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**Monday, March 29, 1976
Chaitra 9, 1898 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



(Vol. LIX contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 29, 1976/Chaitra 9,
1898 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the said demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Kalika Singh, who passed away at Azamgarh on the 16th March, 1976 at the age of 65.

Shri Kalika Singh was a Member of Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-62 representing Azamgarh constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier he had been a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the years 1952-56. An eminent lawyer and a journalist, he had edited a number of Hindi journals. He was a prominent leader in his student days and led the UP students' agitation for freedom in 1942. He also took keen interest in the development of Eastern UP and worked for the upliftment of the depressed classes in his home State:

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend, and I am sure, the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

82 LS-1.

बिहार को सिंचाई के लिए जल की पूर्ति

*281. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी निगम से किन किन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध किया जाता है ;

(ख) उससे बंगाल तथा बिहार में कितनी भूमि सिंचनी जाती है ।

(ग) क्या बिहार को सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त पानी उपलब्ध करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह): (क) और (घ). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल के बर्दवान, हुगली, बंकुरा और हावड़ा जिलों को दामोदर घाटी निगम प्रणाली से सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध किया गया है ।

(ख) इस समय पश्चिम बंगाल में लगभग 3.88 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाओं को दिया जा रहा है । बिहार में दामोदर घाटी निगम परियोजनाओं से इस समय कोई सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). बिहार सरकार दामोदर घाटी निगम के तैलैया जलाशय के जल का गया जिले में लगभग 48,000

हैक्टयर में खरीफ के दौरान सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के लिए तथा हजारी बाग जिले में लगभग 69,000 हैक्टयर में बामोदर बाढ़ी निचम के कोनार जलाशय के जल का सिंचाई के लिए प्रयोग करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है।

बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न मामलों पर समझौते पर, जिसमें ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ-साथ बिहार में सिंचाई के लिए तैलैया एव कोनार जलाशयों के पानी का समुपयोगन करना शामिल है, इस समय दोनों राज्यों के अधिकारियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं विवरण को ध्यान से पढ़ा है। पिछले चार-पाच वर्षों में जब मैं ससद् सदस्य चुन कर आया हूँ, तरीक-करीब इसी तरह से उत्तर मिल रहा है इस उत्तर में कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है।

जो विवरण इस समय सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, मैं उस का कुछ भाग पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूँ—“बिहार में सिंचाई के लिए तैलैया एव कोनार जलाशयों के पानी का समुपयोगन करना शामिल है, इस समय दोनों राज्यों के अधिकारियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।” चार-पाच वर्षों में हम को यही उत्तर मिल रहा है कि विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों के अफसरों के टी० ए० और डी० ए० पर अब तक इतना खर्च हो गया होगा, कि उस से एक पूरी योजना ही बन जाती। यह तो एक मोझाम्म की बात है कि एक साल के लिये हम लोगों का टर्म बड़ गया है, वरना हम कैसे बढ़ा जा कर मुह दिखलाते। यह मेरे अपने क्षेत्र का मामला है—इसलिये मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से ज्ञानना चाहता हूँ कि डी० बी० सी० के तैलैया और कोनार दोनों परियोजनाओं से बिहार की सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल—यह विषय कब से सरकार के पास बिचाराधीन है और कब तक यह

फाइनल हो जाएगा मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति में बिहार तथा बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक इस विषय में हुई थी? यदि हुई थी तो उस में कौन सी बातें तय की गईं?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डी० बी० सी० की ये योजनाएँ बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये, सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये और विद्युत् के लिए बनाई गई थी। जहाँ तक बिहार की सिंचाई का सवाल है—यह बात सही है कि यहाँ ने बिहार में बिस्कुन सिंचाई नहीं होती है। कुछ दिन पहले बिहार सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी कुछ प्रतिच्छन्न व्यवस्था की थी, कि उस को सिंचाई के लिये आवश्यकता नहीं है...

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : उन की प्रतिच्छन्न थी, क्या आप कोई उस का प्रमाण दे सकते हैं उन्होंने अपने प्रतिच्छन्न कैसे व्यक्त की थी? क्या कोई राज्य सरकार कह सकती है कि उसे जरूरत नहीं है?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : यह रिकार्ड पर है और यह सही बात थी। उस के बाद 1973 में यह बात फिर गृह हुई कि बिहार को सिंचाई के लिये पानी की आवश्यकता है। 1973 के बाद दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक हुई और यह तय हुआ कि दोनों सरकारों के अधिकारी बैठ कर मामले को दायरे में रखें। गत मार्च के पहले हफ्ते में यह मामला तय होने को था कि बीच में डी० बी० सी० का गया, इसलिए कुछ समय के लिए यह मामला फिर रुक गया।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कोई निश्चिन जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं इस में आप की महानुमति चाहता हूँ—मैंने ठोस सवाल पूछा था कि यह कब फाइनल होगा और क्या यह सही है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति

ये दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की कोई बैठक हुई थी ? यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या बात तय हुई ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : मैंने बतलाया है—
मार्च के पहले हमने म मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी। जहाँ तक प्रधान मंत्री जी और मिर्चाई तथा 'सि मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति का सवाल है, इस की सूचना हमें नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि दोनों मय मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी और करीब-करीब मामला तय होने को है। थोड़े दिन इन्तजार करे, यह मामला तय हो जायेगा।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोनार और तिलैया इन दोनों योजनाओं की प्रारम्भिक काम चलाकूट चुकी है ? यदि हाँ तो इन दोनों स्कीमों पर कितना पैसा खर्च होगा और इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना देगी और राज्य सरकार कितना व्यय करेगी ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : दोनों योजनाएँ करीब करीब तैयार हो चुकी हैं। लेकिन दोनों प्रांतीय सरकारों के क्लीयरेंस के बाद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की स्वीकृति कर देगी। जहाँ तक पैसों का सवाल है चूँकि मिर्चाई योजनाएँ प्रांतीय सरकारों के धैर्य में प्राणी हैं इसलिए दोनों योजनाओं में तिलैया में 14 76 करोड़ और कोनार में 11 करोड़ रु० व्यय होगा, और 1976-77 की योजना में 1 करोड़ रु० दोनों के लिए मजूर कर दिया गया है।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : डी० वी० सी० के निर्माण में बिहार को और बिहार की जनता के एक बड़े हिस्से को बड़ा त्याग करना पड़ा है। जिस समय डी० वी० सी० बनी थी उस समय कहना यह थी कि बिहार में मिर्चाई की कोई योजना नहीं बन सकती है इसलिए उस की बिजली बिहार को मिलेगी। लेकिन मिर्चाई की योजना तो बंगाल में चली ही

गई, सारी बिजली भी बंगाल में चली गई। हाल में मयूराखी डैम, जिस को कनाडा डैम भी कहते हैं वहाँ दो सिर्चाई योजनाएँ बनी एक तो बंगाल में बाबुरा (बदबान जिले) में और एक बिहार के सवाल परगना के लिये बनी। लेकिन बिहार की जो योजना बनी वह इतनी ऊँची जमीन पर कनाल बनी कि उस से कोई सिर्चाई 10 वर्ष में बिहार में नहीं हो सकती। अब बिहार सरकार ने 1973 के बाद यह दो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। देश में पिछले दो सालों में प्रधान मंत्री की पहल से जितने भी नदी घाटी याजनाओं के अगड़े थे दो प्रदेशों में बीच में वह हल हो चके हैं। मेरा श्वाल है कि एक साथ कोई बची हो तो हो। क्या सरकार ने इस नए परिदृश्य में कोई समय की रणनीति निश्चित करने का विचार किया है जिस के अन्तर्गत डी० वी० सी० के पानी का बटवारा उचित रूप से बंगाल और बिहार के बीच में हो जाएगा और कोनार और तिलैया की जो स्कीम सरकार ने तैयार की है उनको प्राथमिकता देने के लिये बिहार सरकार को अनुमति दे दी जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली बात का जवाब दीजिए। दूसरी बात तो नवाब इन्होंने दे दिया है।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : मयूराखी के बारे में दोनों सरकारों में बातें हो रही हैं। इसी सम्झौते में उसका भी हिस्सा होगा। और जहाँ तक समय का सवाल है इस के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप अपनी सरकारों पर ज्यादा जोर डालें तो यच्छा होगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As a matter of fact nobody grudges that any water from this DVC. Project should also be utilized for irrigation purpose in Bihar, and we all hope that an amicable settlement will be reached soon. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the last paragraph of his statement where he says "The agreement on various issues concerning the States

of Bihar and West Bengal, which, *inter alia*, includes utilisation of waters of the Tilaiya and Konar reservoirs for irrigation in Bihar, is at present under discussions. I would like to know from him whether this means—I am not clear about the meaning—that there are a large number of other issues also which are currently under consideration, and this particular question of water for irrigation purposes is to be part of some sort of a package settlement or package deal including other issues as well, and, if so, what are those other issues or is it that this particular issue is likely to be settled separately or independently or is it going to be some sort of a package agreement. The implication is not clear.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: There are certain other outstanding issues between the States of Bihar and West Bengal. All issues are under consideration. Besides Tilaiya and Konar reservoirs, there are some other projects, like, Ajaya river project in which both Bihar and West Bengal States are concerned. Then, there is the development project of Swarnarekha river in Bihar and Mayurakshi river project. There are some other projects for which acquisition of land is required. All these four or five issues are under consideration between the States Governments of Bihar and West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether there is package programme? That is what the hon. Member wanted to know.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: We are trying to do it.

Construction of Quarters during 1976-77

*284. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for construction

of more quarters of Types I and II during 1976-77 for Government staff; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (a).) Yes Sir.

(b) 696 type I and 1130 type II quarters are proposed to be taken up for construction during 1976-77.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Very good work is being done. Thank you very much.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: There is an acute shortage of quarters in all metropolitan cities, like, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The officials who are transferred to these places find it very difficult to get accommodation. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any programme of constructing more staff quarters in all these cities.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have with me the information. There are programmes for the construction of staff quarters in different cities and some staff quarters have been constructed. I have with me even the percentages of satisfaction in all these cities. If the hon. Member wants, I can give the information to him.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it to him.

श्री सचिन सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जो हजारों दरवास्तें मकानों के बास्ते लगी हुई हैं, उन्हें मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं, तो कब तक उनको मकान मिल जायेंगे?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I cannot say as to when every Government servant will be able to get a quarter. I have with me the percen-

ages of satisfaction in different categories at present and what is likely to be the improvement. I have got figures for every city. If he wants, I can give the information to him.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष जी, भकानों के लिये अब तक जितनी दरखास्तें आयी हैं, उन को भकान देने में सरकार असमर्थ है, हजारों एप्लीकेशन्स पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं। लेकिन जो सरकारी कर्मचारी कोओपरेटिव बनाए हुए हैं, 20, 25 साल हो गये, 10, 15 साल हो गये रिटायर हुए तो उन को भी आज तक कोई जमीन नहीं दी गई तो जो डी० डी० ए० की मोनोपली है उस में आप कोओपरेटिव को क्यों नहीं शेयर करने देते ताकि अधिक से अधिक जल्दी भकान लोग बना सकें ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: This Question relates to construction of staff quarters by the Government. The hon. Member is asking another question about cooperative societies.....

श्री शशि भूषण : पेंडिंग एप्लीकेशन्स हैं जिन को भकान नहीं मिले हैं, तो सरकार जब नहीं बना कर दे सकती तो कोओपरेटिव के आधार पर उन को बनाने दीजिये। यह दो सवाल कैसे हो गये ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: This I cannot answer now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In spite of whatever programmes have been taken up, there is a very acute shortage of staff quarters and there is a big backlog of waiting applicants. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—I do not want him to give only the figures because that does not satisfy us very much whether there was some restriction on building up of staff quarters during the last few years particularly on account of shortage of steel, cement and so on. Government had issued instructions that in view of

the shortages of these essential building materials, there was to be some slowing down of the pace of construction. Now, those shortages are no longer there. Therefore, I want to know whether, in view of the prevailing situation, the figures which he has been wanting to give us reflect any acceleration or speed-up in the plans of construction so that the shortage may be removed within this plan period?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: That ban does not exist now; that ban has been lifted and certain quarters were constructed during 1974-75 and also during 1975-76 and we have a plan for 1976-77 also, the details of which can surely be given. But I would agree with you that the position is that it will not be possible to meet the whole demand with the funds made available. We had planned that by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, we should be able to satisfy 75% but we will not be able to do it because of the shortage of funds. But, with whatever funds are made available, work is being proceeded with.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के पास पहली और दूसरी टाइप के क्वार्टरों की कितनी लिस्टें आई हैं जिन से यह पता चलता हो कि इतने तक कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर मिल चुके हैं और इतने बाकी हैं ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have got the figures for different towns. Do you want them only for Delhi or for the whole country?

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Only for Delhi.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: For Delhi, the over-all percentage of satisfaction is as follows. The availability is 42.4 per cent so far as Type I is concerned; the demand is 27,583, availability is 13,202 and the shortage is

14,381; under construction, there are 447 and so the net shortage is 13,934. Then, the percentage of satisfaction...

MR. SPEAKER: You need not read out all the figures.

Utilization of Central loans for Housing by Maharashtra Government

*285. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidies and loans advanced to the State of Maharashtra for housing purposes during 1974-75 and 1975-76 and how they were utilised; and

(b) how much of these amounts were utilised every year for slum clearance and for constructing houses for middle classes?

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

Statement

All the social housing schemes being implemented by the Government of Maharashtra are in the State Sector. From 1st April, 1969, the Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including Housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme or Head of Development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector schemes, including Housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. In view of this position, the Government of Maharashtra have intimated that it is not possible for them to indicate as to how much funds have been received by them from the Government of India as loan and subsidy for Housing during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 nor is it possible for them to indicate how the block

Central assistance was utilised for various housing schemes in the State Sector.

Besides Central block assistance, the Ministry of Works and Housing allocated the following L.I.C. loans to the Government of Maharashtra for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 for implementation of various social housing Schemes:—

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	—99.00
1975-76	—86.88

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: I can understand that the State Government may not know how much of the loans and grants was utilised for housing, but they should at least know how much Central assistance was given as grants and loans between those two years.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: As explained, from 1st April 1969, the Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes, including Housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme or Head of Development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector schemes, including Housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. In view of this position, the Government of Maharashtra have intimated that it is not possible for them to indicate as to how much funds have been received by them from the Government of India as loan and subsidy for Housing. It is a total Plan assistance given as block grant and they are free to earmark any amount for housing. We asked them and, even recently, we sent them a telex but they said that for Housing they cannot give a separate figure.

As regards how much money was given to the Government of Maharashtra as total block loan or grant, I

don't have the figures with me and, if the Hon. Member wants, I can give them later on.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The information asked for in the question is the total amount of subsidies and loans advanced to the State of Maharashtra for housing purposes. So you can tell us the total amount.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: He has asked the question in relation to Housing; my friend is forgetting that. But it is not given in that way...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If there is a block grant for Housing, you can tell us what is the block grant for Housing.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have already submitted that so far as the grants and loans are concerned...

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): To supplement what my Hon. colleague has said the statement laid on the Table of the House makes it clear that the Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes, including Housing is released by the Ministry of Finance in the shape of a block grant. Nothing is released specially for Housing; it is released as a total block assistance. When we asked the Maharashtra Government how much they are earmarking for this purpose, they said it is not possible to give a separate figure. Therefore, it is not as if...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please tell us what is the total amount of assistance given to the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You want to know the total assistance, whether it is for Housing or otherwise? .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: That is a separate question, for which a separate notice is required.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: In para 2 of the statement, they have said something about the LIC and have given figures of LIC loans. How much of this LIC loan was used for slum clearance?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The LIC loans are not used for slum clearance, as such they are given for construction of certain types of houses and I have given the figures of amount released to the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: This system of block grant and block loan was introduced during the 4th Plan. May I know, whether the Government is aware of the fact that injustice has been done to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people by introducing this system, because the amounts sanctioned for backward classes are diverted for other schemes.

MR. SPEAKER: This is too large a question, I am not allowing it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: This hon. Minister has stated that LIC has not advanced any money for slum clearance in Bombay. Bombay is full of slums. May I know from the hon. Minister, whether the Maharashtra Government, with the concurrence of the Central Government, has applied to the World Bank and the World Bank has sanctioned some amount in order to clear slums in Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: World Bank assistance for slum clearance does not fall under housing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Shri Savant had put a specific question pertaining to Maharashtra, but the answer given by the hon. Minister pertains to the entire country. Therefore, I have a right to put a question pertaining to other States of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Not of Karnataka or any other State. I think, you have no question relating to Maharashtra.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will not specify any State.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow any general questions.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister tell us, how much amount HUDCO has advanced to Maharashtra Government and its agencies like Housing Board etc. for the purpose of low income and middle income housing.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, slum clearance is very much there in part (b) of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you have rightly drawn my attention. Mr. Minister, you may answer the question about the World Bank loan to Maharashtra for slum clearance as also the amount advanced for low housing etc.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The figures are not available with me at present with regard to the amount advanced by HUDCO.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can collect the information with regard to the total funds made available for slum clearance in Maharashtra as also for low income housing.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have with me figures for two years 1972-73 and 1974-75 which the Maharashtra Government has given us. They have not given the information about the other agencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Please collect information for all the four years and lay it on the Table of the House.

Soyabean

*292. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether protein-rich Soyabean hailed by scientists as the wonder crop of the century is yet to prove its worth in this country;

(b) whether much of last year's Soyabean crop in Uttar Pradesh is still with the farmers;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to find market for it either in the country or outside; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to launch a drive to educate people about its protein-richness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d): A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Commercial cultivation of Soybean was taken up in the country in the year 1971-72 in the context of shortage of vegetable oils, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and since then, there has been an increase in the area under cultivation of soyabean, as could be seen from the following year-wise figures of achievement:

Year	Target (hectares)	Achievement (hectares)
1971-72 . .	45,000	32,313
1972-73 . .	59,000	33,696
1973-74 . .	102,000	47,370
1974-75 . .	107,000	66,629
1975-76 . .	185,250	92,868

(b) and (c). Reports regarding carry-over of last year's stocks of soybean in Uttar Pradesh had been received. Soybean development in the country and the problems being faced

in its cultivation, particularly relating to its marketing, were considered at a meeting convened by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation at New Delhi on the 23rd January 1976. In order to solve the problem of disposal of accumulated stocks of soybean with the farmers, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, on the basis of the recommendation made in the said meeting held on 23-1-1976, the State Governments have been advised that they should involve their cooperatives in collecting soybean from scattered places to certain convenient centres in commercially viable quantities. The co-operatives should furnish full details of such collection centres (and details of soybean so collected) to the industry so that the latter could make necessary arrangements for lifting the entire produce in time. Under existing policy, export of soybean from the country is banned.

(d) Through the Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Service, the Government is popularising high protein foods which include foods in which soya flour has been added. The bread manufactured by the Modern Bakeries also contains soya flour. At present 21 Units of the Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Services are functioning in the country which are popularising high protein foods.

श्री राजबेब सिंह : जो स्टेटमेंट इन्होंने दिया है उसमें सवाल का जो पार्ट (ए) है उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। जो जवाब इन्होंने दिया है उसके आधार पर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को सोयाबीन परचेज करने के लिए जबकि उसके अपने बैंक हर एक स्टेट में हैं और बहुत स्कैटर्ड प्लेसिमेंट में हैं क्यों नहीं कहा गया और क्यों कोओपरेटिव आर्गेनाइजेशन को इसका परचेज करने के लिए और इनको इकट्ठा करने के लिए कहा गया ? एक सी आई को इस की परचेज से क्यों बलब रखा गया ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:

At one stage in 1970-71 the Food Corporation was advised to enter into market. But then the production was so small that it was not considered desirable from the point of view of an all-India organization, to enter the market. Therefore, we thought that the State co-operative organisations will be more suited to tackle this problem.

श्री राजबेब सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है सोयाबीन जो कि न्यूट्रिशन है इसका प्रचार करने के लिए 21 यूनिटें, मोबाइल फूड एंड न्यूट्रिशन एक्सटेंशन सर्विस का काम कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये किन किन स्टेट्स में हैं और उनका एरिया आफ ऑपरेशन स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर में कितना कितना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:

The mobile food nutrition extension service operates throughout the country in all States except in some small border areas. The number of vans actually operating is not with me but basically they are dealing with soya bean, general nutrition problem and extension.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : जब जब सोयाबीन के बारे में सरकार से सवाल पूछा जाता रहा है बराबर यही कहा गया है कि देहातों में किसानों को सोयाबीन अधिक पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। किसान जब अधिक पैदा करता है तो उसको खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन बरसों में एक सी आई के द्वारा किसानों से कितनी सोयाबीन खरीदी गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि एक सी आई खरीदती नहीं है।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : खरीदती क्यों नहीं है ? कैसे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है ?

समस्या कहिये : यह कहते हैं कि स्टेट कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बरिदती हैं ।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
One of the problems for the development of soyabean cultivation in the country is the absence of manufacturing units of soyabean products. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any scheme to establish one unit in each State for the manufacture of soya bean products so that the farmers may receive encouragement in further development of soyabean cultivation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
It is true that soyabean is presenting problems of marketing. Recently, my Ministry organized a meeting of all processing units, various experts and the concerned representatives of the State Governments. Now, though in the beginning there was not adequate capacity for processing, now there is adequate capacity for processing. That is not the problem. What happened this year was that while 1973-74 prices were very high, the prices have now come down. Therefore, farmers are finding it uneconomic to dispose of their produce. Some small quantities remained to be marketed, but lack of processing facilities is not a problem now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
There has been a progressive increase of soya bean cultivation in the country. As is clear from the figures, from 32,318 hectares in 1971-72 it has gone upto 92,868 hectares in 1975-76, and large quantities of soyabean are produced by the cultivators. Every time whenever the agriculturist takes seriously the words of the Government in order to bring down the vegetable oil prices in the country, he is put in difficulties. May I know in the context of the serious crisis which is facing the cultivator, whether the Government propose to advise the various State Governments where soyabean is cultivated to procure soyabean extensively as they are now

procuring paddy and other foodgrains? That will obviate the difficulty of the farmers. Do the government propose to do this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
The hon. member is right, because we are trying to promote production of Soyabean, the marketing arrangements have to be tightened up. As I submitted just now, recently in the meeting which we organised, some of the issues were gone into. We would like to examine the issue of providing incentive to the marketing organisations.

श्री चिन्मय शिन्धे : बिहार में इन्डिस्ट्रिय एरिया में एक एकड़ में मैंने भी सोयाबीन की खेती की । पानी नहर का घाया और रुब सोयाबीन गल गई, बराब हो गई । इनकी तरफ से किसानों को एजुकेट करने का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है कि किन रुपये और कब इनके बीज को लगाया जाए ताकि इस तरह का नुकसान न होने पाए जिस में चालीस सन धान होता उस में सारी सोयाबीन गल गई । मैं खारू कर बिहार स्टेट के गंडक एरिया के बारे में पूछता हूँ । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसानों को इसकी एजुकेशन देने का भी आपने वहाँ कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
In case of soyabean it is true, as the hon. members has said, we are still struggling with the problem for getting certain types of varieties which would suit different agro-climatic conditions, as far as Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are concerned, we have succeeded in evolving appropriate varieties. For Gujarat and Maharashtra, now our research scientists have suggested that appropriate variety is possible. Instead of Gujarat and Maharashtra, now we are giving it to Bihar and Himachal Pradesh, but agronomic practices have to be explained to the farmers. There are two opinions.

on the proposition made by the hon. member.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the statement of the hon. Minister it has been stated that under the existing policy, export of soyabean from the country is banned. Firstly, the answer does not give us the dimension of the glut or surplus that we have got. But it is generally conceded that there has been increase and there are last year lie-over stocks. I do not think a farmer ever sells the present stocks unless last year stocks are disposed of. By inference, though not by admission by the Ministry, we have to presume that there are substantial amount of stocks carried over and lying with the farmers unsold. There could be no greater disincentive than this. Therefore, in view of the fact that Soyabean for the protein-starved country is essential, why do you not relax your restriction on exports as you are already relaxing in regard to agricultural products—for basmati rice etc.? This will give incentive to the farmers. Why do you not permit it to be exported if it is going to benefit the farmer in this country?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: We have received information from Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Madhya Pradesh produces about 51,850 tonnes of soyabean, while Madhya Pradesh have informed us that only 155 tonnes are carry over from last year. U.P. produced 20,000 tonnes and only 325 tonnes are the carry over from last year. The magnitude of surplus is not much.

As far as the other issue of export is concerned, the hon. member would appreciate that we have protein deficiency in our country. Soyabean is a very important food and if production comes up we would like to use soyabean products. We have started using soyabean meal in our bakery product. That has been done to help our nutrition programme with soyabean and not to export.

Fall in number of Students offering Science Subjects

*294. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late there has been a rapid fall in the number of students offering science subjects which may not be very much conducive to sustained economic growth of country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to find out the causes for the same and steps proposed to be taken to correct the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A slight fall in enrolment has been noticed at degree level. Government look upon this decline with concern. They are convinced that for the progress of the country, Science must be taken to the people and the study of Science at all levels should be strengthened. In the Scientific Policy Resolution (1958) and later National Policy Resolution on Education (1968), Government reiterated this basic approach.

The Scientific Policy Resolution of Government of India, announced in 1958, envisaged promotion and cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects, pure and applied and its application. It also envisaged an adequate supply of research scientists of highest quality and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation. It also provided for encouragement and initiation of programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs.

The National Policy Resolution on Education provides as follows:

"With a view to accelerating the growth of national economy, science education and research should receive high priority. Science and mathematics should be an integral part of general education till the end of the school stage."

The National Council for Educational Research and Training have prepared a curriculum for the 10 year school in the light of the National Policy Resolution. The curriculum envisages compulsory teaching of science and mathematics in all the classes. It also envisages upgrading of the teaching of science and mathematics and continuous renewal of the curriculum to give the children modern knowledge. The objective of science teaching will be to popularise scientific method of inquiry and prepare the children for competent participation in a changing society and for development of a rational outlook. The curriculum also envisages that work experience will become a central feature of school education. Work experience is expected to be oriented to application of science and technology and to productive processes in agriculture and industry.

Programmes of teaching of science at school level are being strengthened with the support given by the UNICEF. The scheme envisages development of new syllabi for Classes I—X and instructional materials. The scheme also envisages training of science educators and teachers. The primary schools are equipped with science kits.

The National Policy Resolution envisages vocationalisation of education at the +2 stage. Vocationalisation at this stage would conform broadly to the requirements of the developing economy and employment opportunities. It is expected to cover fields such as agriculture, public health, home management, industry, trade and commerce, public service etc.

The University Grants Commission has been making continuous efforts to improve quality of science education and research in the universities and colleges. The Commission has devised a number of special programmes towards this objective. Under normal developmental assistance available for improvement of facilities, laboratories, libraries and workshops required essentially for better science educational programmes, the University Grants Commission has increased its share from original 50 per cent to 75 per cent for purchase of scientific equipment, library books and journals and 100 per cent in the case of setting up of science workshops. During the 5th Plan period, the colleges can obtain assistance for their faculty improvement and innovative programmes in science education.

The quality improvement programmes include college science improvement at under-graduate level and programmes of special assistance to selected Departments and Centres of Advance Studies at post-graduate level including research. The college science improvement programme aims at strengthening the capabilities of predominantly under-graduate students through curriculum development teacher preparation and student-teacher participation. Suggestions for restructuring the courses to strengthen science teaching are also made.

Special assistance is given to selected department and centres of advanced studies to consolidate the teaching and research programmes and to strive for excellence in their area of specialization.

