा उन की भर्त्सना 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 यहाँ 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 औचित्य स्वयं सिद्ध है। लेकिन एक निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूँ। श्री शुक्ल इस बात को समझें कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार एजेंसियों के द्वारा जो समाचारों का आदान प्रदान होता है उस में एक बहुत बड़ा असन्तुलन है। हमारे यहाँ से पत्रों से बीस हजार शब्दों के संवाद यहाँ से बाहर जाते हैं और वहाँ से चालीस पचास हजार शब्दों के संवाद इस देश में आते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जब आप इतने क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठा रहे हैं और देश को आप ऊपर

उठाना चाहते हैं अनुशासन के द्वारा तो आपका यह भी कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि जिस प्रकार से आपने सब समाचार एजेंसियों को एक समाचार ऐजेंसी समाचार, बना दी है इसी तरह से हमारे अपने प्रतिनिधि, समाचार की एजेंसिया भी दुनिया के बड़े बड़े शहरों में हो।

दूर दर्शन के माध्यम से एक नव जागरण की दिशा में कदम उठाया है उसकी भी प्रशंसा होनी चाहिये स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स ने भी जिस लगन से उम में काम किया है और कर रहे हैं उन की प्रशंसा होनी चाहिये। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि बीम मूवी कार्यक्रम को जो लोकप्रियता मिल रही है और जिस निष्ठा के साथ उम को यहाँ पेश किया जा रहा है, जिस का सम्बन्ध गरीबी से और गरीबों से है सर्वहारा समाज से है, उन से है जो आज झुग्गियों और शॉपडिस्टों में रहते हैं इन्होंने उस से जा कर भ्रान्ति दी स्पष्ट पूछा है, उन से मिले हैं और सही चित्र इन्होंने दूर दर्शन के माध्यम से जनता के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। 2400 गावों को आपने सैटलाइट 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 क्षेत्र के, राजनन्दगाव के एक गाव में देखा है, वहाँ मैं गया था वहाँ सैटलाइट के द्वारा एक कहानी बताई जा रही थी मानव के उत्कर्ष की कहानी और वह बहुत ही सुन्दर ढंग से पेश की गयी थी। मैंने जनता से पूछा कि आपने क्या क्या समझा और आप की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? सभी ने इसकी प्रशंसा की। आदि से अन्त तक मानव 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 लेकर वर्तमान युग तक की कहानी प्रस्तुत

[श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे]

की गई थी। यह बहुत ही जानबूझकर थी। जीवन के सन्तान तर्कों का बहुत ही सुन्दर ढंग से चित्रण किया गया था और लोगों के सामने उपस्थित किया गया था। ये जागरण के लक्षण हैं। इस में छिपाने वाली कोई बात नहीं है। जो सच बात है उस को छिपाते हम नहीं हैं। हम जागृति पैदा करना चाहते हैं, लोगों की संकल्प शक्ति को, उन की क्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ज्ञान के द्वारा ज्ञान के माध्यम से उन को बताना चाहते हैं कि जो देश के सामान्य नागरिक है वही इस देश के भाग्य विधाता है, देश का भविष्य उन के हाथ में है।

दूर दर्शन का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है दुनिया उन्नति कर चुकी है। मैं शुक्ल भी के अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके कि, इसके एपरेटस में अगर कोई कमी है तो एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बिठा करके और जो कमियाँ हैं उन को वह दूर करवायें श्रव्य और दृश्य दो ऐसी चीजें हैं जिस से व्यक्ति प्रभावित होता है, समाज प्रभावित होता है। आप बहुत से कार्यक्रम देखते हैं जहाँ कृषि दर्शन। इस के माध्यम से आप किसानों का ज्ञान वर्धन 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 पहुंचाया जाय और इस काम में देर नहीं लगनी चाहिये। पैसे की कमी हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय आपको उदारता से धन देगा और हम इसमें आपको समर्थन देंगे। इस जन जागरण के कार्य में, इस संकल्प की पूर्ति में हम में जो शक्ति है वह आपको प्राप्त होगी।

फिल्मों की ओर भी आपकी धृष्टि गई है। जब से आपने दायित्व सम्भाला है, इस

ओर की आप ने ध्यान दिया है। मारकाट, हिता, कोष बुद्धा, अस्वाभाविक चित्रण जो उपस्थित किया जाता था, और संकेत धादि को ले कर जो दृश्य उपस्थित किये जाते थे उस से भी बेला कमजोर हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्वस्थ चल चित्र प्रस्तुत कर ने के लिये आप कलाकारों को प्रोत्साहित करें। ऐसे नियम की भी आवश्यकता है जो ऐसे चित्रों के निर्माण में जो धन की आवश्यकता है, वह उन को सुलभ करें।

13.00 hrs.

छोटे छोटे समाचार पत्रों के बारे में श्री भी चटर्जी कह रहे थे। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे समाचार पत्रों को उत्साहित और प्रोत्साहित किया जाय। विज्ञापनों की दर से श्री क्या होता है कि बड़े बड़े समाचार पत्रों के विज्ञापन वह लौटा देते हैं। उनको काफी विज्ञापन प्राप्त होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि छोटे पत्रों की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उन की संभाल की भी आवश्यकता है।

शक्तिशाली ट्रांस्मीटर की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। हम दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े देशों की बाणी सुनते हैं कि वहाँ क्या हो रहा है, उनके ब्राडकास्ट सुन लेते हैं, लेकिन अपने ही देश के इतर, सुदूर, कोने, मेवालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश धादि में क्या हो रहा है, वह नहीं सुन पाते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि हाई पावर ट्रांस्मीटर, शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर की भी हमको जरूरत है ताकि हम अपने देश की बाणी और एक दूसरे के कार्यक्रम को प्रधान-प्रधान कर सकें।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रचार, प्रयोग, पद्धति और प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी आपने किया है, उसके लिये मैं बहुत-

बहुत बघाई देता हूँ और यह चाहता हूँ कि आप सकल हों। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपका संकल्प, शक्ति, क्षमता जो कुछ भी है, जिसके द्वारा जन-जागरण का भाव आपने पैदा किया है, सच्चाई को निकट लाये हूँ, जनता के साथ जो सन्निध्य किया है, जो पहले नहीं था, इन आपरेटसों और समाचारों के माध्यम से, इन फिल्मों और दूर दर्शन के माध्यम से और आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से, उन सब के लिये आप बघाई के पात्र हैं।

श्री भान सिंह चौरा (भटिंडा) ; अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय पर जो बहस हो रही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि स मंत्रालय को जब से श्री कुबल जो ने संभाला है, उन्होंने इसमें सुधार के लिये काफी मेहनत की है। जिस वक्ता इन्होंने इस मंत्रालय का चार्ज संभाला, उस वक्ता ऐसा वातावरण चल रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से प्रतिगाम लोग और वह लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद नहीं देखना चाहते थे, उन्होंने यही बहुत गड़बड़ मचाई हुई थी। उसके बाद कुछ कबम उठाये गये तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ ठीक भी थे। जिन खबरों के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान में गड़बड़ पैदा हुई थी मैं समझता हूँ कि इन कदमों से वह ठीक हो गई और जो सेंसरशिप उन्होंने लगाया था, वह कुछ तो ठीक था, अगर मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि जो ऑनोपलिट लोग पहले जयप्रकाश नारायण के छोटे थे वह ओवरनाइट कैसे इनके पास आ गये। हम देखते हैं कि अब भी छोटे और मध्यम अखबारों पर एडवर्टाइजमेंट और खबरों वगैरा के बारे में उन लोगों का गलब है।

12.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जो सेंसरशिप लगाया गया था वह इसलिए था कि ऐसी खबरें न छें जो हिन्दुस्तान में मुक्तनावेह हों और प्रोग्रामों से बाधा डालने वाली हों, लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि 20 सूची प्रोग्राम को लागू करने वाली खबरों पर भी इसको बे कर्बहन्ट कर दिया गया है।

मैं आपको मिलाव दे सकता हूँ। वहाँ सेंसर में जो खबरे छरते हैं अगर वहाँ खबरें पंजाब में अखबार वाले छापना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ का सेंसर उनको काट देता है। आप हरियाणा, आज मैं कहीं भी चले जाइये वहाँ जो सेंसर का अफर 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 समझने हैं कि कंपेन की कोई भी बान न छपे। इस तरह की और बहुत सारे मिनाले हमारे समाने हैं।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जिसको भी आप सेंसर बनाकर बिठावें उसके दिमाग में यह जरूर होना चाहिये कि उसको क्या करवाना है, उसको सफ मायूष होना चाहिये कि प्रोग्राम क्या है। जो लोग पहले उलट विचारधारा के थे, उसको अगर सेंसरशिप पर बैठाये तो वह कैसे प्रोग्राम को इम्प्लीमेंट करवायेगे, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। 'जाव सरकार के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी वहाँ सेंसर करने के लिये अफर हो, उसको चाहिये कि वह कम से कम क्लीयर करे कि क्या करना चाहते हैं।

[श्री भान सिंह जीरा]

किसी प्रोत्साय या स्कॉय की इम्प्लोमेंट करने के बारे में जो क्विंटिसिम्स हुआ है, उस को 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 पी० हूँ; मैं वैरिफाई कर के कहता हूँ कि उस ने गलत बात कही है; 30,000 मकान क्या, 3,000 मकानों के लिये भी जगह नहीं दी गई है। मैं गांव गांव घूमता हूँ, मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरे साथ चल कर देखें। लेकिन मेरी बात नहीं छपी जायेगी। सेक्टर को नजर में डिपुटी कमिशनर की बात ठीक है, और हम लिए उस ने जो जगह फिगर दी है, उसी को छाना जायेगा। यह जरूरी है कि इस तरह ध्यान दिया जाये।

कुछ लोग मेम्बर को परवाह नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं आप को एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। इलस्ट्रेटिव बीकली आफ इंडिया में एक आर्टिकल छपा है "व्हाट इज हैपनिंग इन बंगलादेश"। शायद आप ने स को पढ़ा होगा। समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह आर्टिकल कैसे छपने दिया गया है। यह आर्टिकल हमारे मुल्क के न्यूज के खिलाफ है, सरकार को गाइडलाइन्स के खिलाफ है। मैं उस में से क्वोट 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."