To improve science instruction, where faculty improvement programmes have been initiated these include short-term courses, participation in symposia, seminars, conferences and opportunities for visiting and working in various institutions in the country. Fellowships are being offered for pursuing research work. Science research is being encouraged.

in a concerted manner. Research projects could relate to studies of fundamental nature as well as development oriented programmes efforts are being made to create centralised facilities both within the universities as well as on inter-universities basis for making available highly specialised and sophisticated instruments, computers etc.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I thank the hon. Minister for giving a very detailed reply. We are very happy about the full answer given. So far as the chances of employment of postgraduate science students are concerned throughout the country, their employment chances are falling. May I know what further action you have taken to broaden these courses so that these students can have employment opportunities particularly in their competitive examinations by broadbasing their curricula? What have you done to broaden science education in the country?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point raised by the hon. Member is very much under our consideration. What we have done is this. As the House would recall, in compliance with the decision of Parliament, we have made science as compulsory in classes 1 to 10 as a result whereof the employment potential of science graduates is going to increase considerably. As the hon. Member has quite rightly mentioned, the University Grants commission has suggested to various universities and colleges that they may diversify science courses which will make them more relevant to the processes of production. For example, there are courses like Zoology, Botany, Forestry and various other aspects of agriculture, etc. which have got direct relationship with the teaching of science. The whole series of these combinations have been suggested and they are working out the details of the syllabus in respect of these courses.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The way in which this system 10 plus 2 plus 3

is envisaged, do you think, it is going to help the science students, because these courses allow students to go out for vocational work and the balance left are not better equipped for employment opportunities?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The whole intention is that plus two stage should be definitely vocationalised at least upto the extent of 50 per cent. We will not be able to achieve this overnight. We are working out the whole course structure in a manner that the vocationalisation objective is achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that day by day we are really playing with the lives of our younger generation by making a mess of educational system which is not under the control or direction of the Centre at all, but which is under the jurisdiction of the States? For example, this 10 plus 2 plus 3 system in Maharashtra has further been sub-divided into one going to school and another going to college. In such a situation you can well imagine the plight of the students. In such conditions, have you thought of giving necessary guidelines to the State Governments, so that they adhere to these strictly and the life of the students are not ruined thereby?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We have given the guidelines, but this is not given by the Central Ministry. There are guidelines given by the Central Advisory Board of Education which includes Ministers of Education of States, the representatives of this august House as well as distinguished educationists. It is made clear that plus two stage should be a single stage and should not be split up. The recommendation is that it should be located as far as possible in schools. But it could be located in colleges provided it is clearly understood that it is not a part of college, but a part of school.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This split has taken place. This is my question. What are you going to do about it, to keep the supervision?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, my power depends on the power of this august House and that is not in the Central List. I am afraid, I cannot answer this question.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Sir, the total number of admission to the Degree Course. That is because there are going down. There is a great rush for admission to the Commerce Course. That is because there are greater employment opportunities for the students taking up the Commerce course. Has the Minister taken any steps to divert this tendency and see that the Science courses are filled up properly?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have, in my statement, attempted to give a fairly detailed account of what steps we propose to take in order that the Science education is popularised in the country.

SHR N. K. P. SALVE: My supplementary arises out of the reply given by the hon. Minister to Shri Sathes question. The hon. Minister is not only the Minister of Education but he is also an eminent educationist who is devoutly interested in the welfare of the State. May I know from him whether or not it is a part of the duty of the Education Ministry at the Centre to ensure a certain qualitative improvement in graduates produced from the Universities in the field of Accountancy where we are also getting Science graduates as articled clerks? When they come as articled clerks it is a lamentable spectacle to find students of 16 or 20 years coming as matriculates who are possibly better qualified than the Science graduates. May I know, if he was speaking

of qualitative improvement of the science graduates, in what manner he is going to control the States in this direction? I want a specific answer for this. Unless this is done, any talk of improving the job potential I submit, is only very illusory. Therefore, may I know what is his specific answer to this question?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As the hon. Member may have very kindly noted the number of steps which we have taken for improving the quality of science education at the undergraduate level, these steps have been taken and we are doing our best to provide adequate facilities to the Colleges through the University Grants Commission so that the science teaching programme is definitely improved. There is also a programme called 'C.S.I.P.'—College Science improvement programme—and, in addition to this, there is also a new programme which has been added which is called 'Faculty Improvement Programme' whereby it would be possible for the teachers to go and undertake research work and higher studies in well established universities centres; their salaries will continue to be paid by the institution which deputes them. The U.G.C. will pay the full salary of their substitute plus Rs. 250 out of pocket allowance for those who go and work for improving their qualifications and for improving their knowledge in the centres other than the places where they are normally living.

Then, Sir, Panels of our experts have been constituted which are going into the various syllabi prescribed for the teaching of science in the Universities in order to ensure that the standards are brought up to date and that they are raised.

Lastly, there is a definite scheme of the U.G.C. for support for Science Research in the Universities which will hopefully raise the standards of attainment of science teachers in Universities and colleges.

Students' Voluntary Corps Scheme

*295. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to start a students' voluntary corps scheme;

(b) if so, nature of the scheme; and

(c) social and economic aspects which are sought to be assigned to such a corps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV). (a) to (c) The proposal to start National Service Volunteers Scheme is under consideration of the Government.

श्री अहेन्द्र सिंह गिल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि जो स्कॉप अंडर कन्सिडरेशन है, वह कब तक मुरुम्बल हो जायेगी ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : समय की सीमा तो निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा प्रयास जारी है।

श्री अहेन्द्र सिंह गिल : पंजाब सरकार ने देहू देने और लेने के खिलाफ एक बिल पास किया है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के 20 पायट प्रोग्राम को अमल में लाने के लिए एक सोसायटी बना रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस स्कॉप में इन बातों को रखा जायेगा।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं जहाँ कहीं धावण देने जाता हूँ, वहाँ मैं इस बात की

बर्बाद करता हूँ कि देहू लेना और देना अनुचित है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस बान को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार को इस योजना की आवश्यकता अनुभव हो रही है और इससे विद्यार्थियों में क्या विशेषता आ जायेगी। किस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करना चाहती है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : छात्र-वर्ग को काम में रुचि हो और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने की उनकी प्रवृत्ति हो, यही हमारा उद्देश्य है।

श्री शशिभूषण : इस देश के विद्यार्थियों पर कई एक्स्पेरिमेंट किये गये हैं। कभी उन के लिए 4-एच क्लब बनाई गई है और कभी पीन कोर लाई गई है। इस प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया है कि इस स्कॉप का सामाजिक एवम् आर्थिक पहलू क्या है। मैं यह यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों को सोशलिज्म और आर्थिक आजादी के लिए तैयार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है। सरकार अभी इस बारे में सोच रही है, जब कि दुनिया इतनी आगे बढ़ गई है। इसजर्मी में हर एक छात्र सरकार की तगफ देख रहा है कि वह उस को कोई प्रोग्राम दे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस स्कॉप को जल्दी से जल्दी कब तक शुरू करेगी। अगर वह इस बारे में कोई सीमा रेखा नहीं बता सकती है, तो कम से कम वह लम्बण-रेखा को तो पार करे। आखिर उन का डायरेक्शन क्या है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : नेशनल सर्विस स्कॉप में मूल रूप से हमारा यह एपरोच है कि टोटल डेवेलपमेंट के लिए हमारे बच्चों का एक इन्टेग्रेटेड एपरोच हो।

Foreign Expertise for Preparation of Syllabus for open University

*296. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign expertise for preparation of syllabus for Open University has been sought; and

(b) if so, names of the foreign experts and the countries to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The matter regarding establishment of an 'Open' University is under consideration of the Government and, therefore, the question of seeking foreign expertise for preparation of syllabus for such a University does not arise.

श्री हरी सिंह : पिछले सत्र में भी इस बारे में मेरे एक गटन क्वेश्चन के उत्तर में कहा गया था कि यह मामला अभी अंडर कन्सिडरेशन है। आज भी मंत्री महोदय ने यह जवाब दिया है कि ओपन यूनिवर्सिटी का प्रश्न अभी अंडर कन्सिडरेशन है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में फैसला कब तक ले लिया जायेगा और क्या उस का सिलेबस तैयार करने के लिए सरकार के पास विशेषज्ञ मौजूद हैं; अगर है, तो क्या ओपन यूनिवर्सिटी का सेशन जुलाई में शुरू हो जायेगा।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : जुलाई तक कोई इमकान नहीं है, क्योंकि पहले तो इस हाउस को एक्ट पास करना पड़ेगा। जब तक वह एक्ट पास नहीं होता है, तब तक कार्यवाही कैसे शुरू की जा सकती है?

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : संसार भर में यह देखा गया है कि अपने विषय में बहुत ही योग्य विचारियों को विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश मिलता है। हमारे यहां यह स्थिति है कि

चाहे खर्च हो, चाहे साईत हो और चाहे कोई अन्य विषय हो, बड़े क्वालिटी में पाठ विचारियों को विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश का मौका मिल जाता है। इस लिए इस प्रकार की कोई नीति निश्चित होनी चाहिए कि हायर मैकेडरी के बाद कुशाग्र बुद्धि विचारियों को ही विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश मिले। (अध्यक्ष) मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह ओपन यूनिवर्सिटी का सिलेबस तैयार करने के लिए विदेशी एक्सपर्ट्स को कन्सल्ट करने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि वह ऐसा नहीं करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खुली यूनिवर्सिटी में एडमिशन का काइटेरियन क्या होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल अभी प्रीमेट्यूर है। — श्री गोस्वामी।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSFAMI: To a layman, will the hon. Minister kindly explain what exactly is an 'open' university, because to us it remains a mystery? What is an open university and how is it different from other universities?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There are several models which are in operation in different parts of the world. We are attempting to evolve our own model to suit our own needs. But I cannot give details until Government have taken a decision. I do not know what the decision will be.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have Government at least an open mind on it?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Scheme to help Fishermen

*297. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a scheme to assist fishermen through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for buy-

ing mechanised fishing boats and if so, number and nature of boats provided under the scheme State-wise; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reintroduce the scheme in view of its great success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Institutional finance is being increasingly availed of for undertaking viable fishery development projects. A good proportion of the institutional finance thus obtained is through the Agri. Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC). The A.R.D.C. has sanctioned 111 fishery schemes (109 marine and 2 inland) upto February, 1976. These involve a total commitment of Rs. 13 crores against which the financing institutions have already drawn Rs. 60 crores. These cover, among other items, purchase of 1863 mechanised boats of size ranging from 25 ft. to 48 ft. Ten Fibre-glass Reinforced Plastics (FRP) boats have also been covered under the scheme. The State-wise distribution of mechanised boats sanctioned under the above scheme upto February, 1976 is as follows:

S1. No.	State	No. of Mechanised Fishing Boats to be financed by State Coop. Banks.	Com- mitment in crores	Total
1.	Goa	10	53	63
2.	Gujarat	120	14	134
3.	Maharashtra	90	20	110
4.	Karnataka	340	230	570
5.	Kerala	144	97	241
6.	Andhra Pradesh	45	—	45
7.	Tamil Nadu	200	50	250
8.	Orissa	50	350	400
9.	Pondicherry	50	—	50
		1049	814	1863

(b) Implementation of commercial schemes with ARC assistance is being undertaken on a continuing basis. The ARDC has informed that 83 fishery schemes involving assistance to the extent of Rs. 11.83 crores is presently under the consideration of A.R.D.C.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: According to the statement, so far 1,863 mechanised boats have been sanctioned. May I know the number of such boats sanctioned in 1974-75 and 1975-76? Also, are there any schemes applicable at present, and if so, which are the schemes applicable to the State of Karnataka?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If the hon member would look into the statement, the number of boats sanctioned has been given there.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: That is so far.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That gives the figure of boats sanctioned under the scheme upto February 1976. That gives the total. The year-wise break-up is not with me.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I want to know how many mechanised boats have been sanctioned in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I require notice.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Under several schemes, have mechanised boats been distributed to any State in 1974-75 and 1975-76?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The number of mechanised boats in the country is increasing every year. Karnataka is having a very important share, practically lion's share, in this. What the exact number year-wise is, is not with me. I have given in the statement the State-wise breakup.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: It is stated that there are 63 fishery schemes involving assistance to the extent of Rs. 11.83 crores presently under the consideration of the ARDC. Are any of these applicable to Karnataka?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A very large number of schemes are from Karnataka. I am very happy with it because the way fisheries are developing now, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are having a very pre-eminent position in this. A large chunk of it is in Karnataka.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have got the longest coastline in the country.....

AN HON MEMBER: Totally wrong,

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This being a foreign-exchange earner so far as the Karnataka coastline is concerned, what was the demand made by the Karnataka State for such mechanised boats from this Ministry, and how many boats have been sanctioned and how many have not been sanctioned?

MR. SPEAKER: He has no information at the moment. Whatsoever information he has is given in the statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the requirement of State?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have worked out the total number of boats likely to be introduced in the Fifth Plan and we find that it would be about 4,000—5,000. I anticipate almost 800—1,000 are likely to be required for Karnataka.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is surprising to find that out of the 9 States listed here, the State of West Bengal, which is certainly a very important coastal State....

MR. SPEAKER: Maritime State.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:.....is missing altogether. May I know if the Government of West Bengal has not come forward with any schemes which are worthwhile to be financed? Is that the real reason or is there any other reason why West Bengal is being excluded from the purview of this ARDC scheme?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can assure the hon. member that West Bengal is not being excluded at all. Unfortunately, we find that not only in fisheries but in other agricultural programmes also, the institutional structure in West Bengal is very weak. Despite the fact that we sanction funds, that ARC sanctions funds for West Bengal, institutional structure being weak, actual availability is very small. Only last year some mechanised boats have been introduced in West Bengal, for the first time, in some numbers. They do not get through because the institutional structure is very weak. I think the West Bengal Government will have to pay special attention to this matter; while amounts are available, they are not being made use because of weak instructional structure.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Satellite Townships around Metropolitan Cities

282. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to build up Satellite townships near/around metropolitan and big cities; and

(b) if so, step taken towards the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) As part of the strategy to disperse economic activities and reduce the growth of population in metropolitan and big

cities, integrated programmes for the development of the regions around such cities including the establishment of satellite townships have been undertaken.

(b) Apart from technical guidance and assistance extended by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, the Central Government are also extending financial assistance, during the Fifth Plan period, to supplement the resources of the States to undertake integrated urban development programmes of such cities including the development of satellite townships.

National Plan of Action for Women

*283. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a broad-based Steering Committee at the national level to review from time to time the progress of the National Plan of Action for Women; and

(b) if so, names of members of Steering Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government have under their consideration a proposal to constitute a Committee at the national level to review from time to time programmes and measures for the promotion of women's development. The details are being examined.

Medium of Instruction and Examination at University Level

*286. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken at the Vice-Chancellors' Con-

ference recently held in Madras to the effect that Indian languages be adopted as the medium of instruction and examinations at the highest level in the Indian Universities; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the record of proceedings of the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Southern Universities held at Madras in October, 1975, received from the University Grants Commission, the question of medium of instruction and examinations at the university level was not discussed in the Conference. However, the participants in the Conference agreed that the production of reference works in regional languages was urgent, to enable universities to start streams in these languages at the Post-graduate level and that in addition to the resources from the State Textbook Agencies the two University Grants Commission Schemes of Publication Aid should be used by the university for this purpose.

Chilka Bird Sanctuary

*287. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan involving an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakh during Fifth Plan for the Chilka Bird Sanctuary has been sent by Government of Orissa to Central Government; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain clarifications were sought from the Government of Orissa with regard to the management plan, estimates of individual constructions, submission of a map locating the sanctuary and whether there were proposals for a World

Bank Project for the Development of fishing in the Chilka. Detailed estimates and information on the World Bank Project are awaited. The scheme will be processed immediately on receipt of the required information for Central assistance.

मुल्ता समिति की रिपोर्ट

288. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तत्कालीन भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियमों में संशोधनों की सिफारिश करने के लिये वर्ष 1968-69 में मुल्ता समिति का गठन किया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त समिति ने विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा कर इस समस्या का गहन अध्ययन किया था।

(ग) क्या उक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को बहुत पहले ही दे दी थी, और

(घ) यदि हा., तो उसकी मुख्य वाने क्या हैं और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग) जी हा।

(घ) एक विवरण पत्र सभा-घटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों और निष्कर्ष नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :

(1) भूमि अधिग्रहण के संबंध में लागू होने वाले सिद्धान्त

(क) सरकार की लागत पर सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य के लिये अधिग्रहण

समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुची है कि "सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य" शब्द की कोई

निश्चित व्याख्या करना सम्भव नहीं है, की संविधान के अंतर्गत अनुमेव अधिनियम अधिग्रहण की एक शर्त है। अतः समिति ने "सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य" शब्द की व्यापक परिभाषा करने का विचार किया है, जिसका प्रभाव यह होगा कि इसका क्षेत्र वर्तमान परिभाषा की तुलना में व्यापक हो जायेगा। समिति ने आगे सिफारिश की है कि सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य न्याय के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए। सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य की केवल घोषणा करना ही अंतिम नहीं होना चाहिए और यह न्याय-सीमा से बाहर नहीं होना चाहिए, जैसा कि वर्तमान अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्थिति है।

(ख) किसी कम्पनी की लागत पर सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य जैसे उद्देश्य के लिये अधिग्रहण

समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि ऐसी कम्पनियों के लिये भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के संबंध में पूर्ण रोक लगाना बुद्धिमानी नहीं होगी, जो कि सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य के किसी उद्योग या कार्य में लगी हुई हो अथवा उसके लिये कदम उठा रही हों। परन्तु, सरकारी कम्पनी या निगम या निगमित निकाय के अलावा अन्य कम्पनी के लिये भूमि अधिग्रहण संबंधी सब मामलों में भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के भाग 7 में निर्धारित विशेष क्रियाविधि का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए, जो कि हितकारी प्रतिबंध हैं। यदि किसी कम्पनी द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट अथवा बढ़ाई गई अधिधि के भीतर उस उद्देश्य के लिये, जिसके लिये भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है, भूमि उपयोग में नहीं लाई गई तो अब तक उपयोग में नहीं लाई गई ऐसी भूमि के अधिग्रहण को अप्रभावी घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। और यह भूमि मूल स्वामी को वापिस की जानी चाहिए।

(ग) जकरत/आवसिक मामलों में भूमि का तीव्र अधिग्रहण

समिति के अनुसार भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 17 की जकरत सम्बन्धी उपबन्ध की, जिसमें सरकार को सख्त अधिकार प्राप्त है, सारे देश में दुरुपयोग किया गया है। यह सिफारिश की गई कि विधि-आयोग के मसौदा विधेयक में धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत जकरत सम्बन्धी खंड समिति द्वारा सुझाये गये आशोधनों के अनुसार केवल मसौदा विधेयक में निर्धारित आपात संबंधी मामलों में ही लागू किया जाये।

(2) मुद्राबजा के निर्धारण के लिये सिद्धान्त

(क) मुद्राबजा की राशि

समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि यथा-सम्भव प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को, जिसे अनिवार्य अधिग्रहण के द्वारा अपनी सम्पत्ति से वंचित किया जाता है, उस मात्रा तक मुद्राबजा दिया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि वह काफी रूप से उसी स्थिति में रह सके जिसमें कि वह भूमि के अधिग्रहण करने से पहले था। अतः अधिग्रहण की गई सब भूमि (सम्पत्ति सहित) के लिये उसके सम्भाव्य मूल्य सहित केवल बाजार मूल्य के आधार पर ही मुद्राबजा दिया जाना चाहिए, जैसा कि अब तक का मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त रहा है। कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथों में सम्पत्ति के सकेन्द्रण को कम करने की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता और सविधान में परिकल्पित लोकहितकारी राज्य के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये सामाजिक असमानताएँ दूर करने के लिये अन्य उपाय हैं जिन्हें राज्य सामाजिक असमानताएँ दूर करने के लिये हमेशा अपना सकते हैं।

समिति ने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि मुद्राबजा की क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि 15

प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 30 प्रतिशत कर दी जाए।

(ख) मुद्राबजा के निर्धारण के लिये कोरस

समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि मुद्राबजे का निर्धारण करना केवल न्यायालयों पर ही छोड़ा जाना चाहिए, जो कि सर्वसाधारण जनता में विश्वास पैदा करने की स्थिति में है। यह भी सिफारिश की गई है कि पार्टियों के बीच करार द्वारा मुद्राबजा निर्धारित किया जाये और न्यायालयों में तभी आयज जाये जबकि पार्टियों में करार न हो सके। समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि अपील के अधिकार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिए। कम घनराशि के मामलों और कुछ अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट परिस्थितियों में अपील नहीं की जानी चाहिये जब तक कि उनमें कानून का कोई मुद्दा या भूमि के अधिकार का प्रश्न निहित न हो।

(3) प्रशासनिक देरी के लिये सावक उपाय

भूमि अधिग्रहण की कार्यवाही में असामान्य देरी को नोट करते हुए समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत करने की तिथि से 12 मास की अवधि के भीतर अधिग्रहण की कार्यवाही पूरी की जानी चाहिए। सामान्य अधिग्रहण के मामलों में समय-सीमा 3 महीने और बड़ी परियोजनाओं के लिये अधिग्रहण के, मामलों में 6 महीने बढ़ाई जा सकती हैं बशर्ते कि ऐसा करने के लिये उचित कारण (लिखित रूप में रिकार्ड किये जायें) हों।

(4) बेदखल किए गए परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिये उपाय

समिति ने यह अनुभव किया है कि क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि को मुद्राबजे की राशि के 15 प्रतिशत

से बढ़ाकर 30 प्रतिशत करने से भूस्वामियों और भूमि के इच्छुक अन्य व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास की लागत काफी पूरी की जायेगी। उन व्यक्तियों के संबंध में, जो "इच्छुक व्यक्तियों" की श्रेणी में नहीं आते हैं, परन्तु जिन्हें अधिग्रहण के परिणामों से क्षति पहुँचती है, सरकार को उनको पुनर्वास के लिये सामाजिक एवं नैतिक जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करनी चाहिए। इस बात को नोट करते हुए कि ऐसे उजड़े हुए व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के उपायों के लिये कानून की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं है, तथापि, समिति ने उनके पुनर्वास के लिये कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश की है।

(5) भूमि अधिग्रहण के संबंध में एक सभ्य कानून बनाने की संभावना

समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि देश में भूमि अधिग्रहण का कानून सारे भारत के लिये लागू होना चाहिए।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के तत्वाधान में और राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से समिति की सब सिफारिशों का विस्तार में अध्ययन किया गया है। विधान के 25वें संशोधन में और आवास मंत्रियों के 1973 और 1974 के सम्मेलनों की सिफारिश के अनुसार रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित कुछ मामलों की फिर से जांच करने की आवश्यकता हुई। अधिकांश मामलों की जांच की गई है और शेष मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

Legislation to abolish Beggary

*289. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MAHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating enactment of a law to abolish beggary throughout India; and

(b) whether the Social Welfare Board in each State has taken any concrete steps to provide employment to beggars, if so, which are the States foremost in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Government of India have under their consideration a proposal to introduce a uniform legislation on the subject of vagrancy, including beggary, for the Union Territories. This proposal when approved by Parliament, may serve as a model for the States. The following States have already enacted anti-beggary Laws of their own: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) (i) The State Social Welfare Boards are implementing a socio-economic programme which provides employment facilities for destitute women. This serves as a preventive measure against beggary. During 1975-76, the following State Boards did good work in this behalf:—

Name of State Board	No. of socio-economic units established
Andhra Pradesh	21
Assam	31
Gujarat	22
Kerala	30
Maharashtra	21
Tamil Nadu	21
Uttar Pradesh	20
West Bengal	24

(ii) Besides, the State Social Welfare Boards are also implementing a programme of condensed courses and vocational training for adult women which serves to enhance employment opportunities for such women.

UN Food Fund for Agricultural Development

*290. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation of U.N. Food Fund for the development of agriculture is likely to start from July, 1976; and

(b) whether India is to get any assistance from the Fund and if so, quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Interested countries in a meeting held at Rome from 27th January to 6th February, 1976 finalised the draft Agreement of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for formal adoption by the Plenipotentiaries' Conference it authorised the Secretary-General, UN, to convene the Plenipotentiary Conference the moment, the Secretary-General was sure of the Pledges to the extent of SDR 1 billion were forthcoming. The meeting decided to invite all contributing countries who had not yet announced their intention to join IFAD or to pledge contributions as early as possible so that the Plenipotentiary Conference could be convened possibly within the month of May, 1976.

The Agreement will come into force as soon as the Secretary-General, UN, received the instruments of ratification acceptance, approval or accession from the requisite minimum Member countries and the aggregate of whose initial contributions would be at least \$750 million.

It is therefore, unlikely that the Fund will come into force from July 1976.

(b) According to the proposed Charter, the Fund will be guided by the following priorities in allocating its resources;

(i) the need to increase food production and to improve the nutritional level of the poorest populations in the poorest food deficit countries; and

(ii) the potential for increasing food production in other developing countries. Emphasis shall be placed on improving the nutritional level of the poorest populations in these countries and the conditions of their lives.

In the above context, India can hope to draw upon sizeable assistance from the Fund though no definite quantum could be specified at this stage.

Irrigation Schemes

*291. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an irrigation scheme have been sanctioned after emergency in the backward areas especially Adivasi and Harijan areas, in the country; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b):

(1) So far as major and medium irrigation schemes are concerned, 30 such schemes with an estimated cost of Rs 528.85 crores have been sanctioned after the emergency for different areas of various States including the backward areas etc.

These schemes include lift Irrigation, Dams, Reservoirs, Tanks, River Projects, etc.

(2) Feasible minor irrigation schemes are usually sanctioned by the State Governments for execution in different areas in the States including the backward areas, etc. A total amount of about Rs. 124.24 crores out of State plans and Rs. 210.96 crores out of institutional sources are expected to have been utilised for minor irrigation during 1975-76.

Under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored programmes, the Government of India have separately allocated an amount of Rs. 18.26 crores for execution of minor irrigation schemes in the backward areas including areas having tribal and harijan concentrations during 1975-76.

The schemes under execution include storage tanks and reservoirs, flow and lift irrigation schemes, big diameter wells and other water-harvesting structures.

Since declaration of emergency, the State Governments and the Projects authorities of the different special programmes have also been instructed to gear up efforts to accelerate the production programmes including minor irrigation.

Hindi Text Books lying in Hindi Granth Akademies

*293. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi text books worth Rs. 3 crores are collecting dust in the stock rooms of Hindi Granth Akademies; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE: (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The total value of books produced by the Hindi Granth Akademies so far is approximately Rs. 226 lakhs, of which books approximately worth Rs. 42 lakhs have already been sold. The Akademies have intensified their efforts so that books produced by them reach the students. The utilisation of these books is expected to improve further.

New Technology for Sugarcane Yield

*298. SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR": Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to

(a) whether a comprehensive new technology has been developed at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow for growing Companion crop for better cane yield;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c).

Researches are in progress at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research and under the All India Coordinated Sugarcane Improvement Project for identifying companion crops which are likely to increase the yield as well as the net return from unit area. Crops like wheat, potato, mung, groundnut and onion have been tried as companion crops with sugarcane. In the autumn planted sugarcane, wheat, potato, lentil and mustard have proved to be beneficial while in the spring planted cane, groundnut, ragi and mung were found to be useful it has been noted that for obtaining the maximum income by companion cropping it is necessary to make a careful selection of varieties of both the sugarcane and companion crops.

In the companion cropping programmes, reduction in cane yield was found in almost all treatments excepting that involving potato. The lower cane yields were, however, compensated by the extra yield of the companion crop. These results are to be tested and confirmed in cultivator's fields before they can be recommended for general adoption.

Allocation of House Sites to Rural Families

*299. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the implementation of the Scheme to allot house-sites to rural families still without house-sites;

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far in its implementation; and

(c) what efforts are being made for early execution of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the estimated 11 million landless workers in need of house-sites in the country, about 6 million workers have already been provided with house-sites.

(c) The scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas forms part of the National Programme of Minimum Needs. This now stands included in the 20-Point Economic Programme launched by the Prime Minister. This scheme came up for discussion in the recent Conference of Chief Ministers and all the State Governments were requested to give very high priority to the implementation of this scheme.

Rice from Surplus States for Buffer Stock

*300. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked surplus States to contribute rice to Central pool to build buffer stock; and

(b) if so, names of States with quantities of rice contributed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) Surplus States are required to contribute rice to the Central pool for meeting the needs of public distribution as well as for building up of buffer stock.

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

Statement

Quantities of rice supplied to Central Pool during 1975-76 season as reported upto 25-3-1976

State	('000 tonnes)	
	1975-76	Supplied to Central Pool
Andhra Pradesh	160.5(A)	
Assam	5.8	
Haryana	444.3	
Madhya Pradesh	27.1	
Orissa	0.6	
Punjab	1155.1	
Uttar Pradesh	549.7	
Total	2343.1	

(A) Includes back-log of 57 thousand tonnes out of 1974-75 crop.

Fertilizers lying unsold

1443. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of fertilizers which has been imported during the last year and upto the end of January, 1976; and

(b) quantity of fertilizers namely indigenous and imported lying unsold at the end of January, 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The quantity of fertilizers imported during 1975 was 11.02 lakh tonnes of N, 4.30 lakh tonnes of P and 2.90 lakh tonnes of K. The imports during the month of January, 1976, were 0.59 lakh tonnes of N, 0.13 lakh tonnes of P and 0.11 lakh tonnes of K.

(b) The quantity of fertilisers lying unsold at the end of January, 1976, is as follows:—

	N	(lakh tonne)	
		P	K
Indigenous	0.98	0.62	0.17
Imported	3.41	2.18	1.57

Wholesale dealers in fertilizers trade

1444. **SHRI ANANT PRASAD DHUSIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wholesale dealers are making huge profits in the trade of fertilizers and if so, reasons for allowing the middlemen to deal in this trade;

(b) whether due to the profit of wholesalers, the consumers have to pay high prices; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Gov-

ernment to make available fertilizers to people at cheap rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). There are no indications that the wholesale dealers of fertilizers are making huge profits in the trade of fertilizers. A statement is placed on the table of the House giving the retail prices and the distribution margins allowed to the distributors of some of the major imported fertilizers and indigenously produced fertilizers. In order to make available fertilizers to people at cheap rates, the retail prices at which the imported fertilizers are sold are fixed by the Central Government. The prices of the major nitrogenous fertilizers viz., Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, which constitute about 60 per cent of the fertilizers produced in the country, are statutorily fixed. The prices of Single Super Phosphate are informally fixed according to a formula approved by the Government and operated by the Fertilizer Association of India. Potash is wholly imported and its retail prices and distribution margins are fixed by the Government. In regard to other indigenous fertilizers, even though there is no statutory fixation, the prices of large quantities of fertilizers imported by the Central Government has an impact on the indigenous prices.

Statement

SHOWING THE RETAIL PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION MARGINS OF SOME OF THE MAJOR IMPORTED AND INDIGENOUSLY PRODUCED FERTILIZERS

		(In Rs. per tonne)	
Sl. No.	Name of fertilizer	Retail Price	Distribution Margin
1	2	3	4
Imported Fertilizers			
1.	Urea (46% N)	1750	115
2.	Ammonium Sulphate (21% N) 50 kg. packing	935	75

1	2	3	4
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26%N)		1660	75
4. Di-Ammonium Phosphate (18-46-O)		2600	140
5. Mixture of Potash (60% K ₂ O) 50 Kg packing		910	80
6. Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate (20-20-O)		1660	110
7. Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate (24-24-O)		2295	140
8. N.P.K. (15-15-15)		1645	105
Indigenous Fertilizers			
1. Urea		1750	115
2. Ammonium Sulphate		935	75
3. NP (28-28-O) (Coromandel)		2600	160
4. NPK (15-15-15) Fertilizer Corp., Ltd.		1570	115
5. NP (20-20-O) FACT		2150	160
6. NP (24-24-O, Madras Fertilizers Ltd.		2330	150

Amount sanctioned for Ayacut Scheme in Chambal in M.P.

1445. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state total amount sanctioned by Central Government for Ayacut Scheme introduced in Chambal region in M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Under the Central Sector Command Area Development Programme, a scheme costing Rs. 1.44 crores for construction/improvement of roads and markets in Chambal Command, Madhya Pradesh, was approved by the Central Government in January, 1973. Against this a total amount of Rs. 94.91 lakhs has been released so far to the State Government

A sum of Rs. 28.51 lakhs has been released to the State Government for meeting Government of India's contribution towards cost of the CAD Authority, soil surveys, topographical surveys, farm plans and supervision

for on-farm development work in Chambal Command in Madhya Pradesh.

Eradication of Beggary in Delhi

1446. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make Delhi a beggar free city;

(b) if so, particulars of the plan to be initiated for this purpose; and

(c) when it is going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 is in force in Delhi under which begging is an offence. Delhi Administration is taking measures under the said Act to clean Delhi of beggars.

सोयाबीन की खेती

1447. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण शिंदे :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने सोयाबीन
की खेती के बारे में हाल ही में पुनर्विचार
अथवा सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सोयाबीन
की उचित मंडियों की अनुपस्थिति
में सोयाबीन उत्पादकों को कोई प्रोत्साहन
नहीं मिल रहा है और इन्हें भारी हानि
उठानी पड़ी है ;

(ग) क्या इसके निवारण के लिए भी
उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में इस कारण
किसानों (सोयाबीन उत्पादकों) में भारी
असन्तोख है, और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने
इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपायुक्त
(श्री प्रभुदास कटेल) : (क) देश में
सोयाबीन के विकास और इसकी खेती
में आने वाली समस्याओं विशेषकर इसके
विपणन के संबंध में कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा
23 जनवरी, 1976 को नई दिल्ली में
आयोजित एक बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया
गया था ।

(ख) 1975-76 के दौरान देश में
तिलहनों की बहुत अच्छी फसल होने के अनुमान
के फलस्वरूप खाद्य तिलहनों और तेलों
की कीमतों में तेजी से गिरावट आई है
तदनुसार सोयाबीन और इसके तेल की
कीमतों में भी गिरावट का ख दिखाई
दिया है ।

(ग) देश से सोयाबीन के निर्यात
पर पाबंदी है ।

(घ) खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश
और मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों के पास
सोयाबीन के जमा स्टॉक को निपटाने के
लिए 23 जनवरी, 1976 को यहां हुई
उक्त बैठक की सिफारिश पर राज्य सरकारों
को सलाह दी गई है कि वे विभिन्न स्थानों
से कुछ सुविधाजनक केन्द्रों में बाणिज्यिक
रूप से आत्मकम मात्रा में सोयाबीन एकत्र
करने के लिए अपनी सहकारी
समितियों को लगावें । सहकारी
समितियां इस उद्योग को ऐसे सोयाबीन
जमा करने वाले केन्द्रों तथा इस प्रकार
एकत्र किए गए सोयाबीन का
पूरा व्योरा दें ताकि सोयाबीन उद्योग समय
पर पूरा उत्पादन उठाने के लिए आवश्यक
व्यवस्था कर सके । बैठक में उपस्थित
“मार्केट एक्सटेंडर एसोसियेशन” के प्रतिनिधि
ने यह उल्लेख किया था कि यह एसोसियेशन
अपने सदस्यों के जरिये ऐसे केन्द्रों से
सोयाबीन की पूरी मात्रा एक ऐसी कीमत
पर खरीदने की व्यवस्था करेगी जिसे
तेल निकालने वाले और राज्यों में सहकारी
समितियां आपसी समझौते से तय करेंगी ।

सोयाबीन के लिए समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित
करने संबंधी सिफारिश तथा उक्त
बैठक में की गई अन्य सिफारिशों की
जाच की जा रही है ।

Problem of Refugees at Derapathar

1448. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will
the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHA-
BILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a re-
presentation regarding problems of
refugees in Derapathar, Nowgong
district, Assam;

(b) whether all kinds of loans and
assistance rendered by the Central
Government have been withdrawn;
and

(c) if so, corrective steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A letter mentioning some difficulties of the families in Derapathar was received and was also replied to.

(b) Loans and grants according to the prescribed scale for agriculturist and non-agriculturist families settled in the area have already been given. Besides, assistance has also been given for setting up one primary health centre, 4 lower primary schools, cost of reclamation of land, etc.

There has been no withdrawal of loans and assistance.

(c) Does not arise.

Sugar factories

1449. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest available, State-wise, figures of the quantity of sugar produced, the price of Sugarcane per tonne and the total amount paid to the cultivators, profits earned and income tax paid by the sugar factories in private, public and cooperative sectors respectively;

(b) whether these figures reveal a considerable disparity in income tax paid by sugar factories in the three sectors; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) A statement showing State-wise, the production of sugar as on 15.3.1976, the range of prices paid by sugar factories for sugarcane during 1975-76, and the total amount of cane price paid upto 15.2.1976, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10564/76].

A statement showing State-wise, profits/losses made by sugar factories in Private, Public and Cooperative Sectors during 1973-74 is also placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10564/76].

A statement giving the latest data available for the income tax assessments completed during the financial year 1972-73, is also placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10564/76].

The details of income tax paid by the sugar factories with their break-up into private, public and co-operative sectors, are not compiled in the Income-tax Department. The data compiled in respect of the sugar industry, is published in the All-India Income Tax Statistics which contains the figures of total income assessed under the Income-tax Act and the tax payable thereon by the company and non-company assesseees.

The rate structure for companies is different from that for co-operative societies, firms, Hindu undivided families, individuals, etc. Besides, the tax payable depends upon the size of the taxable income of an assessee. The disparity in the average tax payable on a company and a non-company assessment is primarily because of the above two factors viz. the difference in the rate structure and the size of profits

Text Books in Regional Languages

1451. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government give aid to the States for textbooks in various regional languages;

(b) if so, facts thereof, State-wise break-up during the last three years;

(c) the outcome of such efforts to prepare text books in regional languages; and

(d) the machineries set up by different States for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The Ministry are operating a Centrally sponsored scheme for the production of university level books in Hindi and regional languages. The fifteen States participating in this scheme have set up Gov-

ernment or autonomous State Book Production Boards. In some cases, books are being produced through the direct agency of universities. Under the scheme, the Ministry releases grants to the State Governments for production of university level books in the different languages through the States level machinery mentioned above. A statement giving the State-wise break-up of the grants released during the last three years and the number of books produced up-to-date is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	GRANTS RELEASED TO STATES			Number of Books Published upto date
		1972—73	1973—74	1974—75	
		(Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	Anihra Pradesh.	23'00	—	1'00	360
2.	Assam	15'00	16'00	5'00	300
3.	Bihar	12'00	5'00	9'00	150
4.	Gujarat	15'00	18'00	5'00	482
5.	Haryana	5'00	2'00	3'50	60
6.	Karnataka	15'00	10'00	2'00	292
7.	Kerala	15'00	18'00	10'00	415
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15'00	8'00	6'00	200
9.	Maharashtra	5'00	9'00	5'00	72
10.	Orissa	10'00	4'00	3'50	150
11.	Punjab	15'00	2'00	5'00	55
12.	Rajasthan	5'00	4'00	6'00	101
13.	Tamilnadu	20'00	18'00	6'00	516
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10'00	8'00	12'00	159
15.	West Bengal	5'00	2'00	1'00	29
		185'00	124'00	80'00	3401

Restrictions on Movement of Wheat

1452. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports to the effect that restrictions on the movement of wheat would be relaxed;

(b) whether recommendation to this effect has been received from States; and

(c) reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While there has been no formal references from the State Governments as such, the matter was discussed with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers of the main wheat producing States and, in the interest of maximising procurement, it has been decided to continue restrictions on inter-State movement of wheat.

Fall in Production of Cashew Nuts

1453. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of raw cashew nuts has gone down during the last three years; and

(b) if so, to what extent and total production of cashew nuts during these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No official estimates in respect of cashewnut production are issued. However, ad-hoc production estimates do not indicate that the production of raw nuts has gone down.

(b) According to ad-hoc estimates, the production of cashewnut has fluctuated as under during the last three years;

Years	Production (tonnes)
1972-73	1,58,626
1973-74	1,57,305
1974-75	1,85,021

Master Plan for Drought Affected Bihar

1456. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drought Prone Area Project Sanctioning Committee has approved a five year Rs. 16 Crore-Master Plan for Bihar; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme aims at integrated area development with concentration on the following Sectors:

Soil and moisture conservation, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Afforestation and pasture Development and Credit Support

सूखा से प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्रों के लिये कार्यक्रम

1457. श्री मूचबन्द झापा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्र. यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सूखा से प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम गत तीन

वर्षों से लागू है यदि हाँ, तो तब से प्रत्येक राज्य में झलक-झलक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और क्या-क्या काम हुए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह योजना अभी भी चालू है और राजस्थान के किस-किस क्षेत्र में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या-क्या काम हो रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ में मुख्यतः रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य कार्यक्रम के रूप में वर्ष 1970-71 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था पाँचवीं योजना में इसे क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के रूप में पुनर्निर्यापित किया गया है। इसकी नई धारणा में, यह वर्ष

1974-75 से चल रहा है। वर्ष 1973-74 से प्रत्येक राज्य में किए गए व्यय के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है। विकास हेतु लिए गए क्षेत्र ये हैं—

भू तथा नदी संरक्षण, वनरोपण तथा चरागाह विकास, लघु सिंचाई, पशुधन विकास तथा शुष्कभूमि खेती।

(ख) जी हाँ। राजस्थान में यह कार्यक्रम दस जिलों अर्थात् बांसवाड़ा बाड़मेर, बीकानेर, चूरु, डंगरपुर, जैसलमेर, जालोर, जोधपुर, नागौर तथा पाली में चलाया गया है। इनके अतिरिक्त अजमेर, झुझनु तथा उदयपुर जिलों में 6 और तहसीलों को इसके अन्तर्गत लिया गया है। राजस्थान में गतिविधि का मुख्य केन्द्रबिन्दु पशु क्षेत्र तथा डेरी विकास, चरागाह तथा भेड़ विकास, भूगत जल विकास, लघु सिंचाई तथा शक्ति के क्षेत्रों में है।

विवरण

चौबी योजना तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार तथा वर्षवार व्यय दशनि वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	चौबी योजना वर्ष	इन वर्षों में किया गया व्यय		
			1973-74	1974-75*	1975-76**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश		858.11	66.75	25.05	96.29
2. बिहार		267.72	93.88	142.17	61.41
3. गुजरात		1072.91	333.43	839.14	329.07
4. हरियाणा		344.00	—	52.72	1.03
5. जम्मू और कश्मीर		96.95	25.86	35.50	8.12
6. कर्नाटक		1013.40	170.93	280.63	200.96

*उत्तरों कि राज्य महा लेखाकार ने मामजंदा स्थापित किया गया हो।

**जनवरी, 1976 तक।

1	2	3	4	5	5
7. मध्य प्रदेश	743 48	335 99	310 49	157 92	
8. महाराष्ट्र	1143 23	182 46	250 07	82 06	
9. उड़ीसा	340 99	103 45	96 26	62 23	
10. राजस्थान	1442 76	321 32	292 60	215 93	
11. तमिलनाडु	384 13	88 64	142 02	152 33	
12. उत्तर प्रदेश	1173 09	587 00	311 30	82 28	
13. पश्चिम बंगाल	242 58	86 58	78 47	52 67	
योग	9123.38	2396 29	2926 28	1493 33	

नोट:—आकड़े राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई सूचना के अनुसार हैं ।

Dharma Fishing Harbour in Orissa

1458 SHRISURENDRA MOHANTY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) contribution of Union Government towards the Dhamra Fishing Harbour Scheme, and

(b) whether the project is to be taken up during the current Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) Government of India has approved construction of a fishing harbour costing Rs 56.13 lakhs covering the full cost of dredging earth work for reclamation land and quay, stone pitching slipway surfacing trafficked areas and construction of auction hall

(b) The project is expected to be taken up and completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan

Rural Credit

1460 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) State-wise estimated rural debt burden for the current year and share of small and marginal farmers and rural labourers in this debt (total)

(b) State-wise need for rural credit as at present and

(c) share of nationalised banks cooperatives and other agencies in the total rural credit supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No State-wise survey to assess the rural debt burden has been conducted for the year 1974-75. However a statement indicating the state-wise total liabilities in respect of all rural households on the basis of All India Debt and Investment Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India at the end of

30th June, 1971 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10565/76] Out of the total liabilities of all the rural households, the share of liabilities of Landless and those owning land upto 5 acres was estimated at 48.72 per cent.

(b) The production Credit requirements for the last year of the Fifth Plan were estimated at Rs. 3,000.00 crores. The target for short term credit to be advanced by primary agricultural credit societies in the last year of the Fifth Plan is Rs. 1318.67 crores and the cumulative target for medium term and long term for the Fifth Plan are Rs. 329.58 crores and Rs. 1496.37 crores respectively. State-wise figures are indicated in Statement No. 11 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-10565/76].

(c) The estimated amount of loans advanced (short term, medium term and long term) by primary cooperative credit societies and land development banks during the year 1974-75 was Rs. 1033.89 crores. In respect of public sector banks, the direct advances to agriculture (outstandings) at the end of June, 1975 was Rs. 511.64 crores. The information with regard to extent of supply of credit by other agencies is not available.

Implementation of U.G.C. Pay Scales in Tamil Nadu

1461. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in the implementation of the University Grants Commission scales of pay in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government have not taken any follow up action after promulgating the ordinance providing security of service to aided college teachers in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, the matter is under their examination.

(b) and (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that Rules under the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Ordinance, 1975 are being framed so as to provide protection of service conditions of teachers in aided colleges.

Agricultural Programme under 20-Point Programme

1462. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of States which have constituted State level coordination committees to look into the implementation of agricultural programme under the 20-point programme;

(b) whether Government is getting the reports from States regularly; and

(c) if so, facts thereof and progress of the implementation of the agricultural programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to available information Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have set up state level Committees in connection with the implementation of the agricultural land ceiling programme. Some of them have also set up similar committees at other levels. Besides them are a number of States where appropriate Committees for the implementation of the land ceiling measures have been set up at various levels.

(b) and (c). Reports from the States are received from time to time. In the nature of things, data regarding the implementation of the land ceiling measures collected from various parts of the State need time to be consolidated. There is, therefore, some time-lag between the period of reference and the actual receipt of the report

According to the latest available reports more than 9 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus all over the country. More than 4,08,000 acres have actually been taken over by the State. Of them, 1,20,000 acres have been distributed among 88,000 beneficiaries.

क्षतिग्रस्त बीजों की नीलामी

1463. कुमारी जकिबेन फतेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा किस-किस किस्म का, कितना-कितना और कितने कितने मूल्य का बीज क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के कारण नीलाम किया गया तथा इस से प्रलग-प्रलग वर्षों में निगम को कितनी कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) इस बीज के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) भविष्य से बीजों को क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (बी प्रभुदास फतेल) : (क) से (ग) : पुराने होने और मार्ग में तथा भंडारण में बिगड़ जाने के कारण बीज खराब हो गए थे। यदि कोई बीज खराब हो जाते हैं प्रयोग में लाने लायक नहीं रह जाते और फालतू हो जाते हैं, तो राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के उप-यूनिट, फार्म और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय समय-समय पर उसे बेकार घोषित करके

नीलाम कर देते हैं। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम का मुख्य कार्यालय नीलाम किए गए बीज की मात्रा और मूल्य तथा इसके फलस्वरूप गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निगम की उप-यूनिटों, फार्मों और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को हुई क्षति के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करके उसे संचिन कर रहा है। प्राप्त होने पर सूचना सभा-मटल पर रखा दी जाएगी।

बीजों को रद्द करने से पूरी तरह से बचना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि बीजों का भ्राकुरण ऐसे कारणों से सम्पाप्त हो सकता है जो कि मनुष्य के नियंत्रण से बाहर है। तथापि कम बीज खराब हों, इसके लिये निगम नीचे लिखे उपाय कर रहा है।

(1) विपणन की क्षमता का सावधानी-पूर्वक भ्रदाज्ञा लगाने के बाद उत्पादन कार्य कम हाथ में लिया जाता है।

(2) भंडारण की सुविधाओं का सुधार किया जा रहा है।

(3) मार्गस्थ भ्रवधि कम करने के उद्देश्य से बीजों का संचलन बैज्ञानिक आधार पर संगठित किया जा रहा है।

(4) विपणन के ढांचे को मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है।

Performance of Agricultural Policy

1464 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the recent agricultural performance has highlighted the inability of our shortage-ridden and import-dependent management of agricultural economy to cope with the problems of surplus; and

(b) what steps are contemplated to streamline and strengthen the economy vis-a-vis price-support, storage and distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Adequate arrangements have already been made to give support at procurement prices, wherever necessary. Steps have been taken by the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and other procuring agencies to hire additional accommodation and to take up construction of further covered accommodation as well as plinths for meeting increased storage requirements. Adequate arrangements already exist for regular supply of foodgrains through Public Distribution System.

Settlement of Claims of West Pakistan Refugees

1465. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the claims of West Pakistan Refugees have been settled;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to compensate the refugees with the assets left by Pakistanis in India; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Out of about 5 lakh cases of applications for compensation from displaced persons from former West Pakistan under Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules thereunder, by and large, all have been settled except a few cases which are being finalised.

(b) Under the provisions of Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules thereunder, evacuee properties are already being acquired and utilised for paying compensation to the displaced persons.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Old and Disabled Persons

1466. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state::

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to provide financial assistance to old and disabled persons in Delhi; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Delhi Administration is already providing financial assistance under the "Delhi Financial Assistance to socially and physically handicapped persons Rules, 1968."

(b) The Scheme provides for assistance to old persons who have attained the age of 60 years and who have become permanently invalid for doing any work due to old age, general disability, partial or total blindness or physical handicap and who are bona fide residents of the Union Territory of Delhi; and in very deserving cases such severely handicaps/disabled persons irrespective of any age limit who, due to their handicaps/disability, are incapacitated of doing any work for their livelihood. The assistance is given at the rate of Rs 25 p.m. for a period of not more than one year.

Progress of Irrigation Projects

1467. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposed monitoring organisations to watch progress of irrigation projects for their speedy completion have been set up; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up Monitoring Organisations at Project, State and Central levels. Such organisations have already been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and the other States are being expedited for the same.

At the Centre, a Monitoring Directorate has been created and additional staff at higher levels are being posted.

U.G.C. Grades in Central Institutes

1468. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:**
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. grades have been implemented in all the Central Institutes and those deemed to be Universities;

(b) if so the names of such Institutions;

(c) whether the teaching staff of the Central Institute of Languages, Mysore which is recognised by 22 universities as an advanced Centre of Research has also been given these grades; and

(d) if so, date from which the grades were given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The new U.G.C. pay scales have been sanctioned in respect of the following Central Institutes and Institutes of higher learning deemed to be universities, financed wholly or partially by the Ministry:

(1) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

(2) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

(3) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar.

(4) The five Indian Institutes of Technology.

(5) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(6) National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay.

(7) School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

(8) Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.

(9) Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

(10) Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

(11) Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

(12) Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

(13) Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

(14) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra

(15) Two Vidyapithas run by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

(16) National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Broken Rice with Andhra Pradesh

1469. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of broken rice is lying with millers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether State Government has sought permission from the Centre for its movement outside the State; and

(c) if so, decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Andhra Pradesh Government, about 36,000 tonnes of broken rice was reported lying with the millers in Andhra Pradesh in August, 1975. At the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government, broken rice was offered to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Kerala and based on the requirements indicated by these States, a total quantity of 18,500 tonnes was allotted to these States.

Agricultural Universities

1470. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intending to increase the number of agricultural universities in the country to cover all districts of the country;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether these universities will be given the job of undertaking agricultural extension work in their respective areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Agricultural Universities are set up by State Governments. There is no proposal now for increasing the number of agricultural universities in the country. Normally most Agricultural Universities Acts in the States provide them with State-wide jurisdiction as regards teaching, research and extension education.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal to entrust to the agricultural universities respon-

sibility of agricultural extension work all over the State. This is the job entrusted to the State Departments of Agriculture who are responsible for Agricultural production. Agricultural universities carry out limited extension work in areas around their campuses as laboratories for training the students in agricultural extension. The Agricultural Universities have the primary responsibility of training the trainers, i.e., different levels of extension workers of the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, to keep them abreast with the latest farm technology so that in turn farmers are adequately trained by them.

Co-operative Farming

1471. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt is being made to co-operativise the surplus land which is being made available to landless peasants and Harijans on account of the implementation of land reform measures in various States; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). In Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry the land ceiling laws and rules provide for allotment of surplus land among others to co-operative farming societies

According to available reports the following States have allotted surplus land to co-operative farming societies to the extent indicated below:

Gujarat	1368 acres.
Madhya Pradesh	13249 acres to 238 co-operative farming societies (up to 1-1-1973).
Maharashtra	5066 acres.
West Bengal	370 acres.

बिहार के लिए सिंचाई योजना

1472. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार से तिलैया डाईवर्शन स्कीम और मुहाने जलाशय तथा अपर सक्री जलाशय योजनाएं स्वीकृति के लिए सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन योजनाओं की स्वीकृति में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या मृदाग्रस्म क्षेत्र में ये तीन परियोजनाएं सिंचाई का एक मात्र साधन हैं; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इन परियोजनाओं पर काम कब से आरम्भ होगा और कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) तिलैया व्यपवर्तन और मुहाने जलाशय स्कीमों पर रिपोर्टें बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त हो गई हैं। अपर सक्री जलाशय पर रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) तिलैया व्यपवर्तन स्कीम में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पहलू निहित है। इस परियोजना को स्वीकृत करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बीच सम्झौता हो जाने के पश्चात् किया जा सकता है जिसके लिए दोनों राज्यों के बीच विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है।

मुहाने जलाशय के लिए रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में नवम्बर, 1975 में प्राप्त हुई थी और स रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, कृषि विभाग तथा वित्त मन्त्रालय में तकनीकी रूप से जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इन क्षेत्रों को सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई अन्य साधन नहीं है।

(घ) इन स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन, इन स्कीमों के तकनीकी और वार्षिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य होने पर तथा राज्य सरकार की वार्षिक योजनाओं में से इसके लिए निधि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Reforms in Visva Bharati

1473. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering of bringing about certain reforms in Visva-Bharati; and

(b) if so, nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) A Committee was appointed by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice S A. Masud to determine the lines on which Visva-Bharati may develop and to recommend guidelines for amendment of the Visva-Bharati Act. The Committee submitted its report in July 1975. A copy of the report has been placed in the Parliament Library. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Storage capacity of FCI in Southern States

1474. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of bumper crops in the Southern States and vigorous drive for procurement F.C.I. could buy a huge quantity of food-grains for storage;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the F.C.I. storage capacity in Southern States is not adequate; and

(d) if so, steps taken to meet the shortage of storage facilities and whether F.C.I. had to face wastage due to shortage of storage space?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) 16.29 lakh tonnes of rice and paddy (in terms of rice) had been procured by the Food Corporation of India and other agencies up to the middle of March, 1976, in the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & Pondichery.

(c) and (d) There has been some pressure on available storage capacity following very good procurement. Steps have been taken to add to the existing capacity by hiring accommodation from various sources and undertaking construction, including emergency construction of CAP Storage. No wastage of food-grain has been reported on this account.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कोयलबर-बक्सर बांध

1475. श्री बलिका प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बनाने की गथा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कोयलबर-बक्सर बांध के निर्माण क्षेत्र में कोन-कोन से स्थान आते हैं; और

(ख) उसका बड़ा के गांवों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपसंचो (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने सचिन किया है कि टोले उमरपुर दिशा में जमे सनराये केपुरा, विगाके डेग, निलकण्ठ का डरा इत्यादि की भूमि गंगा पर बनकर कोयलबार टुट्टुव्व के प्रस्तावित संरेखन के निर्माण क्षेत्र में पड़े की सम्भावना है इन पटबन्धों का

सुप्रभाव पटबन्धों एवं नदी के बीच के क्षेत्रों पर भी निर्देशों को ध्यान भी प्रभावित होते हैं परन्तु बहुत ऊंची बाढ़ों के दौरान असमंजसता की गहराई में आबूली सी बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में वास्तविक ग्रामों की जिनकी भूमियां इन पटबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आती हैं, मर्यादा का अभी निर्धारण किया जाना है परन्तु मोटे तौर पर यह संख्या लगभग 23 ग्रामों की है। सकती है।

Representation to J & K on Boards for Development of Urdu

1476. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir had approached him for representation on Boards concerning development of Urdu and action taken in the matter; and

(b) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had also asked him for entrusting Kashmir University with the preparation of Urdu translations of selected works in various fields such as science, engineering, commerce ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir had in a letter mentioned in 1973 that no representative of the State Government had been associated with the Executive of the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board. A nominee of the State Government was accordingly made a member of the Board, and this arrangement is continuing.