युने पता चला है कि बीकली का एडीटर किसी मिनिस्टर की गोन फोटो छाप कर

उन को बुला कर देना और फिर वह जो चाहे लिखता है। कोई उस को पूछने वाला नहीं है मैं आप को एक मिसाल देना हूँ। उस ने पत्राव में अपने एक नज़दिकी रिश्तेदार को पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का मैम्बर बनवा दिया है। उन अफसर को सब जानते हैं। वह एता अफसर था, जिस के बारे में यह समझा जाना था कि वह वक्ता से पहले रिटायर कर दिया जायेगा। वह मोस्ट करप्ट आदमी था। पत्राव का बच्चा बच्चा उन को जानता है। बीकली ने बीकली मिनिस्टर की फोटो छाप दी, और उस शख्स को कमिशन का मैम्बर बना दिया गया। बीकली जो चाहे, वह लिखता है। पता नहीं उस को कैसे छपने दिया जाता है।

सरकार की पालिसी है कि दोस्त मुल्कों के खिलाफ अखबारों में कुछ न छान जाये। आप हम देखने हैं कि बिडला और टाटा के मोनोपोली पेपर्स मोर्गनथ यूनियन के खिलाफ बैट में मिली हुई खबरे और स्टोरेज छाप रहे हैं, लेकिन हम तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देते हुये हम पाय. को जल्द ले कि वह इन बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

सरकार डीप्लिकिंग को बान बंद कर रहे हैं। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठायेगी। के० के० बिडला पहले हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का मालिक था, अब वह इण्डियन ऐक्सप्रेस का भी मालिक बन गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डीप्लिकिंग के बारे में फ्रीड फाइडिंग के बारे में फ्रीड 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 बान को बंद करने के बारे में कोई कदम उठाया है? सभी जानते हैं कि ये बड़े बड़े अखबार वाले अपने कुनवे के लोगों को बड़े बड़े तन्हाह देते हैं और वे मुलाजिमी की कोई परवाह नहीं करते हैं। 20-प्लाइट प्रोग्राम से भी कहा गया है कि बनेजमेंट में मुलाजिमी की हिस्सा दिया जाएगा। मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना चाहिये कि क्या अखबारों के बारे में इन सिलसिले में कुछ किया गया है या नहीं।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 20-प्लाइट प्रोग्राम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये पैम्फलेट और पोस्टर बांटे गये हैं और डाकुमेंटरी फिल्मज दिखाई गई है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन ये डाकुमेंटरी फिल्मज गांवों में नहीं दिखाई जाते हैं। अखबारों के मेट्रोपालि व अखबारों का सारा सर्कुलेशन 94 लाख है। 94 लाख सर्कुलेशन हमारे 60 करोड़ के मुल्क में है और इनके जरिए आप चाहते हैं कि प्रोग्राम लोगों के पास पहुंचें तो वह पहुंचता नहीं है। इसमें ज्यादा गिनती तो इंग्लिश के पेसर्स की है। जो छोटे पेपर हैं या लैंग्वेज के पेपर हैं जिन के जरिये आपके प्रोग्राम लोगों तक और गांवों तक पहुंच सकते हैं वे बेचारे तो मर रहे हैं। उनको कैसे जिन्दा रखना चाहिये। इस पर भी आपको जरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसी तरह ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट का मामला है। मैं हर रोज देखता हूं बड़े-बड़े अखबार ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट से भरे रहते हैं। इसके लिए कोई कानून है या नहीं कि इन को कैसे रेगुलेट करना है? ये बड़े-बड़े अखबार जितने हैं वे तो सारे ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट से ही भरे रहते हैं। बड़े-बड़े ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट उन में आते हैं जो छोटे छोटे अखबार हैं वे बेचारे बुरे हालात में हैं। कोई घाटे में चले रहे हैं कोई अच्छी तरह से चल नहीं पा रहे हैं। इनको 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 20-प्लाइट प्रोग्राम को लागू करवा रहे हैं उनके ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट डी ए बी पी की तरफ से बन्द हैं और जो बड़े बड़े मोनोपोलिस्ट पेपर हैं उनको ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट मिल रहे हैं। डेढ़ साल से पहले की बात है यह कैम्पेन चला, कौन पेपर आपके साथ था और कौन आपके साथ है, यह भी देखना होगा।

यह जो पैम्फलेट्स बरीरद निकलते हैं ये रोजनल लैंग्वेज में भी जाते हैं या नहीं? पब्लिसिटी का यह हाल है कि आपके प्रोग्राम गांवों में बहुत कम पहुंचते हैं क्यों कि स्टेट्स के पब्लिसिटी-डिपार्टमेंट पर डिपेंड करेंगे तो आपके मिनिस्टर जाएंगे तो पब्लिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट जाएगा, अगर मिनिस्टर नहीं है तो कोई पब्लिसिटी वाला गांव में नहीं जाता है। इसके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि रेडियो के जरिये आप हर एक जगह, इटोरियर में भी जा सकते हैं। इसके लिये आप इंडिया रेडियो में कैसे लोगों को बुलाया जाय और इसके लिये और क्या किया जाय इस पर मैं समझता हूँ आप विचार करेंगे। टी० बी० आपने सस्ता किया यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन रेडियो सस्ता करना चाहिये था, ट्राजिस्टर सस्ता करना चाहिये था। जितना रेडियो सस्ता करेंगे, ट्राजिस्टर सस्ता करेंगे उतना ही उनके जरिये आपका प्रोग्राम हर जगह पहुंचेगा। अखबारों के जरिये सब जगह नहीं पहुंच सकता। वह तो कुछ सेलेक्टेड लोगों तक ही रहेगा।

इसी तरह न्यूजप्रिंट का मामला है। आपका नेपा न्यूजप्रिंट है, उसको क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं है। सब लोग उसको कम्प्लेंट करते हैं। उसको क्वालिटी अच्छी बनाने के लिये आप कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं? मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान में पैपर के लिये

[श्री भान सिंह बीरा]

बाहर जाने को जबरत है। हमारे पास रा मीटोरियल है, सब कुछ है, मिलें और लगा सकते हैं। बड़े बड़े पेपर वाले तो इम्पोर्ट कर सकते हैं। छोटे पेपर इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। फीट फाइविंग कमेटी एक आपने बनाई है। मेरा सुझाव है कि स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन फार स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूज-पेपर्स आपको करना चाहिये। उनको सिर्फ 55 हजार टन की जरूरत है। वह आप कैसे पूरा करने का रास्ता ढूँढेंगे। बड़े बड़े पेपर वाले तो मगवाते रहते हैं क्योंकि वे तो इतना मुनाफा कर लेते हैं लेकिन छोटे और मीडियम सैबेज के जो पेपर हैं उनके लिये न्यूजप्रिंट का तजाम आपको जरूर करना चाहिये क्योंकि इंग्लिश पेपर तो 25 प्रतिशत हैं केवल, बाकी तो सैबेज पेपर हैं।

वॉकिंग जर्नलरिजम के मामले पर भी आप ध्यान दें। उनके लिये जो न्यूजट्राइजेसन का फार्मूला है वह भी लागू नहीं किया है। महंगाई 135 परसेंट बढ़ी है और उनके बेसन में बढ़ि केवल 50 परसेंट की गई है। इसके ऊपर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

न्यू एजेंसियों की बात पहले आई है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि अब आपने एक न्यू एजेंसी कर दी है लेकिन अभी भी हम देख रहे हैं कि वे लोग जिनको बजट से ये न्यूज एजेंसियां खराब हो गई थी, वे आर० स० एस० और रीड आर्गेनाइजेशन के लोग उनमें आ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी स्क्रीनिंग आपने की है या नहीं। जिनके खिलाफ यहाँ हमने एक क्राइम बिल बनाया, जो रीड आर्गेनाइजेशन के लोग हैं वे इसमें आ रहे हैं। दूसरे, कुछ स्माल न्यूज एजेंसियाँ जो बस रही हैं, उनके बारे में क्या आपको पालिसी है वह भी आप बतायें। यह समाचार एजेंसी भी आपने बनाई उनमें एम्प्लॉयज को मैनैजमेंट में रिप्रिजेंटेशन देने का क्या

प्रोग्राम है? मैं समझता हूँ वह भी आपको करना चाहिये।

अब मैं सांग एंड ड्रामा डिबीजन पर ध्यान चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत जरूरी है। यहाँ पर बहुत बड़ा सांग एंड ड्रामा डिबीजन है लेकिन आप इसकी यूनिट्स रीजीनल सैबेज में कब तक बनायेंगे और उसकी शाखाएँ बीलिंगें—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। स्टेट्स में जो सांग एंड ड्रामा डिबीजन्स हैं वह तो सिर्फ मिनिस्टर्स को एन्टरटेन करने के लिए ही हैं इसलिये अगर आप गांवों तक प्रोग्राम पहुँचाना चाहते हैं तो उसमें लिये जरूरी है कि हर सैबेज में इसकी यूनिट्स बनायें। साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझको मालूम हुआ है, तीन साल पहले मैंने इसके जो इनचार्ज हैं कर्नल गुप्ते उनके खिलाफ चार्जज लगाये थे लेकिन उनको आप एक्सटेशन दे रहे हैं और जो डिप्टी डायरेक्टर हैं उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है। उनके खिलाफ बड़े सीरियस चार्जज लगे थे और मुझे यकीन दिलाया गया था कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ किया जाएगा।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे अमृतसर टी० बी० में पंजाबी प्रोग्राम देने शुरू कर दिये हैं लेकिन पंजाबी प्रोग्राम आप दिल्ली में बना रहे हैं। एक आर्टिस्ट को इतनी दूर धाने जाने में तीन सौ रुपये लगते हैं और जो आपको डायरेक्टर हैं उनको एक साल में एक हजार रुपये खर्च करने की पावर है। इस तरह से वे एक आर्टिस्ट आपको तीन हजार बुला सकते हैं। अगर वहाँ पर आप बनायेंगे तो आर्टिस्ट आपको सस्ते मिलेंगे। साथ ही डायरेक्टर की जो खर्च करने की पावर है वह भी बढ़ानी पड़ेगी, बढ़ाकर दो हजार करना चाहिये।

टी० बी० को जो प्रलग किया गया है तो उसके जो बुलाजिम हैं उनके लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं, इस सिलसिले में कुछ पता नहीं है। पता नहीं है उनकी सविस्तर का क्या

हो रहा है ? टी० बी० के कर्मचारी ज्यादा टैक्निकल और योग्य है। साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जालघर में जो स्टेशन आपका बन रहा है उसमें जल्दी करनी चाहिये। आप कोई रेटेड बिल्डिंग ही ले लें और प्रोग्राम देना शुरू कर दें। इसमें कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है।

इसी तरह से एक प्रो० बी० बैंक जो पंजाब के लिये भी वह वेस्ट बंगाल चली गई। शायद पंजाब के लोगो ने उनकी जरूरत नहीं समझी होगी लेकिन वहां पर पाकिस्तान के टी० बी० प्रोग्राम्स को काउंटर करने के लिये उसकी बहुत जरूरत है। अमृतसर टी० बी० को प्रो० बी० बैंक प्रोवाइड करनी चाहिये।

तिरुनेलवेली, 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 बिल्डिंग सोसायटी है जिसके डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ चार्जज लगाये गये हैं कि वहां पर जो मुलाजिम हैं उनको पेनलाइज किया जा रहा है—इसको भी देखना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से यूनिवर्सल पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन ने कुछ जूनियर आफिसर्स को सेलेक्ट किया था लेकिन आपने डिपार्टमेंट में आज तक उनको एम्प्लॉय नहीं किया है। उनका सेलैक्शन हो गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यू० पी० एस० सी० उनका सेलैक्शन करता है तो उनको भी पोस्ट देनी चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन सारी बातों पर गौर करेंगे।

श्री सी० पी० गोतख (बालाघाट) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। दूसरा धन्यवाद मन्त्रालय को है। श्री श्री महोदय ने अपने मन्त्रालय में बहुत प्रगति की है। जो पुराना तरीका था उसकी बखला गया है। हमारा जो बीस

सूत्री कार्यक्रम है उसको हर तरह से और हर पहलू में कार्यान्वित करना है। इस ब्यापार से इस मन्त्रालय ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और हर बात में, हर पहलू में प्रगति की है। जो पुरानी रुढ़िया चल रही हैं थी, उनमें तबदीली पैदा की है। हमारे यहां रेडियो और टेलिविजन को, यद्यपि टेलिविजन बहुत ज्यादा नहीं हैं, जो सफलता मिली है, उतकी सफलता शायद दूसरी स्टेट्स को नहीं मिली है। हमने देखा है—जब टेलिविजन पर हमारे नेता लोग आते हैं, खास कर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी जब टेलिविजन पर आती हैं, जनता को सम्बोधित करती हैं, उसका बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव जनता पर पड़ता है, जनता उनकी बातों को बहुत ध्यान से सुनती है। जहां 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 थोड़ा है, लेकिन रेडियो तो काने-काने में फैला हुआ है, इसके जरिये सब समाचार गांवों तक पहुंचते हैं। आप यह जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की 70-75 अबादी गांवों में ही रहती है, जब वे रेडियो सुनते हैं, खबरें कर खेती-बाड़ी के कार्यक्रमों को किस्से कहानी के रूप में पेश किया जाता है, सबाल जवाब के रूप में पेश किया जाता है, बीस कैसे होने चाहिये, उर्बरक कैसा होना चाहिये, कौन सी जमीन का किस प्रकार के बीज और उर्बरक की जरूरत है, जमीनों के बारे में उनको जो जानकारी मिलती है—इससे उनको बहुत लाभ होता है, वे अपनी खेती-बाड़ी में उन बातों का प्रयोग करते हैं और लाभ उठाते हैं।