(b) In the letter mentioned above, the desirability of utilising the expertise available in the University of Kashmir in the matter of writing of Urdu books was also mentioned. The Heads of Urdu Departments of the

University of Kashmir and the Jammu University have already been associated with the programmes of the Board.

Procurement Price of Wheat for next Crop

1477. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the procurement price of wheat for the next crop; and

(b) when final decision is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Government have already reviewed the procurement price of wheat for the next crop and have decided to maintain it at Rs. 105/- per quintal for all varieties.

Sugarcane Arrears outstanding against M/s. Sakthi Sugars, Coimbatore

1478. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against M/s. Sakthi Sugars, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, from the Cane growers about the non-payment of arrears to them since several years; and

(b) whether huge amounts of money, thus accumulated due to non-payment, have been misappropriated and misused by the two prominent directors of the factory for other bogus business purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-

NAWAZ KHAN: (a) and (b) Complaints have been received that the management of M/s Sakthi Sugars, Coimbatore—

(i) made unauthorised deductions from the amounts due to the cane growers on account of supply of sugarcane, for investment in other companies;

(ii) have not made payment of Rs. 1.50 crores to the cane growers; and

(iii) have misappropriated and misused the funds of the company.

One of the cane growers has filed a petition in the High Court, Madras.

Effect of the discharged Water of J.K. Paper Mill Factory at Rayagada, Orissa

1479. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether dirty and chemicalised water discharge from J.K. Paper Mill Factory at Rayagada (Orissa) to the effluent of Nagabali River has posed serious threat to the health and lives of thousands who use the river water;

(b) if so, the percentage of detrimental elements discharged to the affluent of the river every day; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The factory discharges 75 lakh gallons of trade effluent and 20,000 gallons of sewage effluent to the river every day.

(c) While granting the license under the Orissa River Pollution

Prevention Act, the Orissa River Board has specified that the effluents should conform to the standards prescribed by the Board. Samples of the effluent are taken from the factory at intervals by the Board and are examined. Necessary directives are issued to the factory from time to time to bring down the effluents to the standards prescribed by the Orissa River Board. However, when a team of the Orissa River Board went around the factory and made spot study on the effluent problem, it was observed that in spite of all precautionary measures taken by the Mill authorities, the effluent is causing inconvenience to the public. The Board, has therefore, directed the Mill authorities to provide one open well in each of the 25 villages alongside the river Nagabali at a cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs. The Mill authorities have already taken action to comply with the above directive.

Small cause suits and minor criminal cases

1480. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to reserve all small cause suits and minor criminal cases for settlement by village Panchayats in order that the citizen may get speedy and cheap justice and also to reduce the burden on the ordinary courts of the land; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Panchayati Raj is a State subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilisers

1481. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of fertilizers has been totally stopped in view of lack of demand; and

(b) whether India is in position of exporting fertilizers to foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Since India is not producing adequate quantities of fertilizers at present to meet the domestic requirements, the question of exporting fertilizers to foreign countries does not arise.

Gobar Gas Plants and Rural People

1482 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the extent to which gobar-gas plants have been activated to meet the need of rural population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): A total of 20,000 gobar gas plants was proposed to be set up during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76. Against this 10,710 plants were set up in 1974-75. It is expected that about 20,000 gobar gas plants would be set up during 1975-76. The targets and financial allocations for this programme during the Fifth Five-Year-Plan have been increased in view of the encouraging response noticed during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Relief against drought and earthquake affected State

1483. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state total amount of Central assistance given to States during the year 1975-76, as relief

against drought and earthquake statewide?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Government have sanctioned Advance Plan Assistance to the following States for meeting the expenditure during 1975-76, on drought and earthquake etc:—

State	Calamity	Allocation (Rs. in Crores)
1. Bihar	Floods	9.75
2. Gujarat	Floods & Cyclone	9.15
3. Orissa	Floods	7.55
4. Rajasthan	Floods	2.50
5. Sikkim	Drought	0.73
6. Uttar Pradesh	Floods	6.20

(Against the above Advance Plan Assistance the following amounts have been released so far upto 24-3-76) :—

1. Bihar	Floods	6.50
2. Gujarat	Floods & Cyclone	5.00
3. Orissa	Floods	7.55
4. Rajasthan	Floods	2.50
5. Sikkim	Drought	0.73
6. Uttar Pradesh	Floods	2.00

Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Governments. The case of Himachal Pradesh for earthquake relief is under consideration of the Government.

Target for Housing for Industrial Workers

1485. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for construction of houses for industrial workers; and

(b) percentage of industrial Workers for whom houses have been constructed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No Sir.

(b) According to India—A Reference Annual 1975, the number of industrial workers in the country is reported to be as follows:—

(a) Household industry	63,51,714
(b) Other than Household industry	1,07,80

The Government of India have introduced an Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community which is being implemented by the State Governments. Under this Scheme, 1,83,663 houses are reported to have been constructed. All the industrial workers may not be eligible for the benefits admissible under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme. Besides, some of them may have been provided accommodation by employers, State Governments etc. under other Housing Programmes, and yet others might have their own houses. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the percentage of industrial workers covered till now as against the total number of industrial workers.

Funds for Literary Campaign to Orissa

1486. SHRI. BHAYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been given to Orissa Government or any other body in 1975 for literacy campaign, if so, how much and who are the organisations; and

(b) what has been the progress of literacy in Orissa from 1971 till end of 1975, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The following grants have been given to the State Government and other organisations in Orissa during 1975-76 for various adult education programmes:

Programme/Scheme	To whom Grant has been given	Amount
		Rs.
Farmers Functional Literacy Project	State Govt.	1,82,250.00
Functional Literacy for Women Scheme (Out of Social Welfare Department funds)	State Govt.	61,900.00
Non-formal Education Programme for the age-group 15-25	State Govt.	1,00,000.00
Production of Literature for Neo-literates	State Govt.	30,000.00
Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Adult Education.		56,408.00

In addition, a sum of Rs. 25,000/- has been sanctioned to the 5 Nehru Yuva Kendras located in the State towards programmes of adult educa-

tion, organised directly by the Kendras.

(b) The percentage figures of literacy in Orissa as per 1971 Census are:

	Men	Women	Total
15-25	59.2%	26.5%	42.8%
15-35	53.9%	20.2%	36.7%
15+	46.7%	13.5%	30.2%

Figures for 1975 are not available, as literacy figures are collected only at the time of each decennial Census.

Wild Life Preservation Board

1487. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wild Life Preservation Board met in January, 1976; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and steps proposed to preserve the forest wealth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Board for Wild Life met on January 31, 1976.

(b) The Indian Board for Wild Life high-lighted the necessity of nature conservation and warned against dangers to the natural habitat from several directions including over-population, urbanisation, deforestation and industrialization. The Board recommended the constitution of high altitude national parks to preserve the unique flora and fauna of this region. Recommendations were made for the preservation of the endangered species and action already taken to preserve some of them was commended. It was also recommended to request the World Wildlife Fund for suitable literature to promote nature conservation awareness. Inclusion of Wildlife in the syllabi for nature study, Biology and Zoology in schools was also recommended. The export policy for the year 1976-77 for Wildlife and its products was also discussed and the quota to be fixed under these items was recommended.

Youth Parliament,

1488. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any "Youth Parliaments" have been organised during the current financial year in the educational institutions; and

(b) if so, amount of financial assistance given for organising such functions along with the names of the institutions where such functions have been organised?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Youth Parliament Competitions are held annually in Higher Secondary Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi. These are organised by the respective schools and the competitions are held under the auspices of this Department. During the current financial year also, 52 Higher Secondary Schools of boys and girls in the Union Territory of Delhi participated in the Youth Parliament Competitions. No financial assistance was given by the Department in organising the Youth Parliaments in the Schools. A list showing the names of the institutions where the function was held during the current financial year is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-10566/76].

Voluntary Associations/Institutions for Handicapped

1489. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 46 on the 8th March 1976 regarding Voluntary Associations to look after handicapped and state:

(a) whether any assessment of the work done by these institutions has also been made; and

(b) if so, a brief report on the progress of the work done by these institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Grants are sanctioned for approved projects which are duly

scrutinized by the Social Welfare Department. Working of the voluntary organisations is supervised by the State Governments who are requested to depute their officers to inspect the organisations seeking grants. Officers of the Social Welfare Department also generally pay visits to organisations receiving grants whenever they go on tour. Specific recommendations of the State Government concerned are obtained in respect of each grant application.

The procedure of release of grants is to release them in three instalments. The first instalment is released with the sanction of the project. Second and third instalments are released only on the production of utilization certificate (given by Chartered Accountants) of earlier grant instalments. The voluntary organisations also submit their audited statement of accounts.

In respect of grants for construction of buildings, a certificate to the effect that the building has been completed in accordance with the approved plan and estimate is also obtained.

Syllabus for Open University

1490. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether syllabus for Open University is in the making; and

(b) if so, by what time the syllabus for the Open University will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The matter regarding establishment of an Open University is under consideration of the Government and the question of preparing syllabus would arise only after a decision to establish the university is taken.

गृह निर्माण के लिए गुजरात का केन्द्रीय अनुदान

1491. श्री हुसैन खान काश्मिरी: क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति को घोषणा के बाद, गुजरात के आदिवासी एवं हरिजन क्षेत्रों में गृह निर्माण के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी अनुदान राशि माँगी है; और

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार को कितनी राशि मंजूर की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. रघुरामैया) : (क) अनुदान माँगने सम्बन्धी कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Cultural Exchange Activities

1492. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state facts about the Indian personnel and cultural teams selected for cultural exchange activities with foreign countries during the years 1973 and 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-10567/76]

Dismissal of F.C.I. employees

1493. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any F.C.I. employees have been dismissed or retired after declaration of emergency; and

(b) if so, zone-wise break-up of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Zone-wise break-up of such employees is as under:—

Name of the Zone	Number of employees dismissed	Number of employees compulsorily retired
North Zone	4	
South Zone	9	1
East Zone	—	—
West Zone	2	—
Total	15	1

Scheme for self sufficiency in Cashew

1494. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashew Development Directorate has submitted a scheme for achieving self sufficiency in cashew; and

(b) if so, salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme for subsidised plantation of cashew over an area of 60,000 hectares in Departmental plantations and about 85,000 hectares in Non-Departmental plantations in different States has been formulated. The proposed scheme envisages raising of cashew plantations by providing a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 500 per hectare in Departmental plantations and Rs. 300 per hectare for Non-Departmental plantations. The fresh plantations will be completed in a phased

manner over a period of six years. The proposal is still under consideration of the Government of India.

Ad-hoc arrangements for storing procured foodgrains

1495. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ad hoc arrangements had to be made in temples, schools etc. for storage of foodgrains procured;

(b) if so, quantity so stored in each State;

(c) measures taken to ensure against losses of any kind at such disorganised storage places; and

(d) when the stocks will be moved to regular warehouses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Following very good procurement there has been some pressure on the available storage capacity. The possibility of utilising the premises of schools etc. for storage of foodgrains has been explored by the F.C.I. and the premises of a basic training school in Kerala have been taken-over for a temporary period. No stocks of foodgrains have however been moved so far into this school premises.

Shifting of Central Government Offices

1496. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing scarcity of housing units and pressure of population in Delhi, Government have considered the desirability of shifting some of the

offices of Central Government to other places;

(b) whether Government are considering not locating its new offices in Delhi as a supplementary measure; and

(c) if so, what other decongestioning measures are being contemplated and when these will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAI-AH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only such new Government Offices are allowed to be located in Delhi as cannot function conveniently from outside Delhi.

(c) Government have appointed a Working Group to study matters relating to shifting of Government offices, wholesale trade and industries away from Delhi to ring towns on the periphery of the Capital.

Drinking water in urban and semi-urban areas

1497. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state steps taken to provide pure drinking water in urban and semi-urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Provision of safe drinking water is the responsibility of State Governments who are taking necessary steps according to the availability of resources. So far 1685 towns with a population of 9.25 crores have been provided with protected water supply. 80 more towns are expected to be covered during the V. Plan period.

Allotment of house-sites to homeless families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1498. **SHRI RAJENDRO SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether procedure for allotment of house-sites to every homeless family belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas is not without faults;

(b) whether in most cases physical possessions of the plots allotted have not been given; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAM): (a) and (b). No specific instance has come to the notice of the Government. However the need to give actual possession of the allotted house-sites to the allottees was stressed in the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Bhopal from the 4th to the 6th October, 1975 and in the recent Conference of Chief Ministers at New Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Outlay For Crop Production Programme

1500 **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has sanctioned any outlay for crop production programmes in the Central Sector during 1976-77; and

(b) if so, salient features of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the recommendations of the

Planning Commission, provisions as indicated below have been made in the Central Budget for the year 1976-77 for various crop production Programmes in the Central Sector:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
I. Agricultural Inputs	
(a) Improved Seeds	300.00
(b) Fertilisers & Manures	1058.00
(c) Plant Protection	323.00
(d) Agricultural Machinery and Implements	235.00
II. Crop-oriented programmes	1500.00
II. Agricultural Extension & Training	330.00
IV. Minor Irrigation & Water Management	500.00
V. Command Area Development	1900.00
VI. Soil Conservation	761.00

Under Improved Seeds Programme, a provision has been made for participation in equity share capital and loan assistance of State Farms Corporation for the production of seeds of food crops, fibre crops, plantation crops, oil seeds, vegetables and fruits, etc and investment in State Seeds Corporation to enlarge the foundation seed production programme. The schemes under fertilisers and manures mainly include programmes for development of local manurial resources for increasing the production and use of organic manures, both in rural and urban areas for bulk fertiliser unloading, handling and storage facilities at ports and for reclamation of alkaline and acidic soils. The programmes under plant protection include eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas and aerial spraying of crops. The schemes under agricultural machinery comprise central participation in the equity of State Agro-Industries Corporations, setting up of Agro-Service Centres and also strengthening of Agricultural Machinery Testing and Training Centres. The provision for the crop-oriented programmes relates to development of cotton, jute, oil seeds,

pulses, sugarcane, tobacco, etc, by providing financial assistance to State Governments for laying out demonstrations and motivating farmers to adopt improved practices, multiplication of breeder seeds, foundation seeds etc. The on-going scheme of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development will be continued to increase agricultural production in Dry land areas. Under the agricultural extension and training programmes, the results of agricultural research will be disseminate to the farmers through extension services by imparting training and educating farmers in various aspects to increase agricultural production. Under minor irrigation, the provisions is intended mainly for the operations of Central Ground Water Development Board and assistance to States for strengthening of ground/surface water development. Under the programme of Command Area Development, irrigation potential will be utilised to the fullest extent and works like construction of water sources, field channel land levelling land shaping and other on farm development will be undertaken. Schemes for soil conservation will be continued to check the menace of soil erosion. Soil conservation measures will also be intensified in the water sheds of river valley projects.

Apart from the above, varying provisions have been in the Budget for 1976-77 for other schemes which also have a bearing on crop production.

Land grab cases

1501. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of land-grab cases in the name of God has increased in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities of the country during the recent past and has assumed a serious proportion;

(b) Govt's policy in this regard;

(c) in the wake of emergency whether Government would like to organise an operation clean up against grabbing of public land in the name of Gods; and

(d) if so, particulars thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Production of raw jute

1502. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of raw jute has been going down for the last three years;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any production target of raw jute for 1976-77 has been fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Jute/Mesta production during 1973-74 was 76.76 lakh bales and it fell down to 58.15 lakh bales during 1974-75. The same level of production is expected during 1975-76.

(b) The fall in production is partly due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and partly for the diversion of Jute area to paddy crop, being more profitable.

(c) Yes Sir. The Planning Commission have fixed a target of 65 lakh bales of Jute/Mesta production for 1976-77.

Construction of Dam over Kabani River

1503. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala sent a scheme to construct a dam

over the tributary of Kabani river; and

(b) if so, its present position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Government of Kerala have submitted the following four irrigation schemes in the Kabani Sub-basin, of Cauvery basin:

(1) Bansurasagar

(2) Tirunelli

(3) Karapuzha

(4) Tondar

(b) While it is for the State Government to allot priorities to their schemes in general, the above schemes can be processed for clearance only after the question of use and development of Cauvery Waters amongst the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu is settled.

Drought Condition in Tamil Nadu

1504. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the drought condition in most of the districts affecting cultivation in Tamil Nadu in the present agricultural season;

(b) whether any fresh assessment has been made of the drought conditions after the removal of the D.M.K. Ministry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). According to a report received from the State Government the agro-climatic conditions in Tamil Nadu in the current agricultural year have generally been more

favourable as shown by record food-grains production. However, there are certain parts in Tirunelveli, Ramana-thapuram, Madurai, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri and Pudukkottai districts where seasonal conditions have been adverse.

After the promulgation of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu the situation has been kept under constant review by the State Government. The Governor and his advisers have toured some of the affected districts. A detailed assessment of the position was made at the Collectors Conference held on the 27th and 28th February, 1976. After appraisal, the following measures have been taken in hand by the State Government to assist the affected rural population:—

1. Remission of land revenue, local cess and surcharge.

2. Postponement of collection of Government loans.

3. Conversion of short term co-operative loans into medium term loans

4. Extending the moratorium on rural debt for one year from Jan, 1976.

5. Payment of matching grants to the Panchayat Unions so that they could maintain essential services including deepening public drinking water wells and other water sources

6. Sinking of Tubewells for drinking water supply at total cost of Rs. 53 lakhs.

7. A further sanction of Rs. 4.50 crores for providing drinking water supply in the scarcity area, is under consideration

8. Arrangement are being made to divert labour intensive developmental outlay forming part of the 1976-77 Plan to the maximum extent possible in the affected areas.

वर्षा में आयोजित भारतीय नागरी लिपि सम्मेलन

1505. श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह कह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्षा के ममीन पीनार आश्रम में आयोजित भारतीय नागरी लिपि सम्मेलन फरवरी, 1976 के तीसरे मन्ताह में आयोजित किया गया ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान सम्मेलन में लिये गये निर्णयों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्णय की मुख्य बातें क्या है; और

(घ) इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) और (ख) : जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ) सम्मेलन में लिये गये महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों की प्रमुख बातें संक्षेप में निम्नलिखित थी :

(i) यह वांछनीय है कि सभी भाषा भाषियों को देवनागरी लिपि को स्वेच्छापूर्वक एक अनिवार्य सहयोगी लिपि के रूप में अपना लेना चाहिए;

(ii) प्रत्येक भाषा की एक पत्रिका देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित होनी चाहिए तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को उपयुक्त अनुदान देने चाहिए;

(iii) राज्य सरकारों को, अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की पुस्तकों को देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए;

(iv) देवनागरी लिपि के प्रसार में किसी प्रकार की जोर जबरदस्ती न तो वांछनीय है और न ही गहरो। समचित प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि में और किसी प्रकार का प्रतिरोध उत्पन्न किए बिना इस कार्य को निष्पादित किया जाना चाहिए।

वर्ष 1961 में आयोजित मुख्य मंत्री सम्मेलन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस बात की भी विचारण की गयी थी कि समान लिपि भारत की भाषाओं के बीच एक गठित-शान्ति रची होगी तथा इ-ए यह (लिपि) एकता लाने में भी बहुत सहायक होगी। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में, भारत में देवनागरी लिपि ही एक ऐसी लिपि हो सकती है। हालांकि निम्न अक्षरों में एक समान लिपि को अपनाना कठिन होगा फिर भी इसी लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रख कर काम करना चाहिए।"

इस विचारण के अनुसार, इस मंत्रालय ने देवनागरी को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए पहले से ही बहुत कुछ किया है। प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को ऐसी विभिन्न ध्वनियों का प्रतिपादन करने के लिए, जिनके चिह्न देवनागरी लिपि में विद्यमान नहीं थे, इस लिपि में विशेष चिह्नों और स्वर चिह्नों को समाविष्ट करके इसका सुधार तथा विस्तार किया गया है।

मुख्य मंत्री सम्मेलन 1961 की विचारणों में की गई परिकल्पना के अनुसार, भारत सरकार की पहले से ही देवनागरी लिपि को, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए वैज्ञानिक आधार पर एक अतिरिक्त लिपि के रूप में

अपनाने की इच्छा की प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति रही है। प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लिए इस लिपि को एक अतिरिक्त लिपि के रूप में प्रयोग करने की इच्छा उन लोगों में अपने भाषा उत्पन्न होने चाहिए जो इन भाषाओं को लिखने व बोलते हैं।

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के कुछ साहित्य को पहले से ही साहित्य अकादमी तथा वैज्ञानिक हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है। स्वयं सेवा हिन्दी सगठनों के लिए अनुदान नामक इस मन्त्रालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ देवनागरी में लिखी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित करने के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के चुने हुए साहित्य की देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित करने के लिए कुछ स्वयं सेवा हिन्दी सगठनों को पहले से ही वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है। अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग के लिए देवनागरी टेलीप्रिन्टर को पहले ही से उन उद्योग बना लिया गया है।

देश के लगभग सभी भागों में स्कूली छात्र देवनागरी लिपि का पहले से ही अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि हिन्दी अधिकांश राज्यों में अध्ययन की एक अनिवार्य भाषा है।

Land reform measures in Gujarat

1506 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is tardy implementation of the 20-Point programme especially the land reforms measures in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether State Government have not made any efforts to implement land reform measures on the basis of the national guidelines in the State of Gujarat;

(d) if so, steps Central Government took to implement these guidelines; and

(e) results of Central directives issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (e): The implementation of the Gujarat agricultural land ceiling law, as revised according to the national guidelines, was held up on account of an *ad-interim* injunction order passed by the Gujarat High Court. According to information just received, this injunction has since been vacated and the State Government has taken preparatory steps for implementing the law from the 1st of April this year.

Football

1507 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Council is proposing a change in the policy with regard to the game of Football;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the coach from abroad has not been given enough work to coach the athletes; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The

function of the All India Council of Sports is to advise Government on all matters relating to the promotion and development of sports and games, including Football in the country. It continues to advise Government for this purpose.

(c) and (d): An expert Football Coach from USSR visited India for a period of two months during January-March, 1976. The Coach was attached to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, and during stay in India his services were fully utilized for (i) holding a clinic for Indian Football Coaches, (ii) teaching of trainee Coaches at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, and (iii) coaching of the Indian Youth Football team for the ensuing Asian Youth Football Championships, 1976.

Sugarcane Arrears in Tamil Nadu

1508 SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state names of Sugar Factories that have not paid cane prices to the Cane Growers in Tamil Nadu for the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): A statement showing the arrears of cane prices as on 29th February, 1976 by factories in Tamil Nadu relating to 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 seasons is attached.

Statement

Statement showing factory-wise position of arrears of sugarcane price as on the 29th February, 1976 in respect of factories in the State of Tamil Nadu for cane purchased during the 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 seasons.

(Figures in Lakh Rupees)

Name of the factory	Acreage		
	1972-73 season	1973-74 season	1974-75 season
Ambur	0.03	0.32	0.26
Madurakulam	—	0.18	0.11
Thiru Arooran	—	0.04	—
Nellikuppam	0.14	0.57	0.48
Lalgudi	0.09	0.04	0.13
Cauvery	0.18	0.09	0.24
Pugalur	0.22	0.62	0.59
Salem	0.02	0.08	0.22
Madura	—	0.11	0.14
Amaravathi	—	0.03	0.06
Sakthi	—	—	3.59
Villupuram	0.15	0.80	0.63
Arul	—	—	—
Allagarkudi	—	—	—
Kallakudi	—	1.48	1.02
Mailpatti	—	—	2.70
Dharampatti	—	—	—

Prices of Land allotted to Groups Housing Societies

1509. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether only 18 out of 160 Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi have paid full cost of land and others have not paid due to exorbitant cost and non-payment of interest on their deposits;

(b) whether D.D.A. had fixed Rs. 54 per square meter as cost for developed land as per terms and conditions and later went back to charge the same for undeveloped land;

(c) whether there is vast difference in ground rent in comparison to land allotted to Group Housing plot-holder societies; and

(d) whether to discourage group Housing Societies land earmarked for them has been auctioned to individuals in Paschimpuri?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-AIAH): (a): No, Sir, Only 57 Co-operative Group Housing Societies had applied for allotment of land in Paschimpuri and out of this 23 Societies have made full payment and 29 have made part payment.

(b) Developed land is being allotted to the Group Housing Societies

@ of Rs. 45/per yard or Rs. 84/ per sq. Mtr. There is no question of D.D.A. going back on this offer and charging the same rate for undeveloped land.

(c) Same rate of ground rent is charged from Group Housing Societies as from Plot Housing Societies.

(d) No land earmarked or Group Housing Societies has been auctioned to individuals in Paschimpuri in that area, D.D.A. has a separate scheme for allotment of plots to individuals.

Growth of Intermediate Cities

1510. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Town Planner has urged the Government for speeding the growth of intermediate cities to save rural India;

(b) whether according to him the population of rural India will be 673 million by the close of this century;

(c) whether according to him agriculture can support only 500 million directly or indirectly and the remaining 173 million will be a burden on the land available;

(d) whether he recommends that right type of people should be encouraged to migrate to the right places; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-AIAH): (a) to (e). Presumably the reference is to some views expressed by the Chief Planner of the Town and Country Planning Organisation, which is a subordinate office of the Government of India, in his official capacity and also to some views expressed by him as a professional in some forums. It would be appreciated that the views relate to projections made by experts and organisations and Government would naturally

take into account all such views expressed by its experts and organisations and also by others and evolve its policy on the basis of its own appreciation of the situation from time to time keeping in view the larger interests of the country. It is not, therefore possible to indicate Government's reaction on the views given by one or other of its own experts.

Wheat Council

1511. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether top wheat experts who participated in the two-day seminar have advised Government to set up a 'Wheat Council' which is to be responsible for Research and Development of wheat;

(b) whether they also advised to go in for a quantum increase in wheat output immediately rather than improvement in the quality with the notion that quality aspect of it could be taken up once self-sufficiency was achieved and maintained; and

(c) other suggestions made at the Seminar and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A two-day seminar on 'Wheat in the Changing Social Context' was organised on 27th and 28th February, 1976, by a few organisations including the following:

- (1) Wheat Associates of India
- (2) Food Corporation of India
- (3) Roller Flour Millers' Federation of India.

One of the recommendations of the seminar is to revive the Wheat and Wheat Products development Council for research and development efforts on wheat.

(b) In the recommendations, it has been stated that quantity should get priority over quality and that when self-sufficiency is reached, the quality required by the Roller Flour Mills and the Bread and Baking Industry should receive attention.

(c) The following are some of the other recommendations made at the Seminar:—

1. Simple techniques for manufacturing ready-to-eat wheat products need to be speedily evolved.

2. Public agencies have improved the storage by providing necessary inputs. At the farm level much larger portion is stored and motivation for improving storage is needed. Non-availability of required inputs readily also hampers progress. The Seminar recommends that pesticides manufacturers be compelled, if necessary by law, to make available a certain proportion of the production at reasonable rates in rural areas.

3. While expanding storage capacities, public agencies should arrange locations close to demand areas like areas having roller flour mills and a large number of fair price shops. This will prevent likely losses in transport, handling and distribution.

4. Machinery needed for modernising old roller flour mills may be allowed to be imported. Every encouragement should be given to produce quality roller milling machinery in the country.

5. An *ad-hoc* Committee consisting of the Union Food Department, FCI and millers should be appointed to devise ways and means to maximum utilisation of capacity in the industry.

6. Marketing has to be efficient enough so that the food-grains passing through the organised markets are clean, dry and sound. Grading the foodgrains on quality basis is also a function of the markets but this is not being done. Activating the markets in this respect will go a long way in satisfying the consumer, the producer and also in preventing large scale pollution.

7. An integrated programme for making consumers eat wheat and wheat products is a must. Radio, T.V. and the Press should be harnessed towards this end.

8. The price of wheat should have some relation to the ruling prices for rice, maize, jawar, millets, etc.

These will be examined by Government in due course.