इसी तरह से परिवार नियोजन को लीजिये—पहले जब हम गांवों में जाकर बालते थे, तो स्त्रियां अपना मुंह ऊपर नहीं

[श्री सी० डी० नीतम]

उठाती थीं, यह कहा जाता था कि यह व्यक्ति अमर बात बोलता है। [परिवार नियोजन की बात कहना उनके छयाल में अमर बात थी, लेकिन आज हमारे रेडियो और टेलिविजन के प्रसारण के कारण अब ये बातें अमर नहीं समझी जातीं, महिलाओं भी खुले-आम इसके बारे में बातें करती हैं, बल्कि आपरेशन के लिये तैयार होती हैं, आपरेशन करवाती हैं।

दहेज ब्रवा 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 युवतियाँ इस बात के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं, उन्होंने प्रतिज्ञा की है कि वे न दहेज लेंगे और न दहेज देंगे। इस प्रकार की भावना का समाज में फैलना एक बहुत बड़ी बात है।

छुआ-छात के बारे में आप जानते हैं—हमारे देश में उसका एक बहुत बड़ा बड़ंगा रूप था, लेकिन आज सब एक साथ बैठकर खाते हैं, यह समझ कर कि दूसरा व्यक्ति हरिजन है, अब उससे कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता। गाँवों में तो ऐसा पहले से ही था, लेकिन अब तो यह हमारे गाँवों में हो गया है। जहाँ तक धर्म निर्पक्षता का सवाल है—जनता इस बात को समझ गई है कि अगर किसी का कोई खास धर्म है और उसको वह मानना चाहता है तो अपने घर में माने। जहाँ तक राज्य का सवाल है—राज्य किसी भी धर्म को मान कर नहीं चलता, उसके लिये सब नागरिक समान हैं। तो इसके लिये मैं मंत्री जी को और उनके मंत्रालय को तथा अधिकारियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मान्यवर, आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
भाष्यज्ञ जी, सूचना और प्रसारण का एक

बहुत बड़ा महत्त्व है, कहीं क्या इस पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। यह प्रचार का साधन है, और प्रचार का साधन होना भी चाहिये। लेकिन अक्सर इस बात का है कि यह बन बे ट्रेफिक बन चुका है। बाहर से खबर आती है लेकिन अन्दर से नहीं आती। हिन्दुस्तान के कितने ही पत्र और पत्रिकाएँ पढ़ने को मिलती हैं जिनमें अच्छी प्रचार की सामग्री होती है। लेकिन हमारे पार्लियामेंट की बात तो वही मिलेगी जैसे इधर से आती और उधर से जात आती। तो अब वे ट्रेफिक का मतलब यही होता है।

आपने सबसे पहले अखिल भारतीय प्रस परिषद् पर काबू किया और अन्य जो प्रचार और प्रसार के साधन थे उन सबको अपने कब्जे में आपने ले लिया। उन को सरकारो साधन बना दिया और सरकारो साधन कई तरह से बनाया। यानी 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हो आप लें यह कार्यक्रम कई सालों से चलता आ रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी कोना ऐसा नहीं है जो किसी न किसी कार्य में व्यस्त न हो। लेकिन आज केवल तीन, चार प्रचार साधनों पर ही हमारा सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय चल रहा है। एक तो परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम है, जब भी देखोगे यही चलेगा। दूसरा यह कि आज इनने ढाकू पकड़ लिये, एम० आई० एस० ए० और डी० आई० आर० में निरूपित कर लिये। छोड़ने का नाम नहीं। आज से तीन साल पहले भी पकड़े थे विदेशी मुद्रा और काले धन के सिलसिले में। कहने का मतलब यह कि यह सब ऐसा प्रचार है जिसका दुनिया में कोई सार नहीं है। इसी तरह से आप गाँवों में सेटेलाइट द्वारा प्रचार कार्य कर रहे हैं। 6 राज्यों के अन्दर आपने 2400 टी० वी० से. लगाये हैं। लेकिन वह कौन से टाइम पर कृषि कार्य बतलाते हैं, कब संगेत करते हैं और कब खबर देते हैं, कितने ने जाकर कभी देखा भी था आपको कोटा की बात बताते

चाहता हूँ, बीम्बे रोड पर आप देखें, कौन से टाइम पर दिखाते हैं। अब्बल तो उन सैटों में आबाज ही नहीं आती है, केवल भग्ना आता है जैसे हवाई जहाज उड़ना है ऐसी आबाज आती है। तो ऐसे से बरबाद करके और वह भी दूसरो 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।

कृषि जगत कार्य साढ़े पाच और सात बजे के बीच होता है जिस वकन को किसान खेत में रहता है और उनकी औरत भी खेत में रहती है। आजकल गैर के दिन है, फिर चावल के, उसके बाद बाजरा के, मक्का के दिन आ जायेंगे। सुनेगा कौन आपके प्रोग्राम को? टो० बो० सैट खाली पड़े रहेंगे। इसलिये समय के अनुसार परिवर्तन करना बहुत जरूरी है। सदियों के अन्दर साढ़े पाच बजे दिन अस्त हो जाता है, और गमियों में साढ़े सात बजे और किमान घर पर सब घाना है जब वह अपने खेत के काम से निपट जाता है। तब वह कहीं मुन सकता है। अभी यह होता है कि किसान जब अपने खेत में होता है तब आप अपना प्रोग्राम बाजार में बजाते हो। तो इसको कौन सुनेगा। इसलिये समय के अनुसार प्रोग्राम को बदला जाय। और समय बढ़ा-इये। कार्यक्रमों का ऐसा समय बनाइये जब कि किसान घर पर हो।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज इनने सालों से कोटा क्षेत्र से रेडियो को मांग हो रहा है। वहाँ बिजली को कोई कम्पे नहीं है। परमाणु बिजली बगैरह भी बने हुई है। हम बिजली गुजरात बगैरह दूसरे क्षेत्रों को दे रहे हैं लेकिन कोटा को रेडियो स्टेशन से नहीं मिलाया जा रहा है। उधर भीषाल मिलता है, जयपुर मिलना है, जयपुर से उदयपुर, जोधपुर मिलते हैं। बोकानेर

मिलता है। कोटा ने ऐसा क्या बिगाड़ दिया कि अजमेर, कोटा, झालावाड़ नहीं मिल सकते? इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

एक बात मैं और कहूँगा। राजस्थान के संगीतज्ञ वहाँ बूढ़े होकर मर जाते हैं, उनको दिल्ली में लाकर उनके प्रोग्राम नहीं किये जाते। उनको बड़ी इच्छा होती है कि उनके झाल इंडिया रेडियो पर प्रोग्राम हों। दिल्ली में ठेका तो सिफारिशियों ने भर रखा है। एक दफा गुजराल साहब ने यहाँ सदस्यों के लिये कुछ कब्बाल बुलवाये थे और उनका प्रोग्राम करवाया था। उनसे अच्छी कब्बालिया तो हम अजमेर में सुनते हैं। लेकिन ऐसे ऐसे सिफारिशियों को दिल्ली में भर रखा है जिनको संगीत का कोई रियाज हो नहीं, तानपुरे का कोई रियाज हो नहीं जो खाली हारमोनियम को धम्मन बजाया करते हैं। उन्हीं को साढ़े सात सौ रुपया मिल जाता है। आपने सिफारिशों टुट्टुओं को भर रखा है। भरती करते समय उनको संगीत को परीक्षा लीजिये। हमारे राजस्थान में अच्छे अच्छे संगीतज्ञ हैं। मुझे भी संगीत का ज्ञान है। मैं तो आपके लोगों को देखकर ताजुब में रह जाता हूँ।

आप ने छोटे पत्रों को विज्ञापन देना बंद कर दिया है। आपको यह धौंस है कि जो आपके खिलाफ हो उसे मत दो। आपत्कालीन स्थिति का मतलब यह नहीं होता। आपत्कालीन स्थिति का मतलब यह होता है कि देश के अन्दर कोई गडबड पैदा न करे। इसके अन्तर्गत आप अपना काम कोजिए। यह नहीं कि मदरलैंड को बन्द कर दिया। उसने ऐसा कौन-सा कसूर किया था। आप उस पर सेंसर बिठा सकते थे। अगर पालियामेंट में अट अट हम बोलें तो उसको सेंसर बोर्ड देख सकता है। आप ने मदरलैंड को जिम्मेदार कर के लिए, बंद कर दिया। एक दफा हम ने मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

आपको इससे क्या लेना देना है। आप तो पब्लिक से चुन कर आये हो, आप पार्लियामेंट में बात करो। सरकार हमारी है। हमें मंजूर होगा तो हम रेडियो में भी देंगे, पेपर में भी देंगे। यह सेंसर बोर्ड का काम नहीं है। आप ने बड़े-बड़े पत्रों को भी डांट दिया। सेंसर बोर्ड को तो इनता चाहिए कि जो देश के विपरीत काम करे, देश के विपरीत बोले उसे बंद करो। अगर देश के विपरीत कोई काम करता है तो आपके पास पुलिस है, वह उसे अरेस्ट कर सकती है। यह सेंसर का काम तो नहीं है कि आजादी को खत्म कर दिया। आजादी को खत्म करने से देश का काम तो चलने वाला नहीं है। अगर हम देश के खिलाफ काम करें, बेस सूत्रों 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 हम जहनम के टूटी गये और कांग्रेस में मिल गये। उन्हें मिलने की कांग्रेस ही मिली है। जो दूसरे जगह जाते हैं, दूसरे जगह भर्ता होते हैं, उनके बारे में भी तो रेडियो कहे। रेडियो एक शूट का प्रोपेगण्डा बन गया है। यह अच्छा नहीं है।

सलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सूचना और प्रसारण का काम देश सेवा है, व्यक्तिगत सेवा नहीं है। जितना भी प्रोग्राम हम देखते हैं वह सारा का सारा व्यक्तिगत होता है।

नये साहित्य की बात लीजिये। आप किसी भी स्टाल पर जाकर देख लीजिए, 95 परसेंट साहित्य में औरतों के गाल चूमने हुए आप देखेंगे। 95 परसेंट साहित्य औरतों के फोटो से भरा होगा। वे जो चित्र होते हैं वे बहुत ही भद्र होते हैं, बुरे होते हैं। आपका यह भी काम है कि आप बाहर जा कर इस तरह की चीजों को भी देखें और इन पर रोक लगायें।

विदेशों में रेडियो और टी० वी० से लोगों को शिक्षित करने का काम किया जाता है। यहाँ पर टी० वी० पर आपको ऐसे ऐसे प्रोग्राम देने चाहियें कि बच्चों का भाविक बन सके, काम छात्रों के प्रति उनको हाँव जागृत हो सके, काम छात्रों के मोख सकें, इंजीनियर आदि बनने में सहायता उनको मिल सके। इस तरह के प्रोग्राम देना तो दूर रहा आप ऐसे ऐसे फोटो देने हैं, ऐसे ऐसे चित्र दिखाते हैं कि उनका बुरा धर्म बच्चों पर पड़ता है।

जो कैमगमैन हैं वे अभी तक डेनी बेसिस पर चल रहे हैं। उनको परमानेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। इन चीजों को आप देखें। कब तक यह ठेके वाला काम चलेगा। उनको आप परमानेंट करें।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोटा को आप से मिलाए। गदा जो साहित्य है, उसको आप बन्द करें। मदरलैंड पर जो आपने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, उसके खिलाफ जो आपने कार्रवाई कर रखी है, उनको आप हटाए और उसे चालू होने दें।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : [सदन में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुशासनों पर चर्चा चल रही है। मुझे इस मंत्रालय की माँगों का समर्थन ही नहीं बल्कि प्रशंसा करने की मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है वह इस बास्ते कि इस विभाग ने ऐसे कार्य किए हैं जिन से देश के नव निर्माण को जो प्रवृत्तियाँ चल रही हैं, जो प्रवृत्तियाँ देश को ऊँचा उठाने की चल रही हैं उसको सही तसवीर इसने जनता के सामने रखी है। इस मंत्रालय ने प्रेस के सम्बन्ध में जो नये कानून बनाये हैं उनको भी आवश्यकता निश्चायक थी। सारी न्यूज एजेंसियों को समाप्त करके एक न्यूज एजेंसी बनाई है वह भी उचित है। फ्रांसिस बीकन ने प्रतिष्ठित आदमी के बारे में कहा है कि वह तीन तरह का नीकर होता है। “

“servant of the Sovereign State,
Servant of fame, Servant of busi-

प्रायः के वक्त में प्रगर बह होते नो बह यह भी कहते कि समाज का भी प्रतिष्ठित प्राधम्य है उसको प्रेस का भी नीकर होना चाहिये। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रगर प्रेस वाले अपनी पर उतर आये तो हर भले प्राधम्य को इज्जत बिगाड़ कर रख देते हैं। अपनी इज्जत बचाने के लिए उसकी इन अखबार वालों को बहुत नुशामद दरायद करने पड़ने है। भले प्राधम्य को जब अखबार वालों द्वारा ब्लैक मेरिटिंग किया जाता है तो प्रायः मूढ़ कर चुन रह जाना पड़ता है। बड़े मन्दे तमकीर लोगों के सामने ये अखबार वाले पैसा ऐंठने के लिए पेश कर देते हैं। थाने में ये लोग चले जाते हैं और किसी इनस्पेक्टेट प्राधम्य में कोई रिपोर्ट लिखा देते हैं। उसको छापने की धमकी देते हैं। यदि 'गा मही मिला तो यह पत्रकारण उस रिपोर्ट को ज्यों को त्यों छाप देते हैं। इन्वैस्टिगेशन तक करने को कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। असल में तो जब प्रालिम इन्वैस्टिगेशन कर लेते हैं तभी सच्चे बात का पता चलता है कि प्रायः उस व्यक्ति ने डाका डाला है, कोई जुर्म किया है, किसी का चरित्र, हनन किया है। इस तरह के मभावारों में ससद् सदस्यी के परिवार वालों तक को नहीं बखशा जाता है। लिख दिया जाता है कि फला सदस्य के परिवार के लोग जो इनमें शामिल बताये जाते हैं। इस तरह से उनकी सारे परसनेलिटी को बे डैमेज कर देते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि चरित्र हनन के बिन्दु जो नये कानून बनाये हैं, वे बहुत जरूरी थे। दिल्ली में जो संवाददाता हैं, पत्रकार हैं, उनके एजुकेशन का स्तर, उनके माइल्ड तो काफी ऊँचे हैं, अच्छे पढ़े लिखे थे हैं लेकिन जिला लेबल पर जो बड़े अखबारों के लोग हैं उनमें ऐसे भी हैं जिनको एम्बैलमेंट करने के कारण नीकरों से निकाला जा चुका है, जिन को सजाए तक हो चुके हैं और वे एजेंसियों के संवाददाता तक बने हैं। दिल्ली में तो इन संवाददाताओं की तनकवाह हवाएँ बाहर भी होती होगी लेकिन जिलों में इनकी क्षमयगी बेहिसाब होती है। पांच हजार

रुपये तक भी ये कमा लेते हैं। मकदमों में इनका दखल रहता है, अफसर लोग इनको बिस्म में भरने हैं, सारे अधिकारीगण इनकी खुशामदें करते हैं, मंत्री लोग भी इन अखबार वालों के हाथ में थे। शूल जो ने जो नियम बनाये हैं, कानून को बदला है यह बाकी में हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों की इज्जत बचाने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक था। प्रेम सम्बन्धी मये कानूनों ने रिजिस्ट्रार पत्रकारों पर एक अकुश लगा दिया है।

हम तो स्वयं जानते हैं। हमारे यहाँ दो-तीन पत्रकार हैं। हम देखते हैं इनके जिले में कुछ खास प्राधम्य हैं उनका हाँ प्रेस में नाम भेजा जाता है। दूसरा कोई कितना भी बड़ा काम करे, हजारों की भीड़ इकट्ठी कर दी जाय तो भी अखबारों में नाम नहीं आता है। दूसरी तरफ जो लोग उन पत्रकारों की गूढ़-बुद्धि में हैं, वह कुछ भी काम न करे, उनकी तस्वीरें 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 थे। इस मजाल में जो स्वस्थ पत्रकारिता के लिये जो यह काम किया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है, वह उचित है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का किन शब्दों में धन्यवाद करूँ, मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं उनके इस कार्य के लिये।

आप जानते हैं कि अखबार वालों 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 यहाँ दिखाई पड़ता था। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में विदेशी ताकतों ने अखबार वालों में से कुछ अखबार वालों को अपनी जेब में ले लिया था। ये लोग न्यूज और समाचारों की तोड़मरोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर को इतनी बुरी तरह

【बी हरी सिंह】

से पेश करते थे कि मालूम पड़ता था कि जिन लोगों को जनता ने चुना है, जिन्हें जनता ने शक्ति दी है, जो मेहनत करके देश का नक्शा बना रहे हैं, नई बुनियाद डाल रहे हैं भावी हिन्दुस्तान की, उनकी सत्वीर भ्रष्टाचारों में इस तरह देते थे कि जैसे वे लोग दुनिया में सबसे खराब हैं, उन्हें देश व जनता से कोई प्रेम नहीं है। जो चीबीसों घंटे देश को उन्नत बनाने में मेहनत करते थे उनके बारे में वे पत्रकार लोग अपने एक कालम में 2 पैसे की स्याही से उन्हें सबसे बुरा भ्रामरी बनाकर पेश करते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, यह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है और इसकी आवश्यकता थी चूंकि स्वतंत्रता को, लिबर्टी को लाइसेंस नहीं बनाना चाहिए। आईबल में कहा है—

"In the name of liberty, there should be no crime."

प्रेस वाले और अपोजिशन के लोग प्रेस 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 अनाथ बना दिया। पुलिस वालों से दोस्ती, भ्रष्टाचार वाले नाराज हो गये तो जो चाहे कर देते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार वालों को सरकार ने इतनी बड़ी ताकत दे दी थी। उसका प्रयोग उन्होंने देश के खिलाफ प्रचार करने में किया। 25 साल तक हम ने देखा कि भ्रष्टाचार वालों ने उसका मिसयूज किया है। सेंसरशिप जिलों से निकलने वाले भ्रष्टाचारों पर पूरी तरह से कारगर नहीं हो रही है। वे अब भी अपनी पुरानी चाल चल रहे हैं। अतः सेंसरशिप उन पर भी सख्ती के साथ लगाना चाहिए।

जिसे के लेवल पर आप देखिये, जिसको कुछ सामुय नहीं, जिसके पास कोई पैसा नहीं, आई स्कूल तक पढ़ा नहीं और वह दो पन्ने का

एक भ्रष्टाचार विकासने लगा तो वह एकदम बहुत बड़ा भावनी बन गया। एन०एन०ए०, एम०पी०, कलैक्टर और सभी भ्रष्टाचार उससे डरते हैं क्योंकि उनको डर होता था कि उनकी मिट्टी फिट जायेगी यदि उस भ्रष्टाचार वाले ने उनके खिलाफ कुछ निकाल दिया। तो जो स्वतंत्रता मिली थी, उसका मिसयूज इन्होंने किया। जो लिबर्टी इनको दी गई थी, जो हाई स्टैंडर्ड इनको रखना चाहिए था वह इनभ्रष्टाचार वालों ने नहीं रखा और आज वह अपनी करणी की फिर कर रहे हैं। इसलिए सरकार का नये भ्रष्टाचार लगाने पड़े। जैसा इन्होंने किया है, वह इनको भोगना चाहिए। आज किसी का भ्रष्टाचार ही चरित्र हनन करने को उन्हें छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है।

हम सन् 1946 से बराबर काम करते चले आ रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े सम्मेलन आयोजित किये, यूथ सम्मेलन किये लेकिन इन्होंने कभी उनको पब्लिसिटी 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, युव-वाणी शुरू की है, इससे एक नई भावना लोगों में आ रही है, नई योजनाएं और जानकारी लोग प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। खेती का प्रोग्राम जो किसानों के लिये आता है, उससे इन्क्विरीसाइड्स, बीज और खेती में तरक्की के बारे में जानकारी दी जाती है। देहात के लोग बड़ी दिलचस्पी से उसको सुनते हैं। जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि किसानों को दिलचस्पी नहीं है, आपको यह जानकारी ताज्जुब होगा कि हमको पता नहीं लगता है कि इस एजिलियामेंट में क्या कार्यवाही हुई है लेकिन

गाँव का साधारण किसान बता देता है कि आपकी पार्लियामेंट में यह हुआ है।

इस मौके पर मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। महिलाएँ हमारी प्रतिष्ठा, इज्जत और आदर की पात्र हैं। लेकिन आज जो रजिस्ट्री की जाती है, उसमें स्त्रियों की नगी तस्वीर दी जाती है, चाहे जूते की दुकान का प्रचार हो, बर्तन, दवाई और चाहे लोहे 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 मंत्रालय के पब्लिकेशन ने सारे देश में बहुत अच्छी पुस्तकें बच्चों और बड़ों के लिये छापकर सस्ते दाम पर विक्रीकर अपने देश के इतिहास से बड़ी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई है।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों और फिल्मों में दिखाई जाने वाली ग़लत तथा मैक्स की भावनाओं को उभाड़ने की प्रवृत्तियों को कब्र किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में ज्यादा मजबूती और तेजी से साथ काम किया जाये। हम देखते हैं कि आज केवल सैक्स और फाइटिंग सम्बन्धी फिल्में चलती हैं, जब कि दूसरी फिल्में नहीं चल पाती हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी फिल्में संस्कृति, सम्यता और मनोविज्ञान आदि विषयों पर आधारित हों। इस समय फिल्मों में जो पश्चिमीकरण के दृश्य और संवाद आदि पाये जाते हैं, उनको कब्र करना चाहिए। कई फिल्मों ने हमारे नौजवानों पर ऐसा असर डाला है कि उन्होंने डाँके डाले हैं, बैक बूटे हैं और छुरे तथा पिस्तौल चलाये हैं। ऐसे चलचित्रों के बनने पर अकुश लगाया जाना चाहिए।

इन असफल के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय को बधाई देते हुए उसकी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharmapuram): 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 A I R 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-elected 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 34 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 commending 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 Ministers to examine how a State with over 50,000 sq. km. 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 Dharmasala unit of field publicity which caters to 23 blocks out of 69 blocks. Of the six units in the State, the Dharmasala 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 Dharmasala, so that a more balanced approach can be made to the whole problem and a separate region along with 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 live 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 26-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 Panchayat 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 Panchayat 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) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने मिनिस्ट्री आफ इनफॉर्मेशन एंड ब्रोडकास्टिंग की बड़ी तारीफ की है, और तारीफ की बातें हैं भी। लेकिन हर एक आदमी का अपना एस्टीमेशन होता है कि अगर आकाशवाणी में कुछ सुधार कर दिये जायें, तो देश का और फायदा हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं जो बिचार आपके समक्ष रखूँगा, वो इसी दृष्टिकोण से रखूँगा। कुछ कामों की तारीफ तो अपनी जगह पर है, लेकिन जो कमियाँ हैं, जो बातें खटकती हैं, उनकी तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी की राष्ट्रभाषा बसूल करने के बाद आज भी आकाशवाणी पर अंग्रेजी का साम्राज्य बना हुआ है और वहाँ हिन्दी की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। जहाँ तक हिन्दी न्यूज बुलटिन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं दो उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। दो साल पहले की बात है कि एक हिन्दी न्यूज बुलटिन में कहा गया कि केरल के प्रधान मंत्री—“मुख्य मंत्री” नहीं, “प्रधान मंत्री”—, श्री धर्म्युत मेनन ने भ्रमक-अभ्रुक बात कही। मैं समझता हूँ कि एनाउंसर महोदय इतनी लियाकत के थे कि उन्हें प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री में कोई फर्क नहीं आलूम होता था।