Cold Storage Capacity

1512. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the existing cold storage capacity is concentrated in three States viz. West Bengal, Bihar and U.P.;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether even then there is a demand in these three States for low cost cold storage for uninterrupted potato supply; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The State-wise break up of the installed capacity of the cold storages at the

end of 1975 according to information of Rural Development is given below:—

State/Union Territory	No of cold storages	Capacity in Metric Tonnes
1 A d'ra Pradesh	30	4,720
2 Arunachal Pradesh	4	3,077
3 Bihar	188	2,56,931
4 Gujarat	70	44,827
5 Haryana	73	73,410
6 Himachal Pradesh	2	1,309
7 Jammu & Kashmir	12	3,805
8 Kerala	103	3,069
9 Madhya Pradesh	62	40,699
10 Maharashtra	101	54,103
11 Karnataka	47	4,676
12 Odisha	25	18,162
13 Punjab	128	1,21,065
14 Rajasthan	20	21,736
15 Tamil Nadu	71	6,555
16 Tripura	1	719
17 Uttar Pradesh	419	8,88,636
18 West Bengal	133	1,31,948
19 Andaman & Nicobar	1	8
20 Chhattisgarh	13	9,967
21 Delhi	65	77,230
22 Goa, Daman & Diu	6	810
23 Lakshadweep	1	9
24 Pondicherry	3	94
Grand Total	1,608	19,67,058

It would be seen that the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh account for approximately 75 per cent of the total installed capacity of cold storages in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir, specially in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(d) The Government is alive to the need for increased cold storage facilities. State Governments are offering various incentives like grant of loans at concessional rates of interest through the State Financial Corporations, supply of electricity on priority basis, etc. Recently, with a view to giving fillip to the construction of more cold storages in the country, the Government of India have announced concessional rates in respect of excise duties on cold storage machinery in the Budget Proposals for the year 1976-77.

Proliferation of Universities and Colleges

1513. SHRI N K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chairman of the UGC while addressing the Panjab University Convocation has stated recently that proliferation of Universities and Colleges with unequal standards and lack of selectivity will take us no where; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to the above position and whether any reorientation of the education policy is contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Chairman, U.G.C. stated: "Our major weaknesses, in my opinion, are unplanned proliferation of universities and colleges; vastly unequal standards; absence of rigorous insistence on standards, and lack of selectivity."

2. The Commission has paid careful attention to the problem of regulating growth in the number of universities and colleges. The Commission is of the view that before any State Government formulates a proposal for the establishment of a new University, there should be a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the State and its projected needs. The Commission should be associated right from the beginning with the survey prior to the formulation of the proposal for establishment of a new University. The Commission has intimated the guidelines to all the State Governments and has requested them to send the required information/data in the prescribed form alongwith the proposal for establishment of a new University. Under Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act, Central Government have notified the University Grants Commission (Fitness of certain Universities for Grant) Rules, 1974, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Sabha on December 2, 1974.

3 During the last three years the Commission has also engaged itself in the task of critically evaluating the level of development in the various institutions of higher education. It has reviewed the various programmes developed by the Commission during the preceding period and has put forward new programmes of consolidation, raising of standards, making the system of higher education more relevant to our national needs, and introducing of greater element of social justice and equality of opportunity.

4. The Vice-Chancellors' Conference held on September 30—October 1, 1975, while considering the question of planning and strategy for higher education, recommended that there was need to provide facilities of higher education for areas and groups not already covered adequately. In this context the Conference emphasised the need for

opening and strengthening of evening classes, institution of Correspondence Courses, liberalisation of regulations for private study, introduction of para-degree courses for continuing education and introduction of non-formal courses. The Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held in November, 1975 generally endorsed the resolutions of the Conference.

5. As pointed out in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the strategy for the development of university education has to ensure that while the social demand for higher education, particularly in respect of economically, socially and educationally weaker section of community, continues to be met, indiscriminate expansion of facilities is not allowed to dilute the standard of university education. With a view to implementing this policy of the Central Government the University Grants Commission has made special provisions for educational institutions for women and those situated in backward areas.

Export of Milk Products

1514. SHRI N K SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering export of milk products;

(b) whether before launching upon this project Government would ensure that the need of the country in regard to milk is met substantially; and

(c) per capita consumption of milk in the country during the last three Plan periods and whether requirements of milk dairies owned by Central and State Governments are being fully met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUPAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government would ensure that the need of the country in regard to milk is met substantially before launching upon any export programme.

(c) The per capita availability of milk during the end of the last three Plan periods are as follows:

1. At the end of Second Plan
(during the year 1961) 123 gms.
2. At the end of Third Plan
(during the year 1965-66) 113 gms.
3. At the end of Fourth Plan
(during the year 1973-74) 110.20 gms.

The marginal decline in the per capita availability is due to the fact that milk production has not been commensurate with the rate of growth of human population.

By and large the installed capacity of dairy plants owned by the Central and State Governments is not being fully utilised. However, various efforts are being made to increase the throughput of milk by these dairy plants.

"Freedom at Midnight"

1515. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book "Freedom at Midnight" which is claimed by the author as a historical document contains many half truths;

(b) whether any official assistance was given to the author for writing this book; and

(c) whether in all such cases where the Government give assistance to writers, it is made clear to the writer that facts should not be twisted and whether such an undertaking was given by or asked from the author of the aforesaid book?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Many persons who were holding positions of responsibility in 1947 have challenged the veracity of a number of statements made by the authors of the book.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Recognition of Tulu Language

1516. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Konkani has been recognised as one of the literary languages of the country;

(b) whether there is a demand for similar recognition of Tulu, one of the five Dravidian languages; and

(c) reasons for not according such recognition to Tulu so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) At its meeting held on 28-2-1975, the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi decided to recognise Konkani as an independent modern literary language of India.

(b) and (c). The President of Tulu Koota, Mangalore has requested the Sahitya Akademi for similar recognition of Tulu. The Akademi has sought certain clarifications.

Jamrani Dam Project

1517. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. State Government have started work on the pro-

posed Jamrani Dam Project over river Guala in Nainital District;

(b) whether any Central assistance has been extended for this project; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Jamrani Project was cleared for implementation by the Planning Commission in May, 1975.

(b) and (c). "Irrigation" is a State subject and irrigation projects are financed by the State Governments themselves. The Central assistance for State Plan schemes is given in the form of block loans and grants and it is not related to any particular sector of development or scheme.

Pay Scales of Field Inspectors in Settlement Organisation

1518 SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos 5698 on 20th December, 1973 and 1370 on 1st August, 1974, regarding Pay Scales of Field Inspectors in settlement organisation and state:

(a) whether the case regarding the integrated pay scales of Field Inspectors in the settlement Organisation has since been finalized; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The posts of Field Inspectors in the three old grades have since been notified in corresponding revised scales under the Central Civil

Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973, as indicated below:—

Old Scale	Revised Scale
Rs.	Rs.
(i) 150—380 . . .	380—640
(ii) 168—360 . . .	380—560
(iii) 130—300 . . .	330—560

Recommendations made by Bhagavati Committee on Unemployment re: adult illiteracy

1519. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Unemployment headed by Shri B. Bhagavati, in their interim report submitted in February, 1972, had recommended a number of measures, for immediate implementation, to reduce the incidence of adult illiteracy; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, have been taken so far to implement the recommended measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The interim report of the Committee was followed by the final report which was submitted in May, 1973. That report emphasised the need for reduction of adult illiteracy, adequate follow-up programme and stress on rural and backward areas. The spirit underlying these recommendations has been reflected in the major programmes of adult and non-formal education included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. These include: (1) programmes of non-formal education for the age groups 15—25; (2) functional literacy programmes for special groups, such as, farmers, tribals, women, urban slum-dwellers; (3) adult education programmes for urban

workers; (4) promotion of non-formal education for non-student youth, particularly in rural areas, through the Nehru Yuva Kendras; (5) Adult Literacy Programme under National Service Scheme; (6) Rural Libraries; and (7) assistance to voluntary agencies.

Expenditure incurred by C.P.W.D. on Development

1520. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the C.P.W.D., for the development of: (1) Greater Bombay, (2) Greater Calcutta, (3) Delhi, (4) Chandigarh, (5) Madras, and (6) Bhubaneswar, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): The C.P.W.D. is responsible for the Central Government's own direct works like constructing buildings for Central Government offices or houses for Central Government employees or pending strips in air-ports controlled by the Civil Aviation Ministry of the Central Government etc. The development of urban areas like Greater Bombay, Greater Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Chandigarh or Bhubaneswar is not a part of its functions. Hence the question of furnishing information on the expenditure incurred by the C.P.W.D. for development of Greater Bombay, Greater Calcutta, Delhi, Chandigarh, Madras and Bhubaneswar does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Refugees migrated from Erstwhile East Bengal

1521. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugee families migrated from erstwhile East Bengal to India between 1948 and 1971;

(b) how many of these families have been economically rehabilitated so far;

(c) nature of economic rehabilitation provided for these families;

(d) how many families are yet to be rehabilitated; and

(e) what are the schemes of Government for the non-rehabilitated families?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) 52.31 lakh persons or 10.46 lakh families. Out of them, 41.17 lakh persons are categorised as old migrants and the remaining as new migrants.

(b) Out of 41.17 lakh old migrants (about 8.23 lakh families), 6.67 lakh families have been rehabilitated. Of the remaining 1.56 lakh families, 1.29 lakh families did not apply for firmaries and about 0.18 lakh families were in Homes and Infirmaries and about 0.18 lakh families continued in Camps in West Bengal till 31st December, 1960. The families in Homes have continued to be looked after by Government. The families in Camps were given the option to go to Dandakaranya and such of them as did not accept the offer were dispersed after having been given six months' doles.

Since West Bengal was not in a position to absorb additional migrants it was decided by Government when the new influx of migrants started in 1964—that relief and rehabilitation assistance be given only to such of them as chose to seek admission in camps opened outside West Bengal. In spite of this decision, over 6 lakh new migrants (1.25 lakh families) chose to stay in West Bengal. Of such families as were admitted in Camps outside West Bengal, 55,272 families have been rehabilitated upto 31-12-1975 in the various States and Union Territories.

(c) The families were rehabilitated in agriculture small trade and by employment in industries.

(d) 17,500 families are in camps awaiting rehabilitation as on 13-3-1976 (excluding Permanent Liability families numbering 3,824).

(e) It is proposed to resettle most of the 17,500 families during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and the remaining during the Sixth Plan period subject to availability of land and suitable location for establishing small trade and business.

"Interpol Alerted about Swindle in Grain Export"

1522. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in Times of India, dated the 21st February, 1976 under caption "interpol alerted about swindle in grain export";

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) Government's reaction thereon; and

(d) whether Government have purchased foodgrains worth millions of rupees from some of the U.S. food-grain exporters mentioned in U.S. Papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). India has been purchasing foodgrains from various U.S. grain companies. Investigations into the malpractices committed by the grain companies are still going on in U.S.A. It is understood that two of these grain companies whose activities are under investigation are Bunge Corporation and Cook Industries, from whom India also has purchased foodgrains. Government are considering the matter and will consider if compensation can be claimed if cases of malpractices are established as a result of the investigations mentioned

above. The U.S. Government are also taking steps to tighten the inspection procedure by amending their law suitably. Whether any further steps are to be taken to safeguard our interests will be examined depending on the scope of the new law under consideration of U.S. Government.

National Housing Policy

1523. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government have evolved a National Policy on Housing; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and steps being taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan for National Service by Students

1524. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a plan for National Service by students;

(b) if so, salient features of the plan formulated;

(c) aims, objective, organisational frame work at National and State levels, coverage in terms of areas State-wise, year-wise and nature of works identified for the proposed National Service; and

(d) steps taken to put the programme on ground?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The proposal to start National Service Volunteers Scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Variation in Yield of Wheat in Punjab

1525. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield of wheat in various districts of Punjab has been varying considerably; and

(b) whether two specialists of Punjab Agriculture University have made any study determining the factors responsible for large variation in wheat yield in the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, the yield of wheat has varied considerably in different districts, with highest per hectare yield being in Ludhiana district followed by Jullunder and Sangrur districts and the lowest yield being in the districts of Rupar, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur.

(b) Yes, Sir. Such a study has revealed that the following are some of the factors responsible for variations in yields:—

(i) Availability of irrigation water;

(ii) Use of fertilisers; particularly balanced fertilization;

(iii) Incidence of diseases like rusts due to untimely rains.

(iv) Cropping pattern i.e. growing of wheat after paddy resulting in delay of wheat sowings; and

(v) Incidence of weeds.

Land Reform Act of Tamil Nadu

1527. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU;
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of loopholes have been discovered in the existing Land Reform Act of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and action taken to plug the loopholes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The main deviations from the national guidelines in the Tamil Nadu land ceiling law are as follows:—

(i) "Stridhan land" up to 10 standard acres is allowed to be kept outside the family pool.

(ii) The law allows partitions and transfers effected before 15-2-1970 so as to enable a landholder to retain independently land up to the ceiling area in the names of his minor sons, minor grand sons, unmarried daughters and unmarried grand daughters

(iii) The law provides for payment of the amount for the acquisition of surplus land at rates considerably higher than those accepted in other States

(iv) The law gives exemption from the ceiling to land under cinchona plantations, topes, fuel trees, orchards and arecanut gardens as well as to lands given in gallantry awards.

(v) According to the law, the ceiling is applicable to the beneficiaries of private trusts and not the creators of private trusts. This may leave loopholes for retention of land in excess of the ceiling by a landholder who can create a private trust for the purpose.

The State Government has been advised to amend the law to bring it in conformity with the national guidelines. The State Government is now reviewing the position.

ग्रामीण खेल

1528. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, रक्षाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) इस लिए पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है और उसका उपयोग किम प्रकार करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और रक्षाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भरदिन्द नेतल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार खेल सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों को व्यापक आधार पर चलाने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूक रही है। राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत, विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ प्रशिक्षकों के अधीन ग्रामीण युवकों को खेलों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खेल-कूद का प्रसार करना नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग भी है, जिन्हें इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षक दिए गए हैं।

ग्रामीण खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिताओं का एक राष्ट्र-व्यापी कार्यक्रम 1970-71 से चालू है और इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीण खिलाड़ियों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण जिविर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण खेल टूर्नामेंटों से पहले राज्य खेल

परिषदों का तात्त्विक, जिला तथा राज्य स्तरों पर प्रतिक्रियात्मक समन्वय की जाती है जिस लिए वित्तीय सहायता आंशिक रूप से राज्य सरकार और आंशिक रूप से भारत सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है।

ग्रामीण दूरदर्शनों के अभाव में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में शिक्षकों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार और आंशिक रूप से भारत सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है।

खेल-कूद को व्यापक आधार पर चराने के लिए प्रयासों में तीव्रता लाने के उद्देश्य से, राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल परिषदों से प्रत्येक खण्ड में सक्रिय खेल-कूद में लगभग 1500 युवकों को शामिल करने हेतु कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए कहा गया है, जिससे पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के अन्त तक लगभग 80 लाख युवा पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

केन्द्रीय सरकार एक ऐसी योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण खेल-कूद के क्षेत्रों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल परिषदों की समान आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता सुलभ की जाती है।

ग्रामीण खेलों सहित खेल-कूद का प्रसार करने के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 12.28 करोड़ रुपये का विनिर्धान करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। इसमें ग्रामीण खेल दूरदर्शनों के लिए 40 लाख रुपये का विशेष विनिर्धान भी सम्मिलित है।

Examination Reforms

1529. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been fixed for implementation of the recommendations of Examination Reforms Committee; and

82LS—5.

(b) if not, what precise steps Government have been taken to keep a close watch on the working of the reformed system?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (POF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Reform of a system of evaluation and examination is a continuous process. At the school level many States have already introduced significant changes in the examination system at the secondary level. National Council of Education Research and Training is keeping a close contact with the States and is providing them necessary guidance in implementation of examination reform at school stage. As a follow up action of publication of the scheme of examination reform the University Grants Commission organised in 1974 four zonal workshops on various aspects of examination reform. The Commission also organised in 1975 four regional workshops on grading system in examinations. The progress of examination reform in universities is being reviewed from time to time by the Commission's Implementation Committee on Examination Reform.

Indo-Nepales, Accord for Embankments over River Kamala

1530. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an agreement with the Government of Nepal for extending the embankments along the river Kamala beyond Jay Nagar in Bihar upto Mirchaiya in Nepal for preventing floods both in India and Nepal; if so, steps being taken to implement the same;

(b) whether there was any proposal for constructing a barrage over river Kamala near Sisapani in Nepal as a flood prevention-cum-irrigation scheme; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof and steps being taken to finalise and implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) A joint survey for extension of flood embankments on Kamla river in Nepal was carried out by the engineers of Bihar and Nepal during 1967. Based on this data and other connected information obtained from the His Majesty's Government of Nepal subsequently, a project report is under preparation with the Bihar Government. The proposal will require agreement with His Majesty's Government of Nepal for pre-construction detailed surveys and execution of the scheme.

(b) and (c). Any proposal for such works benefitting both the countries can be taken up only after an agreement is reached with the His Majesty's Government of Nepal in this regard.

Flood Prevention-cum-Irrigation Schemes in Bihar

1531. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether concrete plans for flood prevention-cum-irrigation schemes for taming the Adhware group of rivers including Bagmati, Lakhandu, khiroi, Dhons-Bagmati, Lal Bakaya and others in north Bihar have been formulated, if so, broad outlines thereof and schedule of implementation; and

(b) whether Kushishwarasthan, Biroul, Ghanshyampur and other Blocks of Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani Districts of Bihar are almost entirely overflowed by the water of Kosi and Kamla if so, steps being taken to check the same by extending the embankment or otherwise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Ganga Flood Control Commission have prepared a Draft Plan of Flood Control in Adhware

Basin, estimated to cost Rs. 10.22 crores. The works proposed in this Plan include the channelisation of the rivers by construction of embankments supplemented by river training works, provision of drainage sluices, improvement of waterways of rail and road bridges and soil conservation measures in the catchment of the rivers. The Draft Plan and the schedule of its implementation are yet to be finalised.

The State Government have not formulated any proposal for irrigation from the Adhware Group of rivers. However, after protecting the area from floods of Bagmati river, the State Government propose to construct a barrage on the Bagmati for irrigation purposes.

(b) Some areas in Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani Districts are affected by the floods in the rivers Kamla and Kosi. The question of providing protection downstream of the existing embankment on the Kamla Balan has been engaging the attention of the Bihar State Government for quite sometime. A scheme for the extension of Kamla Balan embankment by 40 Km. beyond Darjia and linking the same with the existing Kareh embankment near Phuhia is under their consideration. The necessary hydrological data is still under collection by the State Government. However, a scheme prepared in 1975 for extension of the embankments on both sides of Kamla for a length of 16 Km. below Darjia is currently under study.

Open University

1532 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been finally decided to set up an Open University in the country; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The matter regarding establishment of an Open University is under consideration of the Government.

Micro-Filming of Letters of Sardar Patel

1533. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to get the letters of Sardar Patel micro-filmed for posterity; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The National Archives of India has already micro-filmed the papers of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made available to it.

Algae for Foodcrops

1534. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government has made any study of the usefulness of blue-green algae as nitrogenfixer for foodcrops, and

(b) if so, whether these algae are to be grown on a large scale throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes. Studies on the usefulness of nitrogen fixing blue-green algae in increasing the production of crops especially paddy have been carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and also at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. In these studies blue green algae have been found useful in rice culture to bring in an addition of 20-30 kg. of nitrogen per hectare per season on soils of pH above 7.5.

(b) Scientists working at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi have evolved a method of multiplying these algae for the purpose of large scale inoculation of paddy fields. Necessary know-how and the starter culture for the purpose are being supplied by the Division of Microbiology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. This method is however yet to be adopted on a large scale.

Exhibition of low cost Houses in Delhi

1535. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether exhibition of low-cost houses in Delhi has produced any results;

(b) if so, whether Government have finally made up their mind in selecting a low-cost housing model for low-income group;

(c) whether Government have examined various claims about low-cost houses made by many persons in the country; and

(d) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The exhibition was visited by eight to nine thousand house builders and created awareness regarding the use of new techniques, materials and designs to reduce the cost of construction.

(b) The objective of the exhibition was to demonstrate low cost housing models for low income and economically weaker section groups and to promote new techniques and use of inexpensive and substitute building materials and economical space utilisation etc. Hence the question of selecting a low cost housing design does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Such persons/agencies who claimed to have evolved low cost houses were invited to put up houses in the exhibition on low cost demonstration houses at Delhi to promote the new ideas amongst the people.

राष्ट्रीय युवा बोर्ड की स्थापना

1536. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, सजाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में युवाओं की समस्याएँ हल करने के उद्देश्य से कोई राष्ट्रीय युवा नीति बनाई है अथवा ऐसी नीति बनाने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय युवा बोर्ड की स्थापना की है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब और उक्त बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस बोर्ड ने अब तक क्या निर्णय लिये हैं और उसके कौन-से निर्णय कार्यान्वयन किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और सजाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) अफसर ने छात्रा तथा गैर-छात्र युवकों के लिए व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार किये हैं। इनमें रचनात्मक विकास कार्यक्रमों में छात्रा को शामिल करने के अलावा प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्यशालाओं में गैर-छात्र युवकों को शामिल करने के लिए नेहरू युवक वन्द खना व आधार को व्यापक बनाना, गैर-प्रौद्योगिक कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार, एनआर की भावना उत्पन्न करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय रचना समितियाँ तथा जिविर, तेरुन तथा मैरी की बिरोधाभास व विचारों के लिए एनसी सी ; आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी में प्राचीन युवकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए युवक मंडल तथा विस्तार प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(क) राष्ट्रीय युवा बोर्ड की शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभाग, 1970 में हुई थी। इसमें राज्य तथा शिक्षा बोर्डों की स्थापना की शिफारिश की थी। राज्य स्तर पर युवा बोर्डों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य को अनुमति दी गई थी। वेतन मुक्त केन्द्रों के अध्यक्ष के कार्यान्वयन के संदर्भ में मिला स्तर की समिति स्थापित कर दी गई है। राष्ट्रीय युवा बोर्ड ने, युवा केन्द्रों, कार्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना, खेल के मैदानों के विकास, युवा नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों तथा साहित्यिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के बारे में कुछेक समस्याओं की भी शिफारिश की थी। इनसे से संबंधित शिफारिशों सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत कर ली गई हैं तथा इन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजनाएँ तैयार कर ली गई हैं।

गैर-छात्र युवाओं (नॉन स्टूडेंट्स युव) की समस्याएँ

1537. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, सजाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार देश में गैर-छात्र युवाओं (नॉन-स्टूडेंट्स युव) की समस्याओं के प्रति लापरवाह रही है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी समस्याएँ क्या हैं और आगामी पावनी योजना में उनके निराकरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और सजाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) सरकार ने देश में गैर-विद्यार्थी युवकों की समस्याओं पर उचित ध्यान देने का प्रयत्न किया है और उन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिये कार्यक्रम शुरू किये हैं। गैर-विद्यार्थी युवकों के कार्यक्रमों में ये शामिल हैं —

(1) अन्ती नन्द में सम्पन्न कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति के लिये नेहरू युवा केन्द्र

(2) 15-25 वर्ष के आयु-वर्ग के युवकों के लिये गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा;

(3) कार्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना सहित कार्यात्मक शिक्षा; और

(4) ग्रामीण खेल कूदों की प्रोत्ति।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनुसंधान संस्थाओं की वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ

1538. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने वर्ष 1972-73 के अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा है कि वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को अपने कार्य में भारी अग्रविधाओं का अनुभव होता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की वर्ष 1972-73 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि विश्वविद्यालयों की अनेक अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं में राशियों की कमी के कारण बाधाएं आई थीं और आयोग ने अनुसंधान कार्य की सीधी सहायता हेतु 50,000/- रुपये से लेकर 1,00,000/- रुपये तक की राशि प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय को देने का निश्चय किया था। आयोग द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों को इतनी ही राशि पांचवीं योजना में दी गई है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा प्रकाशन-कार्य

1539. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने स्नातक स्तर की शिक्षा के लिए सभी विषयों

की पुस्तकों तथा संदर्भ ग्रन्थों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विशेष विवरण क्या है और हिन्दी के माध्यम से कालेजों में शिक्षा कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) पांच हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकाडमियों और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने मिलकर इस ओर पर्याप्त प्रगति की है।

(ख) उन्होंने विभिन्न विषयों पर हिन्दी में अभी तक 784 पुस्तकें तैयार की हैं। 50 से अधिक विश्वविद्यालयों में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर पहले ही शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है। लेकिन, शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी को अपनाने की सीमा अलग-अलग विश्वविद्यालय में भिन्न-भिन्न है।

Non-Procurement of Foodgrains in Tamil Nadu

1540. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether market price of Paddy and Ragi has considerably fallen to the lowest level in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether large stocks of the harvested foodgrains are lying with the agriculturists without being procured by any private or Government agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Report from the Tamil Nadu Government has not been received. However, from the reports on prices available with Government of India from various States, it is seen that during the current marketing season the wholesale prices of paddy and ragi in Tamil Nadu have generally been ruling lower than those

in the corresponding period last season, but at levels higher than the procurement prices fixed. The procuring agencies are purchasing grains offered for sale

12 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NATIONAL SAVINGS ANNUITY CERTIFICATE RULES, 1976, NOTIFICATION UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT AND DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77 OF MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND HOME AFFAIRS

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

- (1) A copy of the National Savings Annuity Certificate Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GS 239(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1976 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959
- (2) A copy of Notification No GSR 240(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1976 issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959
[Placed in Library See No LT-13553/76]
- (3) A copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries for 1976-77—

- (i) Ministry of Defence
- (ii) Ministry of External Affairs

(iii) Ministry of Home Affairs
[Placed in Library. See No LT-10559/76].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD, NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75 WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH), 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 —

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75
- (2) Annual Report of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, 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-10560/76]

TAMIL NADU PRIVATE COLLEGES (REGULATION) ORDINANCE 1976 AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI FOR 1973-74 WITH AUDIT REPORT

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—

- (1) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No 11 of 1976) (Hindi and English

versions) promulgated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 5th March, 1976, under provisions of article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976, issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10561/76].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi for the year 1973-74 together with Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10562/76].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 59/76-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10563/76].

12 02 hrs.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS (AMENDMENT) Bill—contd.

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Bill. Shri Dinesh Joarder.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very small Bill and I admit there is some necessity for the proposed amendment because there is no Advocate-general within this Union Territory. The purpose of the amendment is to insert one sub-clause in section 15(1), saying that the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette specify

on its behalf of any other person with their consent in writing such law officers.

In this connection I should like to mention that to initiate action for contempt of court prior permission of the advocate-general is necessary. It is therefore difficult to understand why this sort of provision has been made. When there is actually any contempt of court, then any person can draw the attention of the court or initiate a motion before the court concerned, the High Court or the Supreme Court and invite the court to take cognisance of the offence or contempt. Why is this precondition that the permission of the advocate-general should be sought? In the original Act also there was such a provision that any person who wants to initiate contempt of court proceedings should take the permission of the advocate-general.

12 04 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHI in the Chair]

I think that taking permission or seeking permission from the Advocate General for this purpose is unnecessary and it will delay the main purpose of bringing in a motion for contempt of court. I think, to a very large extent, the purpose will be defeated by that provision. In the original Act it was included in 1971 by this Parliament. The original Act has already divided the nature of the contempt of court into two divisions—one is civil or general contempt and the other is criminal contempt of court. Sir, the contempt of court should not have been divided in this fashion. Anyway we are not going to discuss the main theme of the enactment that was passed in 1971, but I would say that this has complicated the issues. The procedure and the other methods relevant to the motion for a contempt of court also seemed to have been made before 1971. We had a very simple law for initiation of contempt of court. A very small act was there only with

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

a few sections, but in 1971 enactment, the unnecessary law and the Act had been enlarged incorporating many such provisions in that which were not relevant. Anyway that part was over. But I do not know why we are discussing this amendment to the original Act. I would like to mention this only to draw the attention of the Minister so that he may consider various provisions of the Act and if it is found necessary, then he can also bring forward a comprehensive amendment for the smooth functioning of this enactment.

Sir, when in 1971 this Bill was passed, there was the Union Territory of Delhi. The High Court was also there. But why was this overlooked then though this Bill was considered after a discussion? A Joint Committee consisting of Members from both the Houses had also considered this Bill before it was passed. We remember that though the original Bill was processed and recommended by the Joint Committee, there were a lot of amendments made in each and every clause of the Bill. At that time most of the amendments brought forward by the individual Members of both the Houses were not taken into consideration by the Ministry and some of the amendments were very important which should have been considered and should have been incorporated in the Bill. The Bill should have been amended at that time. But even now I would request the Hon'ble Minister to take into consideration all those amendments. I would request that all the lacunae in the original Act should be removed. I do not want to dilate much on this. I would simply request the Hon'ble Minister to take into consideration all those amendments again. Since the purpose of the Bill is very much restricted, I also want to restrict my speech and I would only request that this specific provision of taking prior permission from the Advocate General should be

deleted, that is the provision of taking prior permission for initiation of a motion for contempt of court from the Advocate General should be deleted.

The other members also mentioned in 1971, and the hon. minister Mr. Gokhale also admitted at that time, that sometimes the temper and behaviour of the judges also lead to contempt of court and the invoking of these provisions. When the Act is being amended, that also should have been taken into account so that the judges and the members of the Bar also realise that they are also responsible for maintaining the prestige and dignity of the court. This aspect has been overlooked in the Bill and should have been provided for.

With these words, I support the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): Sir, I thank the hon. member for generally supporting the provisions of the Bill and making a few suggestions. The Act was passed in 1971. It was then provided that the Advocate General and with his permission any other person could move the High Courts and the Supreme Court in contempt proceedings. It was later found out that though Delhi is a Union Territory, it has its own High Court but no Advocate-General. For other Union Territories, the Central Government could appoint Law Officers, but not in the case of Delhi. This amending Bill seeks to remove this lacuna in the original Act.

About the other matters raised by the hon. member, they were considered by the Government in 1971 itself as to why the Advocate General alone or persons authorised by him alone should clear these cases before they are filed. The intention was only to limit the number of frivolous complaints being made to delay the proceed-

dings and for other reasons. Every complaint has to be examined by the High Court if it is made by an individual and not through the Advocate General. This will take away a lot of time of the High Courts, which are already over-worked and there are lots of arrears. So this was done to regulate it.

I have nothing more to add and I once again thank the hon. member for supporting the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the Bill to amend the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up clause by clause consideration. Since there are no amendments, I will put to the vote all the clauses together. The question is:

"That clause 2, clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, clause 1, Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

12.15 hrs.

GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I beg
to move:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House is aware that the Proclamation dated 12th March, 1978, made by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat provides inter alia that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of business of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State. It would be even more difficult in situations requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States which came under the President's Rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made in the Bill for the constitution of a Consultative Committee consisting of 51 Members of Parliament (34 from Lok Sabha and 17 from Rajya Sabha) in this regard. Provision has also been made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the law made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request this hon. House to accept the legislative proposal before it.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): At the outset, I would like to say that the step to topple non-congress Governments in the States was taken because of the extreme desire of the ruling Congress to have their party rule in all the States. In Tamil Nadu they have dissolved the Assembly but here in Gujarat they were expecting some elements to cross the floor and come to the Congress and that is why they have not dissolved the legislature there. This was done just to keep the Congress Party in power there. Take the case of Tripura. In the last Budget session, your Party was going to be in minority but all of a sudden, all opposition MLAs including leaders of Opposition parties had been arrested under MISA and that is how the Congress Government was survived there and it is still continuing. If no elected Government can be formed in Gujarat, why not dissolve the Assembly as you have done in Tamil Nadu? Why are you keeping the MLAs under detention in Tripura to keep your Government functioning there? That is the most abnoxious think which has now been done by the Centre in relation to those State Governments where there is a chance of opposition coming into power. The speeches of the Prime Minister in the case of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat showed that she was no longer interested in Janata Front Governments and the President was going to take over the administration. These things are now continuing. In the circumstances, what are the prospects of opposition Governments in India?

What are the prospects for fighting elections, with a democratic spirit and through the constitutional process, with a view to attain power i.e. by the mechanism of elections to the legislative assembly or even to Parliament? You can see what had happened in Uttar Pradesh. When the President's rule comes in, this legislation will no doubt be necessary; but

before giving any consent to this—we have opposed that ordinance itself—I must say this. Since you declare that by bringing in this emergency you are defending democracy and that you are fighting fascism, I must ask whether this was the process of demanding democracy and of fighting fascism. I think that it is not good for the future of democracy. As such, I demand that elections should be held in Gujarat immediately.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): I rise only to point out one thing to the Minister, for his consideration. This bill has been necessitated, as we all know, because Gujarat today is under President's rule; and now, legislative powers will be conferred on the President. In the bill, it is said:

"Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall, wherever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a Committee constituted....."

I do not know why the Government have included the words, "whenever he considers it practicable". We think that the Government and the President should consult the committee before the latter enacts any legislation. Otherwise, I think that the very idea of having a consultative committee—and its very purpose—will be defeated, i.e. if the committee is treated in that fashion and it is kept as a mere ornament. I don't think that it is a very good idea. When you constitute a committee consisting of responsible Members of Parliament and others, I think that that committee should be given some power, especially when Gujarat to-day is under President's rule and when the Government often says that it is deeply interested in getting the people's involvement in implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme and other programmes for the welfare of the people in that State.

If President enacts a legislation and the committee remains an ornament, there is no need, I think, for having the committee. What does it mean? It means that you will leave the entire administration in the hands of bureaucracy; because after all, the President, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is not going to sit and study the whole thing. It will be done by the bureaucracy; and they will pass it on to the Governor; and it will then come to the President and the President will sign. The committee will remain ignorant of all those things. I could move an amendment; but I would like to request the Government to accept our proposal and accept an amendment to that effect. This is all that I would say.

One word about what my marxist friend was saying. I was really surprised and shocked to hear him. It was always said by the CPM that they are not in favour of the Janata Front of Gujarat. They did not consider it a revolutionary combination of people or a democratic set-up. But today they are shedding tears for that Government. This is the third time I am hearing them saying within a week that the Gujarat Government have gone. It is a good thing that Government have gone. . . (Interruptions). It shows the conditions in our country are not favourable for unprincipled coalition, a coalition with no programme, a coalition which follows anti-people activities. It had a pro-landlord programme and so it collapsed. The exist of that Government was a welcome development in that State. I hope the Government will consider these proposals.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
(Purbi): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to say something on this vital question. This is the time for retrospection why this Gujarat experiment has failed. What has happened in that State is a very lamentable affair. I am not one of

those who relish the idea of the fall of an elected Government. I think it is a sad thing that one after another the elected Governments in Gujarat have fallen. But, we must also see how this has happened. That is why I say that this is the time for retrospection. We should review the whole gamut of the situation which led to the fall of the Patel Ministry.

Sir, you will recall, and the House will recall, that when the agitation for toppling down of the Chimanbhai Patel Ministry was being conducted, our friends in the opposition were very much relishing the situation. At that time they should have thought of the fact that if lawlessness is encouraged today, it might have repercussions tomorrow, and it will vitiate not only the present atmosphere but would have effects on the future political life of the country as well. The atmosphere created, the methods employed to topple the Ministry, and furthermore the methods adopted to bring about the dissolution of the Assembly, are a very sad commentary on the political life of our country. I think those who indulge in this have to subject themselves to a very serious retrospection today and think whether that step to bring down the elected Assembly by force, forcing the Members of the Assembly to resign, coercing the Assembly Members to submit their resignation, whether that was the right step. I think that method should be condemned, criticised, and once for all it should be decided what steps should be taken even in a situation, where the Assembly or the elected Government goes against the declared policies and programmes on which it had come into power.

In this context, I would like to remind the House of the methods adopted by Shri Morarji Desai, whom all of us hold in great respect, how he forced an election on Gujarat when it was in a very difficult situation, by

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

undertaking a fast, and all of us had appealed to the Government at that time to save his life by holding the elections, and the elections were held. Although it should not have agreed to his demand on humanitarian grounds as a special case, just to save the life of a freedom fighter, Government agreed to hold elections in June, which is a very difficult period for this purpose.

I do not know whether my friends opposite consider resorting to hunger strike for holding elections as Gandhian, as democratic and parliamentary. Whatever it is the life of Morarji Desai was saved and we were glad at that time, but when the elections were held, all of a sudden, all kinds of elements came together to form an alliance called the Janata Front. I am glad that the CPM was not part of the Janata Front, but the CPM seems to have sympathy for the Front because the Front was a strategy evolved by the rightist and reactionary elements in the country for undermining the position of the Congress. And because it was likely to undermine the position of the Congress, the CPM was happy, but now they are sorry that that Government has fallen.

That Government, as has been rightly pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Chandrapan has fallen because of inner contradictions. That kind of combination cannot last in this country because the whole tone and temper of the country is something different from what the Janata Front represented.

President's rule was imposed by the Centre after the Ministry had resigned, that must not be forgotten, and the Ministry resigned because it had developed inner contradictions, because the Janata Front consisted of many opportunistic elements and some of them started defecting

So, this is also time for us to reflect how far the politics of defection

should be allowed, because if the politics of defection goes on, no healthy parliamentary activity is possible. So, defectors should have no place in the body politics of this country. Defectors should not be encouraged in any way, and I would request this House to make its views known on this issue emphatically, decisively and conclusively that defectors must not have any place in the parliamentary and political life of our country. (Interruptions). There is no place in the Congress for defectors. We will not admit them, we have not admitted. We will admit members from the Congress organisation, not from the Jana Sangh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says only the return of the prodigal is allowed.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The other problem I would like to point out is what kind of relationship there should be between the Centre and the State, what kind of policy should be adopted by the Centre when a State goes against the declared national objectives and policies. After the formation of the Janata Front Government headed by Mr. Patel, a very difficult situation arose in this country and we had the emergency.

After the emergency was proclaimed, after a few months, it seemed that Gujarat became a sanctuary of all the political delinquencies from all over the country. If a situation emerges that a State Government gives protection to those elements who are considered undesirable or anti-social by other State Governments, then what should the Centre do? Shall the Centre remain a silent spectator of the situation or has it to take some steps in order to rectify the situation? It is for this House to ponder over it. I do not say anything about acts of omissions or commissions of the Patel Ministry. I think he deserves congratulations for accepting and honouring

the verdict of the Assembly, because we have seen in this country that in many States where the majority of the Government was reduced in the Assembly, they had acted by the option of adjourning of the House. Now, he did not do it. I hope he will take that into account in future and just for undermining the position of the Congress Party, just for the hatred of the Congress Party, would not initiate or would not try to follow his great leaders in maintaining opportunist alliances like the Janata Front.

With these words, I support it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a consultative Committee consisting of Members of both the Houses Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha, is going to be constituted immediately after passing this Bill into an Act. I would like to give a few suggestions for the immediate consideration of the Government and this Committee.

An atmosphere of terror and fear is created in the State of Gujarat during this President's Rule. Some Members of the Assembly belonging to the Janata Front are threatened that if they do not defect from the Janata Front, taken they will be put behind the bars either under MISA or under DIR. This type of atmosphere should be stopped and Government should take immediate action to stop this type of things in the State of Gujarat.

A large number of Government employees are being transferred after the President's Rule. I can understand due to administrative convenience some transfer is made, but not to a large extent. This transfer of Government employees should also be stopped immediately.

My third point is that those political workers and MLAs who are put behind the bars under MISA or DIR should be released immediately. There is no violence or anything of the kind

in the State of Gujarat. (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: How many political workers and MLAs are put behind the bars?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Government can tell the figure, because it is they who are knowing about these things; it is not that we or the people of Gujarat or of the country are knowing about these things. It is for Mr. Mohsin to tell the House about the figure regarding the political detenus in the State of Gujarat immediately after and during the President's Rule.

The construction works of roads and bridges which are going on should be speeded up so that the transport facilities can be maintained.

All these things should be done immediately. These are the points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. The first speaker, Shri Biren Dutta, has spoken about things which are not very relevant to this Bill. This is only meant to delegate the powers of Parliament to the President...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may reply only to the relevant points.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Since you have allowed him to speak all that which has gone on record, please allow me also to say something about that.

The hon. Member, Shri Biren Dutta, asked a question as to why the Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved and why the Gujarat Assembly kept alive. He was accusing that it was only with a view to getting some Members defected and again forming a Government in Gujarat....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): It is true.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: But the situations in both the States are quite different. As regards the Tamil Nadu Assembly, they went to elections five years back and the term of the Assembly was to expire very shortly.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: You should have gone in for elections.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Even if the Tamil Nadu Assembly had not been dissolved, that would not have survived long. The term was going to expire very shortly. Then, the question was raised as to why it was dissolved. Let me tell the House that already there was a campaign going on by the then Government of Tamil Nadu, the DMK Government, to create a law and order situation in the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu. They were raising some emotional issues and arousing the sentiments of the people there, thereby creating disorder in the whole State. They were doing all that because they know that they would not be elected again to rule the State. So, they were rousing the sentiments and emotions of the people on narrow parochial and such other issues, thereby creating a situation which would have been difficult to control. We had the information about it. If the action were delayed any further, the situation would have become worse and a violent situation would have erupted in Tamil Nadu. That was why we had to take a very timely action.

Now, the action which was taken has been approved by the people of Tamil Nadu by the very sight when the Prime Minister visited the State. Even now the voices are raised all over Tamil Nadu approving the timely intervention of the President by having the President's Rule there.

What about Gujarat? We have not done anything to throw away the Government there, the so-called Janta

Front Government which is not a janta front at all. It was a front of reactionary and fascist elements...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: No, no, it is wrong. (Interruptions) You have got some such people in your party there. Take a person like me. I am not a reactionary. (Interruptions).

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In Tamil Nadu, the DMK Government survived for nine years, but the Government in Gujarat could not survive beyond nine months. There seems to be something in the figure 'nine,' one survived for nine years and the other survived for nine months. I myself never imagined it at that time: when this Government was formed in Gujarat by the heterogeneous elements with nothing in common among them, with no common ideologies and no common programmes, I never thought that it would survive even for nine days. Could you imagine that the Government of the so-called 'progressive elements' as Mr Chavda puts it, would last even that long? He calls himself a 'progressive element', combining himself with Jana Sangh and the RSS elements. Is there anything common among them? If they say 'we have got common ideologies' I can understand it, but there is nothing in common among them. With all the inherent contradictions about the Janata Front, there only one common objective, and that common objective was to see that the Congress did not come into power. That was the only common objective among all the heterogeneous elements which came together to form a Government. I can tell you that had we wanted to form a Government, we could have done it; but we did not want to sacrifice our ideologies. When Mr. Chinmanbhai Patel was in power, you alleged so much corruption against him, but you had no hesitation in embracing him soon after the elections in order to get power. So, what is the policy and what is the

ideology and what is the principle behind it? We did not want to embrace him. If we had been prepared to combine with them, we could have formed the Government. But we were not in a hurry to form a Government and we did not want power. Of course, it stood even beyond my expectations....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will you reply to one point?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: will reply to all the points; please have patience.

So, with all these inherent contradiction within the so-called Janata Front, it was destined to fall though it survived so long as nine months. Normally, one expects a child after nine months; but even after nine months, you could not deliver the child—it was only an abortion.

So, as I was saying, we were not in a hurry to form a Government by hook or by crook. You have no faith in the 20-point programme; you have no faith in the economic programme and you have no faith in democracy. But we were not in a hurry to form a Government since we were sure of the support of like-minded people and like minded Parties. We have faith in the 20-point programme; we have faith in the economic development of the State. Otherwise, if we had wanted to form a Government, we could have formed it and we would not have allowed the Janata Front to come to power at all. But we have got great regard for democratic principles and so we allowed you to do so and we allowed you to function till such time as the Government itself fell due to its own defects. We have have not felled it; it has fallen itself.

The Chief Minister has voluntarily resigned, and it is President's rule now.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: What about Tripura; you sent all the opposition people to jail.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We will discuss about when we come to Tripura.

Shri Chavda said that we were threatening the members of Gujarat legislature that either they should defect, or they would be got arrested. I strongly refute these allegations.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I have been to my constituency and it is a fact.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is not a fact. I get information from all over the country, it is not correct. It at all, they must have been arrested for some specific offence or for threatening to create a violent situation which may be a threat to public order or it may be some other ground. Nobody is arrested for his political views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just now Shri Chavda said that one of the Members in his constituency was told that if he defected, he would be made a Minister. Probably, he is confusing that with MISA.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We do not induce anybody by promising Ministership, and we do not threaten either. I have said, we are not in a hurry to form the Government there. There is no question of inducement of money or offering ministership etc. These allegations are strongly refuted. We do not want anybody to defect. In fact, the anti-Defection Bill is before the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Why don't you pass it?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : It is a Government Bill. That would show Government's intention. It is before the Select Committee I think, you are also a Member of the Select Committee.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I am not a Member

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : CPM members are there. It is in the hands of the Committee. We are more eager to see that defections should not take place. We do not want any defections. But if a person changes his outlook and repents for his previous misconduct, and adopts himself to the ideologies which we have and changes his heart, in that case, we can think of his admission, but no defections.

Shri Chavda said about the transfer of officers. It was the JF Government that made transfers in a very huge case. More than 500 sub-inspectors were transferred by Janta Front Government under pressure and even medical officers were not spared. They are innocent creatures. Large scale transfers were effected. I do not know the present situation. They may be undoing what the JF Government did at that time. It was the JF Government which made all these transfers.

Shri Chandrappan mentioned about the Consultative Committee and its powers. He wanted more powers to be given to the Consultative Committees. The character of the Consultative Committee cannot be changed overnight. Many times this has been raised in this House that these Committees should have more powers than given today. It would not be desirable to have this kind of Consultative Committees with elaborate and formal rules of procedure. Usually, as my friend knows, legislative measures are brought before the Consultative Committee as and when it is possible, but in an emergent situation, action is taken like the ordinan-

ces which have already been issued. For your information, I might say that so many legislative measures have to be enacted as Presidents Acts, which were very urgent in nature.

They were very urgent in nature—Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Bill, Gujarat Second Amendment Bill, Bombay Motor Spirit Taxation Bill, Gujarat Sales Tax Bill, Bombay Electricity Duty Bill, Gujarat Education Cess Bill, Gujarat Sales Tax, Profession, Trade, Training and Employment Bill, etc. So those measures have to become Acts before 1-4-76. In an emergent situation like this it is not possible to bring all of them before the Consultative Committee. The nature of the Consultative Committee cannot be changed which has to be consulted after the Bill is enacted. Anyway, if any Act is passed by the President under his delegated authority, the Parliament has always got the power to get it amended by bringing a motion in the House. That power of the Parliament is not lost. Clause 3 of the Bill states that within a particular period, any Member can move a motion amending any provision so that the Parliamentary control even then remains. It does not go away even when we delegate the power to the President. That power is not lost.

So, I commend again this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the Power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments. I will put the clauses to vote.

Now, the question is :

"That clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (EXTENSION OF DURATION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala and to amend the Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Act, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

12.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

When the duration of the Kerala Legislative Assembly was extended for a period of six months by the Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Act, 1975, the two proclamations issued by the President on the 3rd December, 1971 and the 25th June, 1975 were in operation. The General Elections to

the House of the People as well as to the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu were due to be held in February-March, 1976. The situation has changed since then. The duration of the House of the People has been extended for a period of one year. The Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu has been dissolved and the State has come under President's Rule. Besides, the two Proclamations referred to earlier continue to be in operation. In all these circumstances, it is considered not feasible to hold general election to the Legislative Assembly of Kerala before the expiry of its present term, namely, the 21st April, 1976. It is accordingly proposed that the duration of the Legislative Assembly of Kerala be extended for a further period of six months from the 22nd April, 1976. The Bill seeks to achieve this purpose.

I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala and to amend the Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Act, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): I have just now heard the reasons for extending the term of the Kerala Legislative Assembly. And that was that the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved, so, naturally, the Kerala Legislative Assembly also must be extended. Tamil Nadu legislature was dissolved. That itself was the end of democracy. So, they did one foolish thing. This had already been discussed here. I do not want to go into the details. Could they not wait for one month and have the election in order to see the will

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

of the people? They did not do it. They dissolved it. The hon. Minister has just now replied that we have information. When did they have information. When did they have information? Did they get the information two years back or did they get it some days back?

13 hrs.

They say about the law and order situation. For one month, was Government not able to see that the law and order was preserved? Could the Central Government not do that? So, Tamil Nadu legislature was dissolved. Because the Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved, Kerala Assembly may be extended; this is what they say. Is it a reasonable thing? Is it logic?

One thing was done which was also not correct. This is not the first time that the term of the Kerala Assembly is extended. It is extended and extended again. According to the information it will be extended because there is emergency and emergency will be extended. This is the second extension. The second extension will be over in October. Emergency will not be over in October and again they will come for a third term. Who knows emergency will not be extended from March onwards! If this is the idea, why do you have legislature—State legislature and Parliament? Why do you not have elections? Democracy means the desire of the people. You must at least fix up time, then go to the people and ask them whether you want the same Government or whether you want a change. It is the people who have to decide. You extended once for six months. You are extending it for the second time for six months. You are saying that it will have to be extended if there is emergency.

Emergency will not be over by the end of October. When this second term will be over, I say this is failing in democracy. Democracy means, when you are elected for five years or six years or whatever the term is, you go to the people and ask them whether you are satisfied with the performance of the Government. You had six months' extension; now for another six months it is going to be extended. For another six months it will have to be extended because emergency is there. If emergency is extended, Parliament is extended for another one year, and Kerala Assembly will have the same fate. This is what is happening. I am not strong enough to use strong words because I am weak in health. I oppose this Bill and my demand is immediate election may be held for the Kerala legislature. The leaders of the ruling party including the Prime Minister have been broadcasting to the whole world that democracy is being attacked by the opposition parties and that it was in order to save democracy that emergency was proclaimed. Freedom of speech and press has been abrogated. The terms of the Parliament and the State legislatures including that of Kerala were extended.

They further claim that the timely and effective steps adopted by them have restored democracy, brought discipline in social life and thus paved the way for all-round advance of the nation. They say brought peace. I do not know what kind of peace this is, it is only peace of the grave, if I may say so. Anyway, they say that it has brought peace.

Kerala under emergency has clearly shown who is attacking democracy. The manner in which the MISA, the Press Censorship, the various provisions of the law concerning prohibition of public meetings etc. are being used in Kerala clearly shows that the victims of the Government's attack

are primarily and above all the Left and Democratic parties including my party, the working class, the peasants and other democratic mass organisations.

The largest contingent of the MISA detenus in the State belong to or sympathise with my party numbering no less than 110. On September 28, they were arrested under MISA. There are about 600 persons arrested under MISA. The bulk of them were arrested in the night of September 28, at the very time when there were negotiations going on between the Kerala Congress and the Congress. In order to threaten them these arrests under MISA had taken place. One leader of Kerala Congress told me this that he had been hauled up by a Minister and he was told: You have only two ways; either you join us or you go to jail. These were the kinds of threats they indulged in. They wanted to threaten the Kerala Congress; they thought it should be afraid, that is why they were arrested. They threatened the Muslim League also. They wanted the Muslim League also to leave the opposition and join the Congress. All honour to the leaders of the Muslim League because they did not yield to this threat. Therefore they are still continuing in jail as MISA detenus. Together with them and together with the members and sympathisers of my party there are near about 30 socialists, thus making a total of 150 MISA detenus belonging to the three opposition parties which are represented in the State Legislature, 10 out of them being members of the State legislature itself.

The six months of the extended term of the present legislature which is just expiring has been a period of unprecedented suppression of the Left and Democratic parties and of the fighting organisations of the working people. It is a complete refutation of the claim made by the Prime Minister and other leaders that emergency is being used against the right reac-

tionary and monopoly forces. It, on the other hand, shows that the emergency is used to help the monopolist and landlord forces and their political allies to suppress the common people, they are fighting mass organisations and political parties which are fighting for them. The Parliament is now going a further extension of life to such a Government.

Sir, while opposing this Bill, I demand that immediate election should be held with full freedom for the opposition parties and the Press to criticise not only the ruling party in Kerala but the ruling party at the Centre as well. The other day, the hon. Minister—he is not present here now—made a challenge and said that if there is an election to-day in Kerala, the Congress will get the majority. I also make another challenge that if all the freedom is given and the restrictions are removed, the Opposition Party will get the majority and not the Congress. If the election is held to-day—not under these conditions but under the conditions of removing all restrictions and other things—I say that the Opposition Party will get a majority and, if they don't, I say that I will resign my membership from Parliament.

So, this challenge of saying that the Congress will get the majority—this challenge by a Minister—is not at all understandable. To-day, under emergency, under the threat of arrests and other things, the freedom of speech and of fundamental rights is taken away. You may not know what is the mind of the people; what is the attitude of the people. Everybody is discontented not only with the present regime in Kerala but also with the Government in the Centre. Everybody is discontented there—the peasants, the workers and all sections of people are discontented. So, do not make a challenge. See that you allow the election and then see whether the Congress will win or the Opposition

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Party will win there. If the Opposition Party wins then allow them or, if the Congress wins, then let them again rule; there is no harm. The question here is this—you have extended for one term and you have extended it for another term and there is a possibility of extending it till the emergency is lapsed. This is not correct. Then you have dictatorship; why do you call it democracy? You see that the Government that is there in the Centre and in the States now today will continue for ever and there is no election at all. Democracy should not be a farce. It has got some meaning at least though not fully. Democracy must be respected and that must be implemented.

In this connection I recall the manner in which the Ruling Congress Party has sought to suppress the democratic opposition in Kerala. No less a person than the Prime Minister herself, as the Congress President, resorted to the method of organising a non-constitutional agitation against the first Communist Party Government in Kerala called 'Liberation Struggle' in 1959 when there was a majority Government to go into details of all these by the Prime Minister herself. And then that Government was removed. In other words, what she did in Kerala about 16 years ago is precisely what she is now doing in the whole country. The Congress Party had so much of confidence in her capacity to influence the people and it had ordered a mid-term election. It has now lost that confidence.

It is clear again that when in 1964 another mid-term election was to be held, the Central Government arrested the leading members of my party, several of whom had to file their nominations from the jail. Despite all this repression, my party came here as the biggest single party. But, since a majority of our M.L.A.s were in jail, the Governor reported that nobody was in a position to form a Gov-

ernment there. Therefore, the President's Rule was established. This is what happened then. I do not now want to go into details of all these things. I say that elections have got to be held. It is not correct not to hold election there by extending the term of the legislature by giving some reasons. It must be held now.

Then I come to some other point which I want to point out in this discussion there are certain things that are happening in Kerala to-day.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the police in Kerala. The police in Kerala is of a different type. I do not know about the police in other parts of the country but in Kerala when a man is arrested and put in the lock-up, he is beaten and on the next day he is found to be dead. In this connection I would like to give a few recent examples. On 30-1-1976 at five of the clock Bakkal police Sub-Inspector and other policemen brutally beat one Kannan, about 23 years old, son of Cocnu Appu when he was coming from Kotikulam bazar. Due to this brutal beating he died as soon as he reached his residence.

On 5-2-1976 one Gopalan a goldsmith was arrested at Pauaur. The next day local people came to know that the said Gopalan had died. The police did not allow the relatives to see the dead body and took the dead body to the Medical College hospital. Nothing was heard after that.

Last month one Mr. Parmeshwar Pillai, a veterinary surgeon was arrested and taken to the lock-up. Next day he was found dead in the lock-up. The story given by the police in the case of Mr. Pillai is that he hanged himself in the lock-up but where is the scope for hanging inside the lock-up. There are so many other instances like that.