उन दिनों गल्ला-बसुली की बात चल रही थी। रोख यह फ़िर दी जाती थी कि आज इतना गल्ला बसूल हुआ। हिन्दी न्यूज बुलटिन में कहा गया कि आज इतने हजार मन और टन गल्ला बसूल हुआ। आयाद 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 फर्क नहीं आलूम होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही बात काफी है इस बात को साबित करने के लिए कि आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी की ज़रूरत हो रही है।

जहाँ तक कृषि-दर्शन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में जूहों से लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। यहाँ पर हमारे देश की आबादी से तीन चार गुना ज्यादा चूहे हैं। तीन चूहे एक आदमी की खुराक के बराबर खनाज खा जाते हैं। अगर हम चूहों से घरने खनाज को बचा सकें, तो हमें विदेशों से खनाज ख़र्चने की ज़रूरत न पड़े। लेकिन इस बारे में आकाशवाणी से किसी तरह का प्रचार नहीं किया जाता है। जैसा कि और देशों में किया गया है, नवर्नमेंट को यह चीजना करनी चाहिए कि जो लोग चूहों को भाँचें, उनको

हर एक चूहे के पीछे एक खम्बा या पाठ खाने विधे जाँचें। आज बाँकों में बहुत से लोग बंकार हैं। यह उपाय करने से साल भर का छः महिने में चूहे हमारे देश में से ख़त्म हो जायेंगे, जिससे लाखों टन गल्ला बचेगा और हमें बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

जब भी रेडियो या ट्रांसिस्टर खोलें, तो न्यूज आइटम के अलावा सिनेमा के गाने सुनने की मिलते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि सिनेमा के गाने सुना कर लोगों को ऐशानो की तरफ क्यों ले जा रहे हैं, जिससे उनके दिमाग बंकार हो जायेंगे। क्यों न नेशनल सांग सुनाये जायें?

श्री भागवत झा आबाद (नायलपुर)

केवल राम-भजन होना चाहिए।

श्री राजदेव सिंह: नेशनल सांग में सिर्फ राम-भजन नहीं है। 1930 और 1932 की मूवमेंट में ऐसे सांग गाये जाते थे कि सोता हुआ आदमी जग जायें। ऐसे जोशिले गाने होते थे कि सोने हुए लोग उठ जाते थे और चारपाई पर नहीं पड़े रह सकते थे। ऐसे गाने से देश में एक नैशनल कैरेक्टर बनेगा।

मैं ने अभी हिन्दी को उद्देश्य का जिक्र किया है। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के पेज 122 पर प्रैस इनक़्लूज़न ब्यूरो की पब्लिसिटी रिलीज़ का ब्योरा दिया गया है। 1975 में अँग्रेज़ से बिसम्बर तक उन्होंने अंग्रेज़ी में 11,529 पब्लिसिटी रिलीज़ निकाले, जबकि हिन्दी में केवल 6,336। हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा होते हुए भी जितना उधर ध्यान देना चाहिए उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

दूसरे, आज भी देश में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं या जो नई ख़ादमों पैदा हो रही हैं उन्हें हमारे लिबरेलन मूवमेंट के बारे में, आकाशी के आन्वीक्षण के बारे में बहुत कम जानकारी

है। इसलिए संभव-सम्भव यह इन्फार्मिडिबल इय से अन्तर्जातीय पर क्वैटमेंट का पूरा विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन आना चाहिए। यह आजादी का क्वैटमेंट 1857 से लेकर 1947 तक स्टोरीज में और ड्रामा वर्ग में दिखाना जाना चाहिए ताकि लोग उसे समझ सकें।

ट्रांसमिटर हमारे उतने मजबूत नहीं हैं जिसने होने चाहिए। पेकिंग की आवाज भी यहाँ बहुत साफ सुन लेते हैं, मास्को भी सुन लेते हैं, बी बी सी भी सुन लेते हैं लेकिन हमारी अपनी आवाज कभी-कभी दूर सुनने में बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ जाती है। तो ट्रांसमिटर थोड़े और मजबूत किये जायें।

अब थोड़ा फिल्म और फिल्म सेसरशिप के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। फिल्म अगार एजुकेटिव हो तो बड़ा अच्छा है और फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड में भी ऐसे लोग रखे जायें जो सोशल थिंकिंग के हो और पोलिटिकल आउटलुक जिनका क्लियर हो कि किस तरफ हमें समाज को ले जाना है। एक पिक्चर भी आई थी थोड़े दिन पहले पाकेटमार। यकीन मानिये जिन जिन शहरों में वह दिखाई गई होगी वहाँ दर्जनों पाकेटमार उसने बनाये होंगे। जो पिक्चर्स आज चलती हैं अपने-टोले मुहल्ले में या मावो में लोग लडकियों को फसाने 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 इससे हमारे नौजवानों पर बड़ा बुरा असर हो रहा है। ये पिक्चर्स मिनिमल्स पैदा कर रही हैं।

श्री अण्णल सा अन्नाब इसका असर बूढ़ों पर भी पड़ता है, केवल बच्चों पर ही नहीं।

श्री राजेश्वर सिंह दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ पब्लिसिटी के बारे में। टूरिस्ट हमारे देश में ज्यादा आये इसके लिए उन्हें अच्छे हो, एयरपोर्ट हो या और कोई पब्लिक

प्लेस हो सभी जगह हमारे देश की काली औरतें दिखाई जाती हैं जिनके बदन पर अच्छी तरह से कपड़े भी नहीं रहते हैं। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि मिस मेयो यहाँ आई थी और मवर इडिया उसने लिखी थी। लालालजपत राय ने फादर इडिया लिख कर उसका जवाब दिया और उन्होंने कहा था कि मिस मेयो हमारे देश में गेटर्स इसपेक्टर हो कर आई थी। उसने यहाँ की नालियों को सूँघा, यहाँ के गुलाब के फूलों को नहीं देखा। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में काले भी हैं। गोरे भी हैं। खूबसूरती की कमी नहीं है। तो टूरिस्ट्स को अट्रैक्ट करने के लिए हम हाफ-स्टाव्स काली औरतों को दिखाएँ जिनके बदन पर पूरा कपड़ा भी न हो—और अभी जो पालियामेंट का नया एनेक्सी बना है उसमें भी इस तरह की फोटो आपको देखने को मिलेगी—तो यह कोई अच्छा प्रचार का बहाना नहीं है। अच्छा शकल दिखाई जा सकती थी जैसी आपके देश में है और इससे मैं समझता हूँ कि टूरिस्ट्स पर कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ता।

टेलीविजन के बारे में थोड़ा सा यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे अब टेलीविजन का लखनऊ का सेंटर खुलने वाला था तो लखनऊ के सेंटर के लिए कौन से वर्कर्स होंगे उनके सेलेक्शन दिल्ली में किया गया था। मैं समझता हूँ जिस एरिया में जो सेंटर हो वहाँ के वर्कर टेलीविजन के उसी एरिया के हों तो वे ज्यादा बड़ा की बीजों को समझ सकते हैं और उसे डेविकट कर सकते हैं। थोड़े दिन पहले यह भी बात आई थी कि टावर थोड़ा ऊँचा 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 ऊँचा कर दिया जाय तो वह बँध कर सकता है अभी साइट का जो प्रोग्राम चल रहा है उसके अलावा। साइट का जो 24 सी गवर्नों में चल रहा है वह तो चल ही रहा है लेकिन वह मुश्किल होना या नहीं यह नहीं कहा जा

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

सकता। शायद अमेरिका वाले विद्वान कर लेंगे महीने दो महीने बाद। अगर यह हो जाय तो यह एक एक्सपेरिमेंट है लेकिन बड़ा अच्छा है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय का परिवार ऐसा रहा है जो कि आजादी की लड़ाई में बहुत भगणी रहा है, बड़ा भगुवा रहा है और मैं जानता हूँ आपको देश के प्रति दर्द है। आप चाहते हैं कि देश बड़े, तरबकी 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। यहाँ बहुत सी बातें की गई प्रेस की आजादी और एक्सप्रेसन की तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे छोड़ी घुमाने की आजादी है लेकिन छोड़ी घुमाते हुए अगर किसी की नाक को चोट पहुँचायेग तो वही हमारी आजादी खत्म हो जाती है। हर एक आदमी को फ्रीडम है एक्सप्रेस करने की, लिखने की लेकिन जब वह देश के लिए नुकसान पहुँचाने लगता है, देश को कमजोर करने लगता है, देश ने जो डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप स्वीकार किया है उसके खिलाफ वह चलने लगता है और सेक्युलरिज्म के खिलाफ चलने लगता है तो उसको वहीं रोक देना चाहिए।

मुझे थोड़ा सा न्यूजपेपर्स के बारे में भी कहना है। बड़े बड़े सर्क्युलेशन वाले जो बड़े-बड़े न्यूज पेपर्स हैं वह ज्यादातर कैप्टेलिस्ट्स के हैं। सिर्फ नेशनल हेराल्ड और पैट्रियट या कुछ प्राविशियल पेपर्स हैं जो बड़े आदमियों के नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में इनसे बहुत साधधान रहने की जरूरत है क्योंकि पूँजीपति देश की पर्वाह नहीं करते हैं, अगर अफ्रीका में कोई प्लांट लगाने से फायदा है तो वे देश के लोगों की फिक्र नहीं करेंगे। दूसरी तरफ जो छोटे-छोटे अच्छे हैं, प्राविशियल, स्टेट या डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबल के वह बड़ा अच्छा काम करते हैं। वह अच्छे हैं बल्कि साधारण लोगों