The next thing I would like to point out is that the ruling party is trying

to capture those cooperative societies where the Opposition has its hold. There are so many instances to prove this fact. Where the term of the co-operative society is over they say in the name of law and order elections cannot be held and an administrative body is formed where the Opposition members are not put. I will give an example as to how they want to capture the cooperative societies. To capture the Cannanore Cooperative Spinning Mill the police have arrested its chairman, Shri T. Kunhanandan Nair, an advocate. He was arrested on the day the General Body meeting of the Spinning Mill was going to be held. This is a clear misuse of MISA. This was done with the purpose that the election might go in favour of the ruling party. These things are done to capture the cooperative societies where the Opposition parties are there. There was one Neelakandan, Secretary of the Kalyasseri Morara Service Cooperative Bank who misappropriated Rs. 2 lakhs. There was an enquiry which revealed that Mr Neelakandan had misappropriated the amount. A false case was made against the other members of that cooperative society. A false case was foisted on them. They were arrested and now a case is going on. It goes on like this. Whenever a co-operative election is to be held, they either prevent it saying 'You cannot have it because there will be law and order trouble between opposition parties' or they see that the prominent leaders who would get elected are arrested under MISA. A fine example is that of Kunhanandan Nair who was an Advocate and Director of the Cannanore Spinning Mills.

Another thing. Since the formation of the Kerala Dinesh Beedi Co-operative society seven years back, primary Societies and the Director Board had not been formed. The same Direct Board nominated by the Government when it was started is still continuing. All demand for election has not been accepted by the Government. It is

learnt that the Government is thinking of nominating the same Director and reconstituting the Direct Board. Demand for equal representation to all parties in the Direct Board has also been rejected. These are some of the points that I wanted to bring forward while opposing this Bill.

I forgot to mention one thing. Here are two photos taken at Kayur which show that houses are destroyed and crops are also destroyed. Kindly see these photos.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): I support this Bill wholeheartedly. I am rather amused to hear the speech made by Shri A. K. Gopalan, leader of the CPI (Marxist). What he has said amounts to this that in Kerala today there is a sort of concentration camp created by the United Front Government and the people are suffering.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Not the whole of Kerala, but in Cannanore district.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am elected from there. He has come from there. I am elected from Cannanore district and it is his native place, about which I will say something presently. I want to make one thing very clear, that I do not want to use any strong words against the respected leader of the Marxist Party, but I may use strong words against the Marxist Party, because what he did not say speaks more eloquently than what he did say in the House. In Kerala today, if you go and ask the people what is their reaction about the present Government and its rule for the last more than five years, I am very sure that even the enemies will admit that this Government had provided political stability. Our State was unfortunate in that it had never had a stable government until 1969. No government had the fortune to remain in power for five years for which they were elected. Today in Kerala

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

there is a government which could remain five years and then, because of the present emergency, it could remain longer.

I do not want to indulge in an argument with my friends of the Marxist Party in regard to their approach to the problem of this emergency and in regard to their doubt how long the emergency will continue.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): You are not sure yourself.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am surer than you are. In Kerala this Government had done certain things about which the Marxist Leader was absolutely silent. We have experience of all kinds of government in Kerala—Congress government, Congress socialist party government, Congress-Muslim League and others government, government of the United Communist Party of which Shri Gopalan was the leader and united front led by Shri Gopalan's party. Today we have the experience of the united front in which Congress, CPI, Muslim League and other parties are there. I am sorry to say that Shri Gopalan's party which was elected with such a massive majority to that House in 1967 failed so miserably in fulfilling the promises made to the people of that state. There was a united front of his party, our party and other left parties and they promised to the people many things in the election manifesto. When he speaks of a democratic constitution, let me ask one thing of him: who spoke in London that we were in power in Kerala to subvert the constitution? It was not a congressman but but Mr. B. T. Ranadive, a politbureau member of that party and he said: we are in power in Kerala, not to fulfil the promises made to the people but, to subvert the constitution from within. They can take credit for that. That was not the purpose for which people elected them. The Congress

Party was reduced to a mere 9 member party in the Kerala legislature; there was no opposition. Nambodiripad, the leader of the marxist party in Kerala assembly was in a much enviable position there than Mrs. Indira Gandhi in this Parliament. What happened? Not a single action was taken in favour of the people; they forgot the people who supported them and that is why that united front came to a disgraceful end.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: There was joint responsibility.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: That was not joint responsibility.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN (Ponnani): Who passed the land reform laws? Our Party.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He was a Minister in that united front.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The percentage of votes increased though the number of seat got reduced.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am coming to all those points. Is it a democratic practice to disturb me like this? I was listening so patiently to Shri Gopalan. What I am saying is that they were deeply involved in corruption cases and they were thrown out of their office, not by any kind of undemocratic agitation but by a vote of no confidence, in the House. As political tactics, they brought forward the land reforms at the nick of the moment, just before they were removed from power and the land reform Bill was passed with our support. Then the outgoing Marxist leader, Nambodiripad, said: the law had been adopted by the legislature; who will implement it if we are not in power? They were removed and it is implemented. It is being implemented in a creditable manner in Kerala today. The loopholes which were there in the

Land Reforms Act have been removed by bringing forward many amendments. Whatever the criticism, I am not saying that the Kerala Government had implemented the Land Reforms a hundred per cent, but I am telling that the Kerala Government is the one Government which will be ahead of any other State Government in the country in implementing the Land Reforms. I do not think so. He while comrade Gopalan will deny it. I don't think so. He cannot. I will remind an unpleasant thing to Mr. Gopalan. The Communist movement in Kerala from its very inception, told the people: "when we come to power. Mr. Gopalan in his native place in Malabar, said—we will nationalise the private forests in Malabar, lakhs of hectares of land. They were sleeping over it. Now this Government nationalised them without paying a single pie as compensation. Is it not a fact?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: How many months did it take?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUTA (Alipore): How many years you wasted earlier?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I have conceived that we were one month late, but we did it. Nobody will believe it. In Kerala they were in power for more than two years and they had no time to do it. But in nine months we had done it. All that they could not do in 36 months, we had done in 9 months. Are we late? Perhaps Mr. Gopalan would find that this period of 9 months is too late. But in nine months we did it.

Now, coming to other points, this United Front Government in Kerala had done many other things about which I think Marxist Party will not have any complaint. It had taken over lands from big landlords without paying any compensation and given them to co-operative societies and landless poor. It had taken the excess land which were cornered by Kannan De-

van Estates. This was a British plantation. It has always been the slogan of the Communist Party that this will not be allowed. But they forgot that we have done it and so many other things have also been done in Kerala. Today, apart from providing political stability to that State, providing a good administration, providing a better future to the people of the State and giving them hope, I think this Government has succeeded. Not fully, may be, but to a great extent. Now, Mr. Gopalan in his discussion brought so many local problems. I also know about it. I do not want to narrate all those things. But one thing. He made a challenge. Without casting any aspersions to comrade Gopalan, I would like to tell him that these kinds of challenges have no meaning. He said: "If you face elections, you will be routed."

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I said that Dr. Seyid Muhammad the other day made a challenge saying that if there is an election..... It was in reply to that. He said "you face the election we will win, otherwise we will resign. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Won't get excited. All were out including Mr. Gopalan in 1971. I was elected, fortunately or unfortunately, from the place from which Mr. Gopalan comes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is because of your betrayal.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: And Mr. A. K. Gopalan had to change his constituency because there was an alliance at that time. What does it mean? The prestige of that Government is not affected. It means that the people of the State have given their confidence to this Government. Shri Gopalan knows it. It may look very nice here to throw such a challenge, but it may not at all be good in Kerala. Nobody will take it seriously.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: If they have done so many good things, why should they afraid of elections? I am only saying, "Don't extend it. Let us have elections." If elections are held, we can find out whether, what I say is correct or what my friend says is correct.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: This was the kind of democracy we were experiencing under their rule. Why this isolation? The Marxist Party, with quite a good mass base in Kerala, is completely isolated today from every other section. Why? A former Minister of Kerala is now the Marxist M.P. from Palghat, a district where sand is eroding under their feet and they have no hope about the future. (Interruptions). In Kerala, the Idukki project was inaugurated when they were in power. It is the pride of hydel projects in the country. At that time, one of the Ministers, Mr. Imbichi Bawa, who was formerly a member of this House also, said, "Let Idukki go to the Arabian Sea; we do not care. We will not allow it to work." It was delayed and it was the present government which commissioned the project. Now, let him be reported in Kerala. He is taking so much pride that Idukki generator is not working. (Interruption). I would like to tell him, it is working. Don't worry. It is working and it will continue to work. You cannot stop it! Sir so many such things happened under their rule. There was corruption to the core, irresponsibility towards the people and opportunism—that was their banner. This was how they ruled and that is why they are isolated now.

It is a sad thing today for a reputed leader like Shri A. K. Gopalan to say what he said about a cooperative society. Lakhs of rupees of the members of that cooperative society have been mismanaged and misappropriated by the people who were running it. He said somebody had misappropriated and he mentioned the name.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I have got a copy of the report of the enquiry committee which was appointed to go into it. It clearly says that Mr. Neelakantan has done it. Here is the record. I will read it, because things are being misrepresented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. You have made your point and you are only interrupting.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I am intervening because certain things have been said which are not true at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It is a clear case of corruption by the Marxist Party people. They have forced the officials of the Cooperative to prepare false documents. There is a case going on against them. But, here he is coming as an aggrieved party. I did not expect such type of arguments from a respected member like AKG.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I want to say that this was enquired into by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. I have got a copy with me. I want to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I do not want to infuriate him further. I will leave that subject here.

I am very happy that Kerala there is political stability today. There are many welfare measures which are being taken up by the Government. It is an extremely popular Government. It has implemented land reforms and progressive measures like minimum wages of agricultural workers. This Government enjoys the confidence of the people. Because of Emergency, the time has to be extended. I welcome this Bill and I hope that my friends who are so much agitated, will face the electorate.

this to be on the record. I want to lay it on the Table.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I want this to be on the record. I want to lay it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a specific procedure for laying the paper on the Table. If you are very keen, you can hand over the paper to me or to the Table Office. But that will not be treated as laid until the Speaker has given specific permission to do that.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I hand it over*.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I thank Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Chandrappan for contributing to this debate and raising several points in regard to the local conditions of Kerala. Although they are strictly not relevant to the matter...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are relevant otherwise I would not have allowed. These are the grounds on which Mr. Gopalan opposed it and these are the grounds on which Mr. Chandrappan supported it.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I do not want to challenge your authority to admit them. Since you have given the ruling, I will consider them and will try to reply as much as it lies within my power.

First of all, I would like to make it clear and that is why I thought that they were not strictly connected with this matter which is there. This has not been done as Mr. Gopalan, a respected Member, has said to murder democracy or to do any such thing. India has got a democratic Constitution, one of the most democratic constitutions in the world; and it is under the provisions of this Constitution, that this action has been taken. This has been provided in the Articles of the Constitution. Article 172 of the Constitution says that when a procla-

mation of Emergency is in operation, Parliament may extend the life of the State legislature as also that of the House of the People. So, this has been done; and we have come to this august House for the extension of the life of the Kerala Assembly. Although the Constitution provides for extension by one year at a time, we have to take every factor into consideration. Government wanted to be cautious and democratic in its approach; and so, the extension was made only for six months, thinking that there may be elections to Lok Sabha. But since the life of the Lok Sabha has also now been extended, it was felt that the life of the Kerala Assembly should be extended by another six months; as such this further extension by another six months has been made, so that we may be able to study the situation; and have elections to the Kerala Assembly immediately, if the proclamation of emergency were to be withdrawn during this period I would make it very clear that all this has never been done in order to prevent the working of the democratic system. The hon. Members in this House know that this emergency was enforced in order to prevent the breakdown of the system of democracy and also to prevent a chaotic situation taking hold of the country. Tamil Nadu, again, is a matter of a different kind. Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved, because of different reasons. It has no relationship with the situation in Kerala. In Tamil Nadu, there were a number of allegations made. In fact, long long ago. Long before the Emergency, a number of allegations had been made against the Government there, including those on political matters like attempts to encourage the secessionist forces and all that. So, after considering it over a very long time and after giving them a long time—in fact the life of the Tamil Nadu Assembly was coming to an end by that time—Government had taken a decision to dissolve the

*The Speaker, subsequently, not having accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

Assembly. In Kerala, as Mr Chandrappan, an hon. Member has said, Government has given a very stable administration to Kerala; and it has been doing very well. And in the present situation when the Emergency is in operation—and the Prime Minister and the Government have made it very clear as to why this Emergency had to be proclaimed and why it is still in operation—these fascist and anti-democratic forces have to be kept at bay and have to be fought relentlessly, so that this country might have a really democratic system. Therefore, in all humility I would say that the allegations made by Mr. Gopalan are not true. I have already said that it is not that the left and democratic parties were being affected by this emergency. It is not a fact. The whole attempt and thrust of the emergency was against the smugglers and the anti-social elements, as also against those fascist and anti-democratic forces who were trying to create chaos. (Interruptions). I am saying that all those forces which were involved with the anti-democratic and fascist forces—knowingly or unknowingly had to be disciplined; and that is why the Government had taken certain measures; and they were temporary measures—in fact, the Government had made it very clear. The hon. Member, Mr. Gopalan had said that his party could win the elections. I am not—and the Government is not—in the habit of making undue claims. At the same time, it is known very well that even the enemies of the country, the worst critics of this country and a number of papers belonging to the monopoly Press in the world to-day have at least conceded—with all the criticism, unjust and unfair criticism that they have made against the Government of India and against the declaration of the Emergency—that in the present situation, the people in India were very happy about the Emergency, they were happy that the smugglers had gone, they were happy that the black-marketeer was not able to do a lot of

profiteering and that everybody was working. They have also admitted. I have no doubt. I need not quote the foreign Press. I can say from personal experience and from the reports from the working classes, that the latter are very happy: Because, the inflation has been halted. Previously, every morning we were seeing the rise in prices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is anything called irrelevancy, it is this in relation to this Bill. We are not talking of the emergency. I am not contesting his statements; they may be correct. But let him talk about Kerala, about this particular Bill.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I was trying to come to Kerala. I was discussing Kerala. Because, the points that were raised were all on emergency. The hon. Member, Shri Gopalan, said everything in the context of the emergency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When Shri Gopalan spoke, he referred only to Kerala and the things that happened in Kerala. I do not think that he said anything about the emergency. He only wanted to have the elections. Shri Chandrappan also, when he talked, met the point made by Shri Gopalan, and he referred to the conditions that he thought prevailed in Kerala. He did not talk about the emergency. I am pointing this out to you, because you started by saying that certain things were irrelevant.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Shri Gopalan said that the decision we took on Tamil Nadu was a foolish decision and added that we were murdering democracy. I was not speaking about the 20-point programme or anything like that.

Therefore, I would not like to deal with them in detail, because the points raised by Shri Gopalan have been, I think, adequately replied to by Shri Chandrappan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made your job much easier.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: He has done my job, in that sense.

I would not like to bring in, on behalf of the Government of India, every particular aspect. The extension that is proposed to be given is not because of these reasons, but because of the major political reason that we have stated.

We have always felt that these allegations have been falsely made. Government have received these allegations and they have gone into the allegations. I can assure the hon. Member that the Government have been always very conscious about any excesses committed by anybody. There is a local government, which has a very high prestige in Kerala even today. Even when there was no emergency, it survived by a majority of one vote, because that Government and its leaders have got that type of prestige.

Naturally, Government would like very much that this should not be misused? This should be taken in line with the general policy that, for the time being, there would not be any elections, there could not be any elections, in order to implement the policies of the Government, not only in Kerala but also in the rest of India.

I again thank the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and I hope that they will pass it unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala and to amend the Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Act, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I want to say that my main point was: why not election, why extension? That has not been replied to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has replied. He says conditions there are not favourable.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: He said there is stable Government there, and therefore no election is necessary. Then, there should be no election for Parliament also. Because for a long time, from 1952 onwards there has been a stable Government here, there should not have been any election. Stable Government is not a qualification for extending it.

Shri Chandrappan says that the Government there is good and that the people in Kerala will say that it is good. In that case, I say have elections, why do you want extension then? If the people give their verdict, I will also keep quite, I will also not say anything because the people have given a verdict. It is the people, not myself and Shri Chandrappan, who have to say that it is good or bad. So, leave it to the people. Let us not quarrel in Parliament.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

So, what I say is: have an election. Not to have an election is not good. First you extended for six months and now there is another extension of six months. This is not good. It shows that they are afraid of going to the people. So, have an election.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Our party is not afraid of elections. We have only said that there should be an extension because of the emergency. The reason why extension is necessary is that there is an emergency in operation. That has been discussed in the House and the Government has explained its position in regard to the emergency as to why it was necessary to have it. The whole country has appreciated the reasons why this emergency had to be proclaimed and how the emergency has benefited the peaceful life of a developing people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, Hon. Members may kindly recall that the Government introduced in this House on the 24th December, 1973, a Bill entitled Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973, whose essential object is to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by organisations as well as individuals in our country. Excepting the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, there are no restrictions at present

regarding transmission of foreign money into India. Recipients of foreign money are not obliged under the existing law to render accounts for the utilisation of foreign money secured by them, nor are they prohibited from receiving such money in any specified situation. Being aware of the scope for foreign agencies to influence organisations or individuals in the country through such financial aid and keeping in view the need to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality for ensuring that our Parliamentary institutions, political institutions, academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic, Government had brought up this Bill.

This was referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses by a motion adopted in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th February, 1974, and by a concurring motion in the Lok Sabha on the 25th March, 1974. The Joint Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Manubai Shah presented its report along with the Bill as amended by the Committee to this House on the 6th January, 1976.

14 hrs.

The bill envisages three kinds of restrictions of a prohibitory or regulatory nature. One is total prohibition of acceptance of foreign contribution or hospitality, the second is acceptance with prior permission of the Central Government and the third is a legal obligation to send intimation and render accounts to the Central Government after receipt of foreign contribution. Recipients of foreign contribution are accordingly grouped into three categories. The first category covers organisations and individuals who may be deemed as a sensitive and important category in our national life like candidates for elections, Government servants, Members of Legislatures, Political parties and their office-bearers, Correspondents, Colu-

managers, cartoonists, editors, owners, printers and publishers and registered newspapers. They are totally prohibited from receiving any foreign contribution. The second category includes organisations which, not being political parties themselves, may be deemed as organisations of a political nature, having regard to their activities or their association with political parties. The Bill lays down that this category shall not accept any foreign contribution except with prior permission from the Central Government. The third category covers associations having a definite cultural, academic, religious or social programme. They are required to give within a prescribed time intimation to the Central Government about the amount of foreign contribution received by them, the source from which and the manner in which, such foreign contribution was received and the purposes for which and the manner in which such contribution was utilised by them. There is also a general clause which empowers the Central Government to impose such prohibitory or regulatory restrictions regarding acceptance of foreign contribution by any person or class of persons or associations not covered by the foregoing categories if the Central Government is satisfied that acceptance of foreign contribution by such association or person or class of persons is likely to be prejudicial to the sovereignty and integrity of India or the public interest or the freedom or fairness of election to any Legislature or friendly relations with any foreign State or harmony between religious, racial, linguistic or regional groups, castes or communities. The Bill contains appropriate penal provisions to deal with contraventions of the law.

With these words, Sir, I move that the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration and passed.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign

contribution or foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations, with a view to ensuring that parliamentary institutions, political associations and academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations, with a view to ensuring that parliamentary institutions, political associations and academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE (Howrah): The Bill was introduced expressing great concern about the role played by foreign money in India. That was in 1973. Now, when we are discussing this Bill in a finalised form, many revelations have already been made, particularly in America about how multi-national corporations with the backing of the Government of America are working in various other countries through economic aid, investment, through various other trade channels, and through pay-off to subvert democracy and the sovereignty of those countries and putting all types of pressures to change the policy of those Governments, and if they fail then there is a conspiracy to topple those Governments.

Now, these are obviously very well known facts and throughout the

[Shri Samar Mukerjee]

world, it has created an alarming concern. That is why, when this Bill was under discussion both in the House and in the Joint Committee, every Member expressed serious concern about the role of foreign money. But the way this Bill has been drafted, it falls short of the requirement to curb the activity and the influence of foreign money in our political life to try to purchase people in public offices so that the policies of the Government can be oriented to suit their interests and that they get a Government which will defend their interests.

I am sorry to mention here that from the stage of the introduction of the Bill, we have been demanding repeatedly that the Government, particularly the Home Ministry should come out with statements of concrete facts as to what is the real position inside our country, what is the ramification and how far foreign money has penetrated deeply into various institutions and organisations and how far it has been able to influence the political elements inside the country. Despite our repeated demands, the Home Ministry has refused to give us concrete facts. Their stand is that in public interests, they are not going to give the information though they have instituted some inquiry.

Now, when we are discussing this Bill, we have no concrete facts before us. We have to make only some assumptions and have some suspicions that so many religious organisations and political institutions regularly get foreign money, particularly American money. But the Government of India and, particularly, the Home Ministry is not in a mood to give us concrete facts. I do not know why this hide and seek.

This does not show the strength of the Government. It is only the weakness of the Government.

Various facts have come to our knowledge that foreign money has corrupted even various Departments

of the Government. One of the reports of the Public Accounts Committee has mentioned how even the American Defence Department has made use of money in the name of research on genetics of mosquitoes and they have got all the data from here with the help of the officials. So, the penetration of foreign money into our country is a serious threat and danger to us. But the understanding of the Government in this regard is very formal. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, when the Bill was first introduced, it was stated that the Government was feeling very much concerned about it. This is what is stated here:

"There has been widespread concern about the unregulated receipt of funds from foreign agencies, by individuals and organisations in the country. The Bill seeks to regulate acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality with a view to ensuring that our parliamentary institutions, Political organisations, academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life function in a manner consistent with the values of the Sovereign Democratic Republic."

This concern was expressed by the Government but the Government refused to give us concrete facts. Since 1973, there has been further ramification of foreign money and further corruption of public life. Now, we are very much worried particularly about the way this Bill has been brought up, for it is not to curb penetration but only to regulate foreign money; and the regulation has been suggested in a manner whereby the Government has given full authority to the officials, to the Bureaucracy, to the State machinery. Even the representative forces who are really interested in curbing the penetration of foreign influence have not been taken into confidence to help in the operation of this Bill if it is passed into an Act. The suggestion for a Commission consi-

ting of the representatives of all the parties inside parliament has not been accepted and the proposal for an Advisory Body has also not been accepted. The entire authority has been handed over to the State machinery, to the officials. Unfortunately, whether you admit it or not, corruption is so rampant that the Bureaucratic officialdom is not free from corruption. Such huge sums of money are being paid by the foreign agencies—particularly the American Multi-National Corporations—that you cannot imagine it. The recent Lockheed scandal revealed the fact: 7 million dollars were given to one man. It has also come in the papers that Italian political leaders have been bribed to influence the elections and get special favours for the American Companies. Ministers have been bribed. So, these are the types of roles that foreign money is now playing to get control over Government and their policies, their Departments, the various organisations of newspapers, the various cultural organisations, various public figures, various educational institutions and Universities.

So, the penetration is so widespread that, generally, anyone interested in the sovereignty of our country and in democracy is bound to feel concerned about this. But this Bill is totally inadequate and it cannot serve the purpose.

In particular, from the Financial Memorandum you can see the money allotted for putting a check on the operation and implementation of this Bill which is to curb the damaging influence of foreign money. In the Financial Memorandum it is stated that the Bill does not contain any provision which, if enacted, would directly involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India; but that, however, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Bill, it may be necessary to establish a Cell of two or three officers who will keep a watch over the operation of this Bill. When foreign money is penetrating through all channels, corrupting the very vitals of our political life, there is going to

be only a small Cell—and Government is prepared to spend for this only Rs. 80,000 per year. While, in this Statement of Objects it is stated that there is a feeling of widespread concern how are we acting? We are going to spend Rs. 80,000 per year only to maintain a Cell of two or three officers who will put a check on this! This is an absolutely contradictory position—between your professions and your practice.

So, the Government is not at all serious about putting a check on this, and I am opposing this. The ruling Party is in a new-found love with the multi-national corporations....

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Who said that?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is not a question of saying; the Joint Economic Committee is sitting in Delhi and that the gates have been opened fully to American Multi-National Corporations for a far bigger investment in India. Opening the flood-gates to multi-National Corporations and talking of preventing their penetration—these double standards—cannot work. This Bill has exempted under Section 8 all these multi-national corporations, foreign agencies etc. in the name of normal business and trade. Section 8 indicates the persons to whom Section 4 shall not apply. Section 4 has specified the persons who are not entitled to take foreign contributions. Section 8 is the exemption section and it says:

"Nothing contained in Section 4 shall apply to the acceptance, by any person specified in that Section, of any foreign contribution, where such contribution is accepted by him, subject to the provisions of Section 10,—

(a) by way of salary, wages or other remuneration due to him or to any group of persons working under him, from any foreign source or by way of payment in the ordinary course of business transacted in India by such foreign source; or

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(b) by way of payment, in the course of international trade or commerce, or in the ordinary course of business transacted by him outside India; or

(c) as an agent of a foreign source in relation to any transaction made by such foreign source with Government; or

(d) by way of a gift or presentation made to him as a member of any Indian delegation, provided that such gift or present was accepted in accordance with the regulations made by the Central Government with regard to the acceptance or retention of such gift or presentation; or

(e) from his relative when such foreign contribution has been received with the previous permission of the Central Government.

Provided that no such permission shall be required if the amount of foreign contribution received by him from his relative does not exceed in value, eight thousand rupees per annum and an intimation is given by him to the Central Government as to the amount received, the source from which and the manner in which it was received....."

From this, it is quite clear that taking advantage of this clause, all those foreign sources who are generally interested to subvert our democracy and sovereignty will absolutely remain free to perform their task in the way they like.

The penetration of American money, particularly the multi-national corporations on a world scale is now being discussed in various countries. Various international organizations have also set up committees to study the danger of this penetration of multi-national corporations' money. I am reading from a report:

"The U.S. private capital is turning its attention to under-developed

countries. According to a June 1975 survey by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the majority owned foreign affiliate companies in five years between 1970 and 1975 increased their capital spending in under-developed countries by 188 per cent as compared with 79 per cent in developed countries. 60 per cent of all private foreign investment in manufacturers is confined to five semi-industrialised countries, namely India, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Spain. It may also be noted that India has already become a major object of interest for American private investments and the present negotiations between the two countries through Joint Commission and Sub-Committees will add more punch to this trend."

By investing, these international multi-national corporations are making their economic hold on the policies of the Government and that is why in every country this question of investment as well as other methods are not isolated. These are closely related. That is why, the threat to Indian economy, Indian democracy and sovereignty is more and more growing. It is not lessening and the policy the Government is pursuing is giving full scope for them to influence various sections of our society and particularly, the administration also.

How has foreign money played in our elections? When the Home Ministry submitted its report, our Government has accepted that foreign money has played some role in the 1967 elections and also the subsequent elections. But they have not given any concrete facts. Recently, it has been admitted in the course of evidence before a committee in the American Senate that Italian elections have been influenced by these multi-national corporations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made that point earlier.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: So, the question is that this Bill cannot

prevent the penetration of foreign contributions and foreign money into our country through various channels which are already being used by them. I can give names of so many organizations which are acting as their agencies. This is from the background note.

"The organizations said to be financing political and social institutions in India were stated to include the Asia Foundation, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, USIS, USAID, USEFI, Federal Bureau of investigation of USA (FBI) and agencies of various Departments of the United States Government operating in the country."

Also, the money under PL 480 is being used here in India to do political activity by American lobby. Then:

"The organizations in India receiving funds from the C.I.A. were stated to be the Congress for Cultural Freedom, International Youth Centre, Delhi and the World Assembly of Youth. The Asia Foundation was stated to have been financing a number of institutions in India including the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Foundation for New Education, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Indian Society of International Law, Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, Universities, Press Institute of India, various newspapers/newsmen, etc. Missionaries and charitable organizations had also been receiving funds from abroad (e.g., money given in Kerala by American Christian Anti-Communist Crusade)."

That was in 1959 when the Kerala Communist Government was toppled. There foreign money played a very big role in the so-called agitation led by our Prime Minister, then Congress President.

These are some of the facts and you see how wide their ramifications are. It is increasing. Then the report of Fulbright Committee had revealed

that the Himalayan Border Countries' project sponsored by the University of California was actually a C.I.A. project sponsored by the U.S. Defence Department.

Mr. John Kenneth Galbraith, a former US Ambassador to India, stated in his publication "Ambassador's Journal":

"One of the widespread pleasures of this job is that I have at my disposal at least 10,000 dollars to spend at my discretion for charitable relief purposes...."