के हैं या कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर जो आर्गेनाइजेशन हैं उनके हैं। इन अच्छे लोगों को एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स देने चाहिए और हर तरह से एन्क्रेज करना चाहिए। इसी तरह से न्यूज पेपर्स का जो रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है, महात्मा गांधी को डिक्टेटर कहने वाला न्यूजपेपर भी रजिस्टर्ड है इस देश में। तो रजिस्ट्रेशन का कोई आपबन्ध होना चाहिए, कोई सपनानामा उनसे लेना चाहिए कि देश के एक्सेप्टेड प्रिंसिपल्स के खिलाफ कभी नहीं जायेंगे। इसके बाद ही उनकी प्रकाशन की इजाजत देनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री महोदय इसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे। इसके अलावा जैसा मैंने कहा इस मंत्रालय पर अंग्रेजी 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 भागी का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री परिपूर्णसिंह पेंग्यली (टिहरी रज्जवाल) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की भागी का समर्थन करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शुबला जी, आप और आपके मन्त्रालय को मैं धन्य कहता हूँ 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 समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से इस प्रकार का अनर्बल प्रचार करते थे, प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता 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 खराब हो, देश के राष्ट्रीय नेताओं का खरिदहून हो, जनता का मनोबल गिरे और किस तरह से अमरीकी एजेंटों ने क्यूबा और बिली में घुणित कार्य किये उसी स्थिति को हमारा देश भी पहुँच जाये और एक बार यह देश फिर कमजोर और मुलान 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 मान्यताएँ थी लेकिन आजादी की लड़ाई के बाद कुछ अखबारों की मान्यताएँ बदल गईं, वह जो इजारेदार पूजापति थे उनके हाथों में चले गये और कुछ जो वेस्टेड इन्स्टीट्यूट्स थे उनका उनपर आधिपत्य हो गया या जो इलाकावाद और फिरकापरस्ती की भावना पैदा करने वाले स्वार्थी तत्व थे उनके हाथों में कुछ अखबार चले गये और फिर उन्होंने उनका इस्तेमाल अपनी स्वार्थभिक्षि के लिए किया।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आपात्-कालीन स्थिति की जो घोषणा हुई उससे लगभग दो महीना पहले, इमी स्वन के एक माननीय सदस्य है, जनसभ के बहुत बड़े शीर्षस्थ नेता है जिन्होंने हैदराबाद में एक ब्रैस 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 प्रसारण को जैम करने की योजना बना रहे हैं और उभ अवसर की तलाश में है। अखबारों ने इस बात को पब्लिसिटी दी। उसके बाद इमर्जेन्सी लगी और उसके बाद कुछ स्थानों पर जो हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर्स पकड़े गये वह इस बात के तथ्य है कि उनकी इस देश में कितनी बड़ी साक्षिणी 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, कमजोर और पक्षदलित वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए कुछ वेस्टेड इन्स्टीट्यूट्स के स्वार्थों पर प्रहार किया, कुछ कार्यक्रम बनाये, कुछ कानूनों में परिवर्तन किये तब से वह सारे स्वार्थी वर्ग और उनके इलाकों पर चलने वाले समाचार पत्रों ने चारों तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री को टारगेट बनाकर प्रहार

करना शुरू कर दिया और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि देश की जनता का मनोबल गिरने 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 आश्चर्य होता है कि हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने उन समाचार पत्रों के विरुद्ध उस समय कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद प्री-सेन्सरशिप के द्वारा इस प्रकार के तत्वों 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 मंत्रालय ने प्री-सेन्सरशिप को हटा दिया है, अब बहुत कुछ समाचार-पत्रों के विवेक पर निर्भर करेगा कि वे किस प्रकार से देश में रचनात्मक कार्यों के समाचार दें। प्रेस पर अनुशासन लाने के लिये पिछले दिनों आपके मंत्रालय ने जो "प्रीवेन्शन आफ पब्लिकेशन आफ आर्ग्युमेंटेशनल मैटर बिल" इस मसद् से पाम करवाया—यह भी एक बहुत अच्छा कदम था। इसका श्रेय न केवल आपके मंत्रालय 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 चैटर्जी साहब ने अभी अपने भाषण में कहा था कि आप उन पत्रकारों के नाम दीजिये तथा उनकी कार्यवाहियाँ बतलाइये, जिनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है। वे अमरीकी प्रेस स्वतंत्रता और इंग्लैंड की प्रेस स्वतंत्रता की बहुत ज्यादा बात करते हैं, मैं उनसे विवेक करना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री हरिबुद्धिमान वैष्णवी]

अमरीका और इंग्लैंड के प्रेस में भले ही निस्सन के खिलाफ़ बातें की हों, सी०आई०ए० के विरुद्ध छापा हो, लेकिन जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ के समाचार पत्रों ने धीरे-धीरे कर-बे सम्वाददाता जो हिन्दुस्तान में रहते थे, उन्होंने अपने देश की नीति और कानून के अनुसार काम किया, जिस का भण्डाफोड़ पिछले दिनों हुआ। उनमें कई संवाददाता ऐसे थे जो सी० आई० ए० के पैसे के आधार पर हमारे देश में काम करते थे, इसी लिये उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई। मैं इसी सन्दर्भ में आपके सामने "हर्चिञ्ज कमीशन" की रिपोर्ट के एक प्रश्न को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—

"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 लिख, 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, इन प्रकार अमरीका में भी इसकी व्यवस्था है, दूसरे देशों में भी व्यवस्था है और हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, हमारे पड़ोसी देश सीलोन और नेपाल में भी इस प्रकार के समाचार पत्रों के अनर्गल प्रचार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्रालय ने जो नया कानून बनाया है, जब पूर्वीपक्षियों के चंगुल से समाचारपत्र निकल जायेंगे और निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोगों का उस पर प्रभुत्व नहीं होगा, समाचार पत्रों के सम्बन्धकों और

अमजीवी पत्रकारों की संख्या के घटने उनकी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो इसके बहुत-बहुत फायदे निकलेंगे। हमें इस बात का प्रयत्न करना होगा कि हमारे समाचारकों और संवाददाताओं को किसी प्रकार की घुटन महसूस न हो, उनको ऐसा महसूस न हो कि उनकी आजादी छीन ली गई है। मुझे मालूम है—बम्बई में पिछले दिनों हमारे खुशना जी ने प्रेस गिल्ड को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था कि हम प्रेस को स्वतन्त्र देखना चाहते हैं, हम अंकुश नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, जल्दी ही दूसरे अंकुश भी उन पर के हटते हुए देखना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो कानून आपने बनाया है, इससे ईमानदार अमजीवी पत्रकारों को किसी प्रकार का भय नहीं होगा और आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे समाचार-पत्र और संवाददाता करेंगे कि देश के प्रति उनके कर्तव्य क्या हैं, देश के उत्थान में वे किस प्रकार सहयोग दे सकते हैं।

मैं आपका ध्यान इन बातों की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—कुछ विदेशी पत्रों ने, जिन्होंने हमारे देश को उलटविराटों और हमारे अच्छे काम को तारीफ़ नहीं की है, बल्कि आलोचना की है और दूसरे देशों के सामने एक गलत तस्वीर पेश की है—उनके विरुद्ध जो कार्यवाही की गई है मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ। "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 समझता हूँ कि श्री सेम नाथ बटर्जों की बातों का जवाब नहीं है, और अगर आप इसे जानबूझ कर हिन्दुस्तान के दुश्मनों की खारीक़ कब्रों में डालते हैं, जिन्होंने हमारी इस तरह की आलोचना की है, और आप ने

खिन्ने लिये काबू बाहरी की है मैं इसके लिये आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, यही कारण था कि 27 अगस्त के अंक में "नार्सिजन" के एडिटर के मुख्य सम्पादक ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। और उन्होंने अपने प्रवक्तार में लिखा है

"The Western Press has often been shallow and inaccurate on the bad news"

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि शासन ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाही की है वह उचित है और उसकी मैं तारीफ करता हूँ।

आपातकालीन स्थिति में दूसरे मन्त्रालयों में जिस प्रकार कुछ नये कदम उठाए हैं और नई योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं उसी प्रकार हम मन्त्रालय ने आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद सब से महत्वपूर्ण काम यह किया है कि चार न्यूज एजेंसियों को मिला कर एक "समाचार एजेंसी" का नाम दिया। यह एक अच्छा कदम है। पिछले दिनों यू०एन०एस०को० की मास मीडिया नामक पत्रिका छपी थी उसमें लिखा था कि 90 देशों में राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियाँ हैं किन्तु 5 एजेंसियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनका कि सारे देशों पर आधिपत्य है और अपने ढंग में बाहर के समाचार उन देशों में तोड़-मरोड़ कर भेजती हैं और उन देशों के अन्दर के विकास सम्बन्धी समाचार बाहर नहीं भेजते हैं। आप ने जो इस और कदम उठाया है हमसे न केवल आप अपने यहाँ समाचार की व्यवस्था में सुधार करेगे बल्कि दूसरे देशों के साथ समाचारों का आदान-प्रदान करके, उनके रेडियो और टी०वी० तथा समाचारों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध बेठायेगे। हमसे स्वयं पत्रकारिता को बल मिलेगा।

अब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर आप के अफन इंडिया रेडियो प्रसारण का काम सर्वोप-योग्य नहीं है। लखनऊ के प्रादेशिक मन्त्रालय हम को सुनाई नहीं देने हैं। हमलिये

मेरी मांग है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में, खासतौर से सीमांत क्षेत्र में हाई पावर ट्रांसमिटर्स लगाये ताकि भारत सरकार के जितने भी प्रचार के काम हैं, 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हैं, उनका प्रचार उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में खास तौर और भली प्रकार हो सके।

इसी तरह से पी०टी०आई० 26 साल से और यू०एन०आई० 15 साल से हमारे देश में है। मेरा यू०पी०आई० के साथ सम्बन्ध रहा है। मुझे ज्ञात है कि इन्होंने कभी भी हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि समाचार के माध्यम से आप इनको प्रोत्साहन देंगे।

और अन्त में श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के सम्बन्ध में और आल इंडिया रेडियो के जो स्टाफ एटिस्ट हैं उनके वेतन के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी बेतन वृद्धि का प्रश्न आपके सामने है, वह उनको मिलना चाहिए। और पी०टी०आई० तथा यू०एन० आई० व जो मुफ़्तसिन करास्पोंडेंट हैं जो जिला स्तर पर काम करते हैं उनको आप नहीं हटायेगे और छोटे समाचार-पत्रों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये भी आप कदम उठायेगे और दूसरी ओर यह भी देखेंगे कि छोटे समाचार-पत्रों के नाम पर पैसों बेस जिस तरह काम करता रहा है वैसे वह आगे काम न करे। क्योंकि जिला स्तर पर हमें मालूम है कि छोटे छोटे समाचार-पत्र 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 move 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 'fearless' and to be fearless. Fearless of what! Fearless of doing good things, and fearful of doing bad things. You must be **बलवान**; 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. Mavani]

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 Yuv 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 बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) :

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की मांगों के खिलाफ जो बातें कही गई हैं उनमें मुख्य बात यह कही जा रही है कि प्रेस में विपक्षी दलों की बात नहीं आ पाती है, रेडियो पर उनकी बात नहीं आ पाती है, उनकी खबरें नहीं हो पाती हैं और उन पर सेंसर लगा हुआ है। एक पत्र ओपिनियन नाम का निकलता है जो मासिक है। खुले आम वह पत्रों को कट करीब हर सप्ताह सदन के पास भेजा जाता था। मासिक कलम उसको पड़ते भी होते।

में, 30 मार्च को जो पर्चा प्रकाशित हुआ है, उसकी कुछ पंक्तियाँ आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना 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 वास्तव में इस देश में प्री-सेंसरशिप सब्जी के साथ चल रही होती, तो इस प्रकार के विचार आयाद छापना सम्भव न होता। तमाम बातें स प्रकार की निकलती हैं, लेकिन इसके लेखक, और सम्पादक इतने बौद्धिक रूप से चतुर हैं कि वे धूना का वातावरण बनाते हुए भी अपने विचारों को ऐसे शब्दों में रखते हैं, जिससे सेंसरशिप का आक्रमण उनके ऊपर न हो सके।

यह बात भी कही गई है कि हाईकोर्ट्स के जो निर्णय हुए हैं, फंसले 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 जज का अपना विचार और निर्णय होता है। सेंसर का मतलब ही यह है कि हिंसा, साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ाने वाले और देश की स्थिरता को भंग करने वाले जो विचार हैं, उनको प्रकाशित न करने दिया जाये। अगर न्यायालय के निर्णय में दिये गये उन्ही तथ्यों को प्रकाशित करने दिया जायेगा तो सेंसरशिप का मतलब ही खत्म हो जायेगा।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि देश की न्याय-पीठ के वारंफ्ट निर्णायक अगर कोई अपना मत व्यक्त करते हैं, अगर उन पर भी सेंसर लगा दिया गया तो देश में जनतन्त्र के चलने में प्रभावित हो सकती है, सफाई मिल सकती है कि नहीं? इसके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि चाहे उनकी प्रकाशन पर्ची और प्रकाशकों के

माध्यम से तब तक न करने दिया जाये जब तक कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अर्थात् सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अन्तिम निर्णय उन पर न हो जाये, लेकिन ऐसे फैसलों की कुछ प्रतिक्रिया ससद् के पुस्तकालय में रखी जाये जिससे कि सबन के सदस्य उसको पढ़ सकें, देख सकें, क्योंकि ससद्-सदस्यों को उन जज साहेबान 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। वहाँ यह जान बूझ कर अपने पद और अवसर का इतना दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं जिससे देश की प्रखडता, स्थिरता और ससदीय प्रणाली में उनके द्वारा स्थिरता पैदा होती है। जजमेट से उनकी क्या प्रतिष्ठा पड़ती है, इसको भी देखना चाहिये।

यह भी कहा गया है कि छोटे छोटे जो पेपर हैं, उनको भी सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। भूमि बितरण का आन्दोलन चलता है कि हर आदमी को भूमि मिलनी चाहिये, मकान मिलना चाहिये, यह बात तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन प्रखबार हर आदमी चलाये, छोटे और बड़े हरेक पेपर को सहायता दी जाये, इसके पक्ष में मैं नहीं हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि हर जिले में, हर इलाके में जिनके पास पृजी नहीं है, वह महज ब्लैक-मैलिंग करने के लिये प्रखबार छाप देते हैं।

जैसा कि श्री हरीसिंह जी ने कहा कि वे क्या करते हैं अगर कोई ससद्-सदस्य या विधान-सभा का सदस्य उनके पक्ष नहीं है, तो उसके चरित्र-हानन का समाचार छाप देते हैं। कलक्टर ने अगर परमिट नहीं दिया, लाइसेंस नहीं दिया या रिस्तेदारों के मुकदमे में कोई तरफदारी नहीं की तो उसके खिलाफ प्रचार कर देंगे। तो ऐसे छोटे छोटे पेपर जिनका कोई स्टैंडर्ड नहीं है जिनकी आचार-संहिता नहीं है, इनको कतई कोई मदद नहीं देनी चाहिये। आखिर एडवर्टाइजमेन्ट किस पक्ष

[श्री बी० प्रार० मुखल]

को दिया जाता है ?—जिसका सन्तुलन था, हा हो। अगर पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन कलकत्ता की किसी नौकरी का एडवर्टाइजमेंट निकालता है, और वह किसी क्षेत्रीय प्रखबार में, जैसे गोरखपुर में छपने वाले किसी दो पन्ने के प्रखबार में, प्रकाशित किया जाता है, तो लोग उसको कैसे देख पायेंगे ?

15.00 hrs

हमारी मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो प्रखबार चल रहे हैं वे पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में खरूर हैं, लेकिन उन पूँजीपतियों पर कुछ नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए, प्रखबारों 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 प्रखबार चल रहे हैं जिन्हें एकाधिकार वाले पत्र या मानोपली प्रम कहा जाता है। दूसरी और वे छूटे छूटे प्रखबार हैं, जो स्वतन्त्र रूप से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो दूसरों के रहमो-करम पर चल रहे हैं। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रखबारों का एक कार्पोरेशन बनाया जाना चाहिए और उसको सभी वर्गों के जाने-माने पत्रकारों, जर्नलिस्ट्स और कारेसपण्डेंट्स प्रावि की सेवाये उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए। वह कार्पोरेशन स्वतन्त्र रूप से काम करे, जिसमें पत्रकारिता को एक स्टैंडर्ड स्थापित हो। सभी पार्टियों के लोग उस में अपने बिचार रख सकें।

यह कहा गया है कि इस आपातकालीन स्थिति से बहुत गड़बड़िया हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब वे बड़े बड़े फासिस्ट नेता जेल भेजे गये जिन्होंने देश के लिए किसी जमाने में बड़ी बड़ी कुर्बानियाँ कीं, लेकिन जिन्होंने बाद में महात्माकाक्षा से प्रेरित होकर इस देश में बहिष्कृतनी फैलाने की कोशिश की, जब उनके बारे में यह उचित समझा गया कि

उनको बिना मुकदमा चलाये धान्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन बन्द रखा जाये, जब उनकी आजाद बन्द कर दी गई, तो जो प्रखबार उनकी डकली पीटते थे, जो उनकी बातों का प्रचार करते थे, उनको आजादी कते दी जा सकती है ?

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY in the Chair]

यह तो एक नैसर्गिक कारोली है कि अगर उन नेताओं को बन्द करना है, तो उनके चलाये हुए प्रखबारों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना भी जरूरी है, जो उन नेताओं के बिचारों को छापते थे। मेरा खयाल है कि न तो गवर्नमेंट और न हम यह चाहते हैं कि आपातकालीन स्थिति हमेशा के लिए बनी रहे। लेकिन हमें शिथिलता किस तरह से लाई जाये, इसकी बहुत कुछ जिम्मेदारी आपातकालीन लोगों पर है। उन लोगों ने समझा था कि यहाँ पर इतनी आजादी हो गई है कि जो चाहे कहें। हमजैसी लागू होने से पहले हम सदन में जोरो आवर के समय केवल इन बातों की चर्चा होती थी मारुति, इन्दिरा गांधी, लंज नारायण मिश्र, मोरारजी देसाई का मनशन, या फिर तुलसीमोहन राम कांड। इनने कानून पाम किये गये, गवर्नमेंट ने इतना काम किया, इस तरह कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता था। विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने यहाँ जो कुछ कहा था, उसको वे पहले से छपवा लेते थे। उन्होंने स्पीच दी और वह फोरन प्रखबारों में छप गई। यह सारा वातावरण गन्दा करने की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों की है।

अब कहा जाता कि रीडियो पर इन्दिरा गांधी का नाम और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का बिक बहुत ज्यादा आता है। जब माननीय सदस्य भी यह कहते हैं कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम एक राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम है, तो फिर क्या जनता 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी जानकारी सेवचित रखी जाये ? देख एक महान्

सामाजिक और धार्मिक क्रान्ति में से गुजर रहा है। इसलिए प्रत्येक बच्चे बच्चे को यह एहसास होना चाहिए कि वह इस महान् क्रान्तिबेला में एक बड़ा भाग लेकर, एक बड़ी भूमिका भटा कर रहा है। अखबारों के जरिये गांव-गांव में इसका प्रचार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए इसका सब से सुलभ और प्रभावकारी साधन यह है कि दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के जरिये में इसका प्रचार किया जाये।

सवेरे से लेकर रात तक साहित्यिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और धार्मिक विषयों के कार्यक्रम रेडियो के द्वारा प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। जब इतने प्रोग्राम होने हैं, तो किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है? श्री गजदेव सिंह ने कहा कि रेडियो से सिनेमा के अश्लील गाने प्रसारित किये जाने हैं। उनकी उधर तो खैर ज्यादा हो गई है, कभी वह भी इन गानों को पसन्द करने होंगे। कहीं ऐसा न समझा जाये कि मैं बूढ़ा हूँ, और इस कारण मुझे टिकट न मिले, लिहाजा मैं अपने आप को जवानों के साथ रखना पसन्द करना हूँ और समझता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छे अच्छे गाने प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। श्री शुक्ल ने रेडियो के कार्यक्रमों में साहित्यिक अभिरुचि पैदा की है।

“संसद् समीक्षा” के लिए बहुत कम समय दिया जाता है। इस लिए जो सदस्य पहले बोल लेते हैं, उनके भाषणों के बारे में तो कुछ बता दिया जाता है, लेकिन मेरे जैसे व्यक्तियों के सिर्फ नाम दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन जब श्री आकाशवाणी वाले यह कृपा करते हैं कि इसका वह कहते हैं कि इन्होंने भी शिरकत की। शुक्ला जी का जिस दिन आकाशवाणी

पर प्रोग्राम होता है जो शुरू से सुनता है श्री विद्याचरण 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 करूंगा कि आकाशवाणी में जो संसद् समीक्षा आती है उसका टाइम आप बड़ा दें क्योंकि इससे सब प्रकार के संसद् सदस्यों को सन्तोष होगा। नहीं तो उनको यह रहना है कि यहाँ पर बंले, न अखबार में उनका नाम छपा न रेडियो में नाम आया। वैसे हम लोग कुछ बोले या न बोले, लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र की जनता जो है वह समझती है कि इन्होंने कोई काम नहीं किया। तो हम लोगों के हित में यह बात आप अवश्य करें और उनका सरन कुछ बढ़ा दें। बाकी सब चीज आप को डोह है। आपने मन्त्रालय की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आपको बधाई देना हूँ कि इतने थोड़े काल में अपने प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति में श्री कुमल प्रशासन से इसमें बड़े बड़े सुधार किए हैं और आप से बड़ी आशा है।

SHRI ARJUN SETH (Bhadrak):
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 Accounts 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 31-3-75 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. 26,234/- 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. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): प्रभु, दिव्य

राज्यता क प्रकाश मे मेरा देश जगृत हो,
जहाँ हृदय में नैर्घृणता हो और मस्तः प्रणय
के समने नहीं झुकेगा ।

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 liberties 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. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : 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. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : 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. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: 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. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: 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.

15.32 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 portfolios 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 multi-nationals 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. Pal 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 these

[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 multinational 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 multinational 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 multinational corporations 60 are sovereign States and 40 are multinational 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 23rd 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 behind-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 Dési 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 multinational 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 1962 and 1966. 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

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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, 246 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 k.g. 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 formula—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 topping the Government and getting their own kind of Government. Unio Miniere did it 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 Hue Stevenson in the

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book called 'Coming Clash' as one of the nearest examples of combined commercial and political involvement called from the marginalia 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 Indian 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-peddling, Government's economic policies are a matter of soft-peddling.

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 multinational giant is going to buy the firm. This has surprised even official circles here."

When I say that a leading multinational 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 multinational 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 brainwashing 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 U.S.A. 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 birth-place 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 multinational 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 Tobacco 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.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोनी (जनशेदपुर)

वेयरमैन साहब, मैं माननीय मुखर्जी साहब के रिजोल्यूशन का स्वागत करना हूँ, जिन्होंने ऐसा रिजोल्यूशन रखा है जिसका हर एक समझदार आदमी जो भी समझना है कि हमारे देश में जिस वजह से इकोनॉमी खराब हो रही है वह इसका जरूरत स्वागत करेगा। मैं तो चाहता था कि सरकार ही ऐसा बिल लाती जिससे कि यह मल्टी नेशनल कोरपोरेशन्स की जो बड़ा करतूतें हैं उनको रोक दिया जाता। यहाँ कई बड़ा बातें उठी हैं, मैंने भी एक बड़ा, दो बड़ा उनमें भाग लिया है, जैसे कोका कोला का सवाल आया उस पर कई बड़ा सप्लीमेंटरी मैंने भी कहा और पाई साहब ने जवाब दिया कि इसका बहुत जल्द देखेंगे और जो राज्य मन्त्री जी इस समय बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने भी जायद जवाब दिया था कि इस पर विचार किया जायगा।

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कोका कोला कंस्ट्रेंट्स का इम्पोर्ट करती है उसमें कितना रुपया हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज का चला जाता है इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इसका कोई भी हल अभी तक सामने नहीं आया है।

मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियाँ हमारे अफसरों को क्लर कर रही हैं। इनकी वजह से लैजिस्लेचन भी खराब हो रहे हैं, कई पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को भी ये बहुत सा पैसा खर्च खाने देती हैं। यह पैसा उनके बाल्टे सम्भालना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसको सम्भालने के लिये उनको कई तरह के जुगाड़ करने पड़ते हैं। फारेन एक्सचेंज जो हमारा ड्रेन आउट होता है इन कम्पनियों की वजह से मेहरबानी करके इस तरफ आप ध्यान दें और इसको बचाने की कोशिश करें।

जनशेदपुर में एक आस्मीजन कम्पनी है जो कि ब्रिटिश कम्पनी की सबमिडियरी है। मुझे अच्छी तरह से पता है कि यह कम्पनी बहुत गलत रुपये का इन्वेन्टरी करती है। फारेन एक्सचेंज बहुत ही बेन्टफुल तरीके से वह इन्वेन्टरी करती है।

जिनकी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनका दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों से ताल्लुक है इन से बहुत बच कर रहने की जरूरत है। आपको पता नहीं है कि इनकी वजह से हमारे मुल्क की सीक्रेसी भी लौक आउट हो रही है। पैसे के जोर से वे इस काम को करवाते हैं। यहाँ उन्होंने अपने एजेन्ट रखे हुये हैं। कानून से भी हों सकता है कि कुछ फायदा न हो। लेकिन आपको इसके बारे में कोशिश करनी चाहिये और सक्ती बरतनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर यहाँ बैठें हैं वह इस और खास ध्यान दें। सीक्रेसी जो नीक आउट हो रही है इस तरफ ध्यान दें। हमारे अफसरों को इन लोगों ने बिल्कुल खराब कर दिया है। उनके विचार चढ़ गये हैं। इनके विचारों के किसी बूझने की बात सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह बोखो]

श्री मुखर्जी ने जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है
या जो सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इसको
मान ले और अगर वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती
है तो अपनी तरफ से कोई बिल बनी रह लाये
ताकि ये जो बुझाया है इनकी रोकथाम हो
सके।

*DR. SARADISH ROY (Belpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the resolution of
Prof. Mukherjee which is under dis-
cussion states "latest disclosures in
several countries of subversive and
corrupting activities of the multi-
national corporations." Prof. Mukher-
jee has gone into extensive details of
the subversive activities of the multi-
national corporations. I will there-
fore not go into all those things. I
will only say that the disclosures
about the corrupting activities of
these multinational 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 Corpora-
tions but the disclosures have been
made in the process of finding a
solution 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. Se-
curity and the most important Com-
mittee 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 Multinational Corporations
there has been widespread unemploy-
ment 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 result-
ing in unemployment in the U.S. The
same main industries in the United
States have closed down. Their Gov-
ernment also were losing revenue.
With a view to collect more taxes the
Government appointed various Com-
missions like the Finance and Security
etc. These Commissions began
studying the problem hoping to un-
earth some worms but they unearthed
in reality and Octopus and the real
shape of these Corporations were
thereby exposed. The US has not dis-
closed the sinister activities of such
Corporations with the bias object of
checking them, but they had to do it
under force of circumstance, them-
selves what we believe. We have seen
that along with economic power
these multinational corporations have
also acquired political power also in
various countries the cases like Lock-
heed 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 Gov-
ernment 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 multina-
tional 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 agent 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 the CIA works in dif-
ferent countries through these multina-
tional corporations. Prof. Mukherjee as
amply 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 publically. 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. Out 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 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 Lever 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 सावित्री श्याम (गोवा) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मुखर्जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन का, इस देश का और इस देश की सरकार का ध्यान एक ऐसे विषय की ओर अर्पित किया है जिसके सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार की अपनी नीति साफ नहीं है। दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद

[भीमती सावित्री श्याम]

बहुत से देश आजाद हुए। अफ्रीका, लैटिन अमेरिका और एशिया के बहुत से देशों में आजादी आई। उन देशों में गरीबी थी, अनेक प्रकार की मुसीबतों और सकटों में वे देश फँसे हुए थे। जो देश उन पर शासन करते रहे सदियों तक उनका राजनैतिक 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 कम्पनियाँ हैं, लगभग 500 कम्पनीज है। हर एक के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर अनेक बार प्रश्न हुये हैं और उनमें तर मिले है लेकिन इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण कभी नहीं हुआ कि वास्तव में भारत की नीति इस सम्बन्ध में क्या है। यूनिवर्सिटीज की लाइब्रेरीज में और अनेक पब्लिक लाइब्रेरीज में भूखे देखने को मिला है, अमेरिकन राइटर्स की लिखी हुई बातें और उनकी किताबें जो वहाँ हैं उनमें वे लिखते हैं कि अउर डेवलपड कट्रीज वही गरीबी की हालत में है और वे अभी उठ सकेंगे जब कि मल्टी नेशनल कारपोरेशन्स उन देशों में फायदा होंगे। क्योंकि उन देशों में इन्वेस्टमेंट का सवाल है, टेक्नोलॉजी का सवाल है, नो-हाउ का सवाल है और मैनेजीरियल स्किल का सवाल है। इसका अभिप्राय यह हुआ कि जिन देशों ने संघर्ष के साथ अपनी आजादी प्राप्त की उस आजादी को रखने में वे असमर्थ हैं। उन देशों का आर्थिक डेवलपमेंट कष्टों, प्रगति करके उनकी आजादी की रचना चाहिए। वैसे तो अनेक देशों, विशेषकर अमेरिका के 23000 कारपोरेशन्स 2400 कंटेनलिट्स के अनेक देशों में फैले हुए हैं। हमारे देश में इनका आर्थिक नम्बर नहीं है क्योंकि हमारा देश सदियों तक ब्रिटिश का अधिकार में रहा। उनकी कम्पनियाँ आज भी, जितनी

फारन कम्पनीज हैं उनमें 59 परसेन्ट हैं। यह विदेशी कम्पनियाँ जो हमारे देश में बनीं आ रही हैं उन्होंने इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को तोड़ने में या उसको समाप्त करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी रखी है।

आज हमारे देश में बेग ड्रेन का ही सवाल नहीं है, इकानामिक ड्रेन का भी सवाल है। अगर किसी बढ़ते हुए मुल्क के सामने ये दो चीजें न रहें—न विमाण रहे और न अर्थ रहे—तो उस देश में क्या रह जाएगा और जिस तरह से हमें मेहनत कर रहे हैं, संघर्ष का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं, उसका मुकाबला हम किस तरह से कर सकेंगे?

इस प्रश्न पर कई बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी प्रकाश डाला है। अभी पिछले दिनों मद्रास में हमारे ला-मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी अपनी एप्रीहेन्सिन जाहिर की थी कि हमें देखना चाहिये कि इन कम्पनियों की हमारे यहाँ क्या स्थिति है, क्या डाइवर्सिफिकेशन है, क्या इन्वेस्टमेंट है, कैसा उनका पेटेन्ट है, कितना धन उनका लगा हुआ है और उनके क्या एकाउन्ट्स हैं। समापति महोदय, इन कम्पनियों के एकाउन्ट्स या इनकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट कभी हमारे यहाँ नहीं आती, कभी इस बात पर प्रकाश नहीं पड़ना कि यह धन कहा जाता है, कितना फारन एक्सचेंज हमारे मुल्क से वहाँ जाना है और कितना धन वहाँ से आता है।

आई० एल० ओ० ने भी इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला है। उनका कहना है कि हम विश्व के मजदूरों को राह दिखलाते हैं, लेकिन इन मल्टी-नेशनल कारपोरेशन्स में जो लोग काम करते हैं उन पर हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, वे हमारे नियमों को लागू नहीं करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं आप मुकद्दमों की लिस्ट्स को देखिए—बम्बई हाई कोर्ट, कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की लिस्ट को न भ्रर देखिये, हमारे कितने नौजवान

बकीबा ने, इन बकीबा ने जो लने कहलाते हैं, इन मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीय के मुकदमें किये हैं और नेशनल गारंट पर किये हैं, देश के कास्ट पर किये हैं, अपने देश की इकानामी का नुकसान पहुँचाकर किये हैं। हमारे आफितर बाहि कितनी हौशियारी से कोई कानून ड्राफ्ट करें, लेकिन उर्जके चंगुल से निकल नहीं पाते हैं, फिर भी उन से लाभ इन मल्टी-नेशनल कारपोरेशन्स को ही पहुँच रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहती हूँ कि इन कम्पनियों को समाप्त किया जाय, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि इनकी छानबीन होनी चाहिये। स्पीकर साहब के डापरेक्शन से पालियामेंट की एक हाई-पावर कमेटी नियुक्त होनी चाहिये, जो इनकी जाच करे और देखे कि कौन-कौन सी कम्पनीज देश में लिये जल्दरी है। दुःख तो इस बात का है—ऐसी चीजें जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं या जो इस देश में ग्रामानी से बन सकती हैं, उनको लिए विदेशी मालाबोरेशन किया गया है। कोकाकोला हो, लैंगनड्राम हो, चार-सेट हो, जहाँ तक कि चाय का मॉडिशन भी हम अपने देश में नहीं कर सकते हैं, लिपटन या नुक बाण्ड कम्पनिया कर रही है।

मैं समझती हूँ कि इन सब की छानबीन होना नितान्त आवश्यक है, इन कम्पनीज की पूरी जानकारी इस देश की होनी चाहिये। हमने समय समय पर बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं, बड़े बड़े फैसले लिये हैं, आज भी आपको फैसला खेना होगा कि इन कम्पनियों के बारे में इस देश की क्या नीति हो। किल किन चीजों में हमको कालाबोरेशन करना है, कौन सी चीजें हम अपने देश में स्वयं बना सकते हैं और जहाँ भी कालाबोरेशन किया जाय वहाँ हमको अपने देश का इन्टेरेस्ट वाच करना होगा। यहाँ पर बिबला की उन 37 कम्पनियों का भी जिक्र करना चाहिये जो विदेशों में बसे रहती हैं—इस के बारे में भी हमें अपनी नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी।

जो लोग इनकी बकालात करते हैं—वे हमेशा यही बात कहते हैं कि जिस जगह ये कम्पनीज लगी हैं या कोलाबोरेशन में काम हुआ है, उस जगह की बहुत तरक्की हुई है, बहुत से मजदूरों को काम मिला है। लेकिन आप जरा देखिये—कितने इंजीनियर्स, किनने डैनालाजिस्ट्स को काम मिला है, इन जगहों पर ज्यादातर लोग आपको विदेशों के मिलेंगे, हाँ, मजदूर इस देश के मिलेंगे, लेकिन उन मजदूरों के लिये भी कोई रेगुलेशन नहीं है।

एक बात और—इन कम्पनियों का कोई फिक्स्ड बिजनेस नहीं है। बिजनेस की जो परिभाषा होती है, वह बिजनेस भी फिक्स्ड 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 बुनियादी बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारे देश के अन्दर मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनिया हैं इनका निरीक्षण होना चाहिये और इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की एक नौनि निर्धारित होनी चाहिये क्योंकि कोलाबोरेशन की तरफ हम भी बढ़ रहे हैं, विदेशों में दूसरे देशों के माध्य कारपोरेशन्स कायम कर रहे हैं, इसलिये यह बात निश्चिन होनी चाहिये कि कितना इन मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों ने हमारे देश को फौरन ऐक्सचेंज मिलेगा, कितना रोजगार मिलेगा और कितना हमारे देश को फायदा होगा। मल्टीनेशनल के नाम पर नेशन का नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिये और इनमें घुणित काम और 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. Chavda]

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 Cynamid, Upjohn, Bristol, Scherring, 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 penicillins 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 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 tranquiliser "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 multinational drug corporations; and have

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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 truck 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 . . .

समापति सहोदर . वयः प्रार्थना नमः ।

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 105, 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 actor of production.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, it appears now that consumer is the sole actor 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 to say 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 2000, virtually not a hundred per cent, but about 200 to 300 multi-national corporations would have controlled 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. As for 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 60 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 Tata.

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 Bra Septhyan 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 BHATTACHARYA:
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 topsyturvy? 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 petrodollars? 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 Karra-taka

"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. Kefauver 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 Kefauver 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 Kefauver 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).