Through Embassies also this is being done. This is from your Research and Information service Report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All that is known, but what are the inadequacies of the Bill?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This Bill wants to regulate only. There is no effort to curb it and stop it. The regulation of this.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want total ban instead of regulation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: People's co-operation must be ensured. Vigilance must be roused in all the organisations. Where-ever there is doubt, accounts must be properly scrutinised by the Government, particularly the Home Ministry, as to from where money has come and what damages are being caused on account of this money. My first complaint is that the Home Ministry did not place any facts before us. All the Members demanded that concrete facts must be placed before us so that they may be acquainted with the position. This hiding of facts is not something which can be ignored.

This Bill directs the institutions to seek permission from the Government or to give intimation. And there is a ban on certain types of institutions or individuals who will not accept money, such as a candidate who stands for election to Parliament to State legislature or Metropolitan Council. No

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Reporter, no journalist or employee of the Corporation would take money. But this formal banning will not prevent them from having this money or contribution by other means. They are adopting various methods which do not come to the eye of the public.

I am giving you the Times of India's news—

"But it is naive to assume, as the Government apparently does, that authorities abroad are rushing headlong with gifts in cash or kind for political parties or people in this country who are only too keen to declare the size of the donations they receive and the identity of the donors from house-tops. No Indian beneficiary of a foreign agency engaged in subversion will be so mad as to fill in particulars of "tainted money" in the prescribed form and apply for the Government's permission to complete the transaction. In fact a variety of means have already been discovered to dress up such deals as legitimate business—insertion of advertisements in periodicals at high rates, supply of literature to bookshops at throwaway prices, manipulation of invoices or commissions in the sale of goods, etc—to obviate the risks of exposure."

We apprehend that this Bill will strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy. In the name of emergency, bureaucracy has been given so much of an authoritative power that all the organisations allied to the ruling party will be given a clean chit to accept this money and it is shown in their books by some of the unions, which are affiliated to some international organisations. They are getting money regularly to run their offices and daily activities. But for the solidarity of the working class movement, for the strengthening of democracy at the international scale, that money is welcomed. Money is sent from here by us in solidarity with the liberation struggle of Vietnam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know where to draw the line.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is the problem. We send money after collection from the working classes to express our solidarity for struggle in Vietnam. Solidarity fund is welcome, if there is any struggle or debacle for the working class. Generally international solidarity requires that the other sections of the working class should send it. This is a tradition also. In the Civil War in Spain, National Congress leaders took the initiative to send volunteers; they used to collect funds. As you know there are various international solidarity committees and peace committees. There are various such international organisations and in various countries there are internationally affiliated State organisations. Those are democratic organisations. Money from those organisations will strengthen the struggle for democracy, struggle of working class against oppression, against the exploiters. This must not be stopped. Our apprehension is this. Looking at the way this Act is prepared, we feel that this will interfere with this type of solidarity actions. We apprehend that the officials will intervene and stop that solidarity effort and the people concerned will be put to harassment. Therefore we cannot support the Bill fully though the objective declared in the Bill is something which we support.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) I stand here to support the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill. Already the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act has been passed and this will also supplement that Act. As you know, so many nefarious activities were going on in this country. Money was coming from many countries; not only from American but from other countries too, sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly, sometimes through other countries, and so on. They were coming in many forms; they were coming to religious organisations; they were coming to cultural and other organisations. They were coming in and they were spoiling our body-politic and they were creating chaos in our country. I support this Bill. Firstly, it prohibits the flow of

such foreign money. Secondly, it will allow some foreign money to come in, provided the permission of the Government is taken. Mr. Samar Mukherjee said that solidarity money should not be stopped. Sir, if it is a genuine case of solidarity, if somebody takes the prior permission of the Government, naturally, the Government will not at all come in the way of having solidarity. But Government will not allow any money to come as a germ to threaten or stifle our democracy. This is allowing foreign money in certain cases where intimation is given to the Government. Previously much money was coming in but even the Reserve Bank did not have intimation about things. I agree with Shri Samar Mukherjee when he says that multinational organisations have been creating havoc. This happened in Chile. They tried their best in some other countries. They did it in Bangla Desh. They tried to break our democratic system too. But with this sort of an Act we can certainly prevent money coming from foreign sources with the idea of spoiling our democratic system

There are certain cases where acceptance of foreign money is allowed provided the prior permission of the Government is taken. Even personal present is allowed though there is a limit of Rs 1,000. I mean personal present costing upto Rs 1,000 is allowed. Therefore it is not prohibited absolutely. Any legal transaction through genuine objective which may be pursued through correct methods, keeping in view the interest of the country, can be carried on and this is not at all stopped and this should not be stopped also. There should not be any sort of suspicion in our minds about the people controlling these Acts. Our officers have proved that they have very good brains. Our officers have proved that they have very many good capacities.

Even many of our people have taken a very good place outside India and they have got sense of loyalty. So, I do not think that just because a few people were bad, we should sus-

pect all the Government officials. Our recent budget had allowed so much of money from outside India to come here and allowed the Indians abroad to come and invest that money. But, certainly we must stop any money which comes through bad channels for bad purposes. Even so many of our political parties have got money. We found even during the elections—I am happy that this Bill will check the candidates from taking or accepting money from the foreign country—so much of money were coming from the foreign country. As a result, so many good candidates suffered. Some candidates got money from outside and fought their elections. Recently we also saw that Shri George Fernandes got so much of money and the Home Ministry also declared in this House that so much money came through the Bank and also through the other sources to organise a strike in India. (Interruptions) I can quote from the pamphlet on emergency. There it is stated that so much money came from outside (Interruptions) About the facts I know. I am sorry Mr. Bosu is not here. He was giving so many wrong facts in his speech and when I contradicted him in this very House. Later on, in the Lobby he said "I have said, I am told. So, you cannot catch me legally." So we know how you played your role in this House. I do not agree with Shri Samar Mukherjee when he said that this Bill was not enough. He accused the Home Ministry of not placing the facts. I have been a Member and I know so much of pressure was brought in by Shri Samar Mukherjee's party and some other parties. There were so many people who felt—I myself felt it—that the Home Ministry should not place those important facts before the Committee because if those facts were revealed, then they would have affected the public interest. I ask: how do they know that they will not affect the public interest? If the Home Ministry had revealed the important facts when the enquiries were going on, at that time, those enquiries could not have helped. Ulti-

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mately, the wrong people could have been benefited. That was why many of us thought that those facts should not be revealed. That was why those facts were not revealed by the Home Ministry. But, we know, you know and all of us know how much of money is coming or was coming. This Bill will stop that—foreign Exchange Regulations Act was not enough—to a great extent the propaganda and other things for popularising this Act among the people, political parties or other organisations who were carrying on such work should take up this job. There are other institutions also that will do the propaganda. We shall certainly try to explain to the people about the great benefits of this Act after this Bill is passed, with these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA
(Tellicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill with a good objective. It says that it seeks.

"To regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations, with a view to ensuring that parliamentary institutions, political associations and economic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

There is no difficulty to support this object of the Bill. But the question is: whether by this Bill—a legislation like this—we are going to achieve the goal which is set before ourselves. Sir, if you remember in the Select Committee itself important witnesses expressed their doubt in regard to this point as to what extent this is going to be successful and as to what extent Government will succeed in implementing this legislation.

Sir, one very important point I would like to make is that nobody financially helping a movement or giving contribution or whatever it is with the purpose of subverting the democratic system in our country will not do so through the Reserve Bank or with Mr. Mohsin's permission. This is a fact of life that they will pump money into a country where they want to do de-stabilisation. They will not come and seek your permission. They will send it through various means. This is a thing which is so much played down by the authors of this Bill as if they do not understand.

Let us not shut ourselves from the realities which are taking place in the world where we are living. I do not know whether the Government is that non-political that they think that the operation of de-stabilising democracy of other countries is an action which is completely detached from the political policies being pursued by the Government. I don't think so. I think that there is a very good connection between the two. After the last world war when countries after countries become independent, the colonial system had broken up and when new independent countries emerged in Asia and Africa and in Latin America and tried to pursue a path of their own for making their own future then started the politics of de-stabilisation. It is not merely by contributing a little money that they achieve the end. I am sure the Minister might be knowing about the Marshall Plan. In Europe after the second world war the U.S. Government told Italy and France that they would throw out the communists from the Ministry and then only the money will flow. It is not that the communists were less democratic. The communists in Italy and France took part in the Partisan movement against Fascism and their sacrifices are accepted by the entire world but the money-power of the U.S. imperialists forced

the communists to go out of the Ministry.

Then, Sir, Mr. Samar Mukherjee was mentioning about multi-nationals. Well, there is mention of the multi-nationals in this but are we to believe that ITT will come and ask the Home Ministry to fill up applications and forms and let us contribute this much. Let us not be under that impression. It is ITT which organised a military coup in Chile and brought down the Government there. This is now an accepted fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill provides for an Indian citizen or a group of Indian citizens to make an application.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: They have done it through Pinochet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have to apply to the Indian Home Ministry.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not think you have understood what I mean. Pinochet is a Chilean citizen, a man who played into the hands of ITT. In India, let us hope there will be no Pinochets. But there will be; they can find them.

So my point is that so long as multi-national corporations are allowed to invest money and when Government is going more and more for collaboration even for making tomato sauce, then this possibility of getting our democracy destabilised is increasing. This possibility is under-estimated by the framers of this Bill.

When I speak of ITT, I should be very careful to see that I am not saying anything to which a sudden twist could be given. Let me ask one question. Can you consider every country an enemy of India? No. The fact of life is not that. The fact is that the CIA is an instrument of destabilisation of imperialism, which is no more kept a secret. They say 'we will destabilise countries

which we do not like, systems we do not like'. They say, 'if our security is threatened, we will destabilise'—this is what Kissinger and Ford have said. They say overt and covert methods will be utilised. What is that covert method? What is that overt method? We have seen these in many countries, even in Bangladesh. We have seen what it does mean.

How is this Bill going to help us find these? I do not think there is any hope. Even after adopting this Bill, who will stop them? The only thing is vigilance, not by the Home Ministry; you have to make the people of this country aware of these dangers. It is a big task; it is not a task the Minister and a few bureaucrats can do. The patriotic feelings of the people should be roused. They should be able to stand up against any threat posed by imperialism. Then this country will have a future.

But here the assumption and the background note supplied is very interesting. When they speak of foreign intervention, they always try to bracket the CIA and KGB together. I can understand that politics. That is the politics of the enemies of India who are saying that 'there are two super-powers and be careful with them'. From whom are you facing danger? I do not say you support the KGB. I am not saying that. The KGB and CIA are instruments of two political systems. One political system, imperialism, is standing to subvert the countries which they do not like, the systems which they do not like. You never see the Soviet Union doing that. There are international movements friendly to India and unfriendly to India. You have to demarcate them.

For example, when this country faced such a threat from the JP movement which resulted in the declaration of emergency, who came out in support of India? Did everybody support, did everybody oppose? No. In India, the World Peace

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Council sponsored a meeting which was supported by both the Congress and the Communist Parties and other people. We also offered hospitality and invited the representatives of anti-fascist forces to come to India. They came. They said what happened in India was a dangerous thing. What they meant was the JP movement. They said that the emergency was correct. What is your stand about that? At the time of the Bangladesh crisis, when this country was being isolated by the imperialist world and when there were even voices here saying that 'you stand so isolated in the world', at that time the socialist countries stood firmly by you.

The World Peace Council and many other democratic organisations mobilised public opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point? Where necessary Government should have the authority to grant permission? Is that so? What are you driving at?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not think you understand my point; otherwise you will not ask.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do understand. What are you driving at?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Demarcate between friends and enemies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill does not prevent that; the Bill gives the authority to government to grant the necessary permission.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I will tell you what the Bill gives. Please refer to clause 4.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We cannot distinguish between one political party and another.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I understand your legal difficulties. But for a political problem, you cannot find a legal solution.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Even the Congress Party is covered.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am not saying that the Congress party should not be covered. But will you put the Congress party and the RSS in the same bracket? I do not like it. Legislation should be such as to curb the activities of such parties who are anti-national, unpatriotic and who are agents of imperialism. Take for instance clause 4. There is a blanket ban on many kinds of people: candidates, correspondents, government servants, members of legislature political parties office bearers and all that. Let me tell you one example. If a communist party leader wants to go and attend a world communist meeting to get a chance to say that the emergency declared in India was good and correct; it was a firm measure against the imperialists and subversive activities, he could not go because he cannot accept hospitality. These parties are not rich men's parties to get tickets from monopolists... (Interruptions). It is not a question of permission. It is a question of accepting hospitality in such cases. We cannot also invite friendly leaders of parties from other countries and we have to go and take a certificate from some small bureaucrat to the effect: he can come to this country. It is ridiculous.

Another thing is this. This Bill leaves the gate open for all kinds of subversive agents to come and work in this country. There is a provision in clause 2 where they refer to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund; they are exempted. I do not know whether government is so ignorant about these things. Why do they mention specifically those two bodies? I could have un-

derstood if they say: United Nations is exempted. They may also declare from time to time which other bodies are to be exempted. World Bank is an organisation known for its direct intervention in countries where American interests are in danger. You are allowing the World Bank to come and operate here freely. What does it mean?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: World Bank? Is it not an organisation under the United Nations?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: World Bank is an organisation holding high the interests of U.S. Imperialism. It may be under the U.N. It is using U.S. money.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even the United Nations Organisation....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Not today; even the United Nations was like that. The World Bank is even today like that; he who gives money dictates the policy. The United States gives money. That is what is happening. And Mr. McNamara, the present leader of the World Bank, was the Chief of Staff in the Vietnam war. You know that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want that all these international organisations should be banned here?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The Bill gives an exemption. I am against it. The Bill should not give exemption to such organisations. In regard to multi-national corporations I will not speak any more. But after hearing the Lockheed scandal and after hearing the Rockefeller report and so many other things, I think they have a direct intervention in assassinating the political leaders. The multi-national organisations play dubious roles. When the words 'multi-national' is there, we cannot say that this Bill is good. Now, we were in the Select Committee. Many prominent persons including Mr. Rajni Patel, who are popular with the Government expressed their doubt as

to what extent the Government was going to succeed in implementing this Bill. They have also said that it gives such wide powers that the bureaucracy can misuse this Bill to a great extent and the Government did accept in that Select Committee certain things. But what Mr. Samar Mukerjee was mentioning is very important. He mentioned about the review body. If it is a review body, why was it denied by the Government? That means what? Now, clause 10 of the Bill and Clause 14 of the Bill remain more or less in the same old fashion providing a very very authoritarian power to the bureaucracy. I do not mind if Mr. Mohsin runs the whole thing. But he will only sign it and the bureaucracy will run the whole show. Government had always been arguing in the Committee when we said that the ruling party might misuse this law and Mr. Mohsin had met this argument by saying that tomorrow we might be the ruling party. But the point is not that. In a democracy there is a possibility that every party can be a ruling party but in a democracy like this when we are enacting legislation, it is not fair, it is not democratic to leave such powers in the hands of bureaucrats. Now, what is power? On the basis of this doubt you are receiving some foreign money, not even on the basis of facts, but a doubt is enough. Your house can be searched. Well, against an individual, it is one thing but the records of the political parties can be taken away by the officers. The offices can be searched. I do not think this will help to strengthen the democracy in this country. If they have reasons to believe, that is one thing; they can believe it, but on the basis of doubt they cannot. Mr. Rajni Patel was telling while giving evidence that there should be a judicial sanction before allowing the officer to search. That was his position. But the Government said that a higher officer will come for search, that is a concession which Mr. Mohsin has given. When the Bill was first proposed, it was mentioned that no officer would come, but now the reply is that a higher grade officer will come. But his coming is inevitable.

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There is no remedy for that. I do not think that will help anyone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not able to make out what really you want to say.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I really want to say that this Bill is highly bureaucratic.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With reference to the whole speech, I am not quite clear what you are driving at.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I will tell you that the Government should make a distinction between good and bad, between enemy and friend.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a general principle, it can be accepted. But friends of today may be enemies of tomorrow.

15 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Life is not like that. It may be a good philosophy to argue but in the present day international politics, things are not like that. A friend of today is not an enemy of tomorrow. There are definite forces like imperialism which are the enemy of all the developing countries. Can you take bold measures against them and save democracy from their intervention? I have tabled specific amendments which I will move later. I think the government have under-estimated the danger of multinationals and dangers involved in the present situation when countries are speaking about de-stabilisation and they have brought forward a Bill by which they think they can remedy every political evil. I think that is not possible. That is where we disagree. Otherwise, the objects of the Bill are noble.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): Sir, if there is any doubt about the importance of this Bill, we should look to the emergency which has opened the eyes of all to the dangerous role of foreign money and foreign agencies working inside various countries, particularly the developing

countries including India. The emergency has opened our eyes as to who are our friends and who are our enemies.

While supporting the provisions of the Bill, which should have come much earlier, I suggest that the Home Ministry should devise ways to mobilise public opinion as we are doing now under the emergency for the implementation of the 20-point programme. Though there are various Acts, even then it is public opinion and mass involvement to which we have attached more importance for fighting the right reactionary and fascist forces in the country.

The mere passing of this Bill is not sufficient to stem the danger posed by foreign money and foreign agencies working in India. Our friends in the opposition have read out from the background note the different agencies through which CIA is working here. The CIA is a matter of great concern not only of the developing countries where U.S.A. has planned to de-stabilise their governments but also of the peace-loving citizens of America. I can add some more organisations to the list given in the background note because we are aware of the menace of those organisations in the north-eastern part of India, including Assam. One such organisation is the MRA—Moral Rearmament. You might remember, Sir, a question was put in this House to the then Home Minister, Dikshitji, about certain minister of Meghalaya being member of MRA and he admitted it. I may tell you that in Assam all the anti-Government agitations were engineered by the officers from U.S. Embassy and the MRA leaders. Before each agitation, we have records of visits of MRA leaders and also US Embassy officials. What I want to emphasise is that it is not easy to detect CIA because they work through different organisations in our country. In a Committee meeting I asked a question whether it has been possible anywhere to prove any person to be a CIA agent although he is known to be a CIA agent by all. It is very difficult because it needs ideolo-

gical clarity. It is not a question of bureaucracy or bureaucrats, who are not ideologically oriented. Even among political persons there are not many ideologically so equipped as to be able to detest CIA. I say ideological because the Statement of the objects of the Bill has referred to certain values that our Nation stands for. What are those values? The U.S.A. stands for a particular value system and a different system of economy, namely capitalism. Here in India, if we want to defend any system it is the democratic system of Government and the system of socialist economy in the country. That is what this Government stands for.

As regards Mr. Chandrappan's point regarding clubbing of all countries together, this ideological stand clearly identifies different forces which are for different systems.

I may quote here RSS Chief, Golwalkar.

"By God's grace, the USA is the leader of the free world. Dharma and Adharma are engaged today in a world-wide war. In this war, the USA heads the side of Dharma."

Now, these are the banned organisations in India in Emergency—RSS, Ananda Marg and other communal organisations. The Chief of the communal organisation, Golwalker says that they drive inspiration and leadership from the USA for defending capitalism by fomenting Communalism to create internal disorder and chaos. So, in this Emergency, we have made it clear that we are fighting the right reactionary forces. It has been stated in the House as well as in the Press by different leaders before Emergency and after its proclamation that enormous money power is behind these communal organisations to create anarchy in the country. What is the interest of America? The American capitalists and their Government in USA claim to have on their head the burden of defending capitalism and of fighting socialism and communism in the world.

This certainly calls for international cooperation in fighting imperialism and colonialism. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had made this clear at the Anti-Imperialist Conference held at Brussels in 1927. He had gone there as a representative of the Indian National Congress. (Interruptions) I am saying this to point out that the bill does not restrict international cooperation. Pandit Nehru had said that it was the policy of the Indian National Congress to seek international cooperation in fighting imperialism and colonialism. That policy was adopted by the Congress Party long ago. Therefore, there should not be any doubt that this bill prohibits international cooperation which is a *sine qua non* for promoting world peace and progress. The emergency has made our task quite clear, viz. that we should fight the right reactionary forces which are financed by the foreign powers; and that is the object of the bill. This has been made clear, so that the foreign money may not be able to subvert our sovereignty and our economic policy of socialism. Having said that, I support the bill; and I appeal to all the progressive forces to support the bill. I also urge that the Home Ministry should arrange for mass mobilization in this regard and create public opinion in its favour.

SHR. B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since I am not likely to move my amendments today at the stage of clause-by-clause consideration, I would like—because of our friends on the other side—to dwell now itself on the intent of the amendments. If I am able to convince the hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs or, in his turn, he is able to give convincing arguments, we will leave it to the choice of the Government to accept the amendments that I have suggested, or not to do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only when you move the amendments, would the question of accepting them arise. You can speak on the general principles of the bill now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The Indian Constitution was adopted in the year 1949, on the 26th day of November. It is mentioned in the bill that the main purpose for which it has been brought forward, is to keep up

"the values of a sovereign democratic republic, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

We tend on many occasions to lock up our stables after the horses have bolted. It is almost 30 years now. There must have been a vast accumulation of data, as to which were the institutions, who were the individuals, who were the political candidates for election and who were the political parties that had collected huge funds during the last 24 years. I am quite sure that with the intelligence system which the Ministry of Home Affairs has developed, they must be in a position to have certain data—if not to prove it beyond all reasonable doubt—as to who have been the recipients. The philosophy of letting the by-gones be by-gones has done a lot of harm to us. We allow the evil to exist for quite a long time; and then the State comes and tells us : "Let whatever has happened till now, go; let it be as it is".

But, in future, do not like that, if you do that, we will punish you. This approach is unfair, because it does not conform to the ideals of eternal values of justice. Therefore, why not pick out something which is wrong in our national life, find out the culprits and punish them, even with retrospective effect? There is nothing wrong in that. In that case, we would have got prestige to the Government and the ruling party.

Then, some of the facts which have been mentioned regarding Moral Re-armament and the things which were mentioned by my hon. friend, Shri Dharnidhar Das have to be taken into consideration. I would not touch upon the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development. We do not know what is the actual am-

ount received by this agency. The paper reports say that it is about Rs. 5 million. But like all contributions, what is apparent to the naked eye may not be the whole thing. It may be the tip of an iceberg. What is the real dimension of the amount one can only make a guess or estimate, what is called 'gustimate'.

Then, recently, we had the sensational case of the Bala Yoggeswar who became phenomenally rich in the course of four or five years. He was a teen-ager and he married a woman ten years older to him. He was not even of the marriagable age when he married, and then it was revealed that this young charming lady is an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. It is shocking. When he came here there was so much of noise and big crowds received him. Then his brother, who was wearing a bigger crown on his head, claimed that he was the real guru. I witnessed during the last Vaisakhi day when I was at Banaras the fabulous amounts they are spending on their receptions etc. It must be costing them Rs. 10 lakhs to 15 lakhs, which is what the political parties spend once or twice on their plenary sessions. Where does this money come from? Why don't you catch hold of the fake saints, fake swamis, fake gurus, who are making money in dollars, going about in air-conditioned planes, moving about in air-conditioned cars in this country and selling a fake culture to the western society. I do not know whether it is only this fascination for something oriental and exotic or there are unseen hands of the foreign espionage agencies.

My hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, was righteously indignant that we are putting the friend and foe in the same line and that we are cutting them with the same axe. As was once mentioned by a statesman, we have no permanent friends or permanent enemies, we have only permanent interests. How can you say that taking of money or hospitality to the

extent of Rs. 1,000, or taking any other facilities, from the USSR or the East European countries is fair enough, you have not transgressed the rules if you have taken it from the Eastern bloc, but you have transgressed it if you have taken it from the American bloc? I think in such legislations of a country like this, which is virtually a sub-continent if not a continent, it would be difficult for us to discriminate in the international sphere. Similarly, in regard to the various international agencies.

I will come to the other aspect. We have in this country quite a few organisations which are growth points. The hon. Minister has blocked the sensitive areas of our national life, the politicians, the candidates for elections, the printer, the publisher, the editor etc. It has been clearly laid down here.

There are those who contribute to the essential culture of this country, not these dance and drama troupes and things like that, but those who contribute through the written or the spoken word. As, I said, these are sensitive areas.

Are there not various clubs in this country like the Rotarys, the Lions, the J. C. and half a dozen others who cater to a special category of our country's population? Have you examined their transactions and cultural activities?

Secondly, you have forbidden me from taking either dollars or roubles or other forms of foreign money, but how do you stop my agent, my tout, my broker, or go-between taking it and passing it on to me? Therefore, there will be many loopholes in implementing this legislation.

Some Members may be upset at the same principle being applied to the USA and the USSR, but let us have a certain amount of objectivity. South America, for instance, has all along been what is called a base of Yankee imperialism. They are there neighbours. But I do not think that

even the most powerful Secretary of State or the cleverest person in America, be he a Kissinger or anybody else, will be able to do the same mischief in this sub-continent as they have done in South America or might still do in Cuba because South America has always been a place of protected imperialism, a new type of colonialism. Therefore, I would not subordinate my judgment to what was obviously a very brutal and heinous act, the ITT participating as an agent provocateur of the CIA. We condemn it roundly, but I would not abandon my judgment and subject all my decisions to this fixed idea.

Why am I saying this? Because I find that up to 31st March, 1974, as per the report of the Ministry of Finance, our actual indebtedness to the other countries of the world stood at the astronomical figure of Rs. 8,913 crores. So much of money is coming to back our economic and international policies. So, there must be a certain amount of realism.

When it comes to the question of multi-national corporations, we have clearly stated that a corporation incorporated in a foreign country or territory shall be a multi-national corporation if it has a subsidiary or a branch or a place of business in two or more countries or territories and carries on its activities in two or more countries or territories. I had suggested that to be even-handed, we should include multi-nationals registered and operating in India also. Simply because it is registered in India, a corporation having a branch or a place of business in two or more other countries or territories does not cease to be a multi-national corporation.

It is a multi-national corporation, whether it is in India, foreign, exotic, indigenous, be what it may, but the method is the same. Therefore, an amendment has been moved. Since it is time barred, I have moved it today. This is a law which will do quite a lot of good. It is like the Law

[Shri B. V. Naik]

of Gresham that when good and bad money are in circulation the bad money drives out the good money. Whether it is a bureaucracy or a Minister, it is likely to hit the innocent person.

I request the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Government in particular to see that they do not throw the baby with the bath water, and hoping that they will take care of the baby also I support the Bill.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा जाता है और माना जाता है कि इस सदन के विचारार्थ बड़े अच्छे और सुन्दर विधेयक हम देश को दे रहे हैं। मैं निस्संकोच कह सकता हूँ कि यह विधेयक उनमें से एक है। आज विदेशी मुद्रा मारे संसार में कोहराम मचाये हुए है। यह बात सही है और किसी से छिपी नहीं है। हमारा देश भी और हम भी उसमें अपवाद नहीं हैं। इसलिए सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह यह विधेयक सदन में पेश करे, उस पर हम विचार करें, उसकी स्वीकृति मिले और उसके आधार पर काम हो तब कि विदेशी मुद्रा का कोई भी दुरुपयोग कम से कम हमारे देश में न हो पाये।

श्रीमन् आज विश्व में कोई तरह के मत हैं। उनमें दो तरह के खाम मत है। उनमें से पूँजीवादी मत पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता। पूँजीवादी देशों के पास पैसों की तो बर्बादी है नहीं, उसका अभाव नहीं है। वे जिस ढंग से भी, जिस तरीके से भी हो, अपने रुपये बाहर भेजते हैं और जहाँ भेजते हैं, उस देश में वह चहते हैं कि वहाँ की शासन प्रणाली उनके अनुकूल हो। वहाँ की सरकार उनकी अनुगामी हो, उनकी फोलोअर हो। जो देश ऐसा नहीं कर पाता है, या वैसा करने की स्वीकृति नहीं देता है, उसकी वे सहायता बन्द कर देते हैं, उसे तरह तरह की थेट देते हैं और उसे घमकाते हैं। श्रीमन्, अपना देश

भी उनमें से एक है। किन्तु अपने देश को आत्म विश्वास है और वह विश्वास करता है कि अगर हमको विदेशी सहायता न भी मिले तो भी हम अपने साधनों से अपने देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। ऐसा हम कहते ही नहीं हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने ऐसा करके दिखाया है कि किस तरह से हम अपने साधनों से अपने देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं और उसका विकास कर सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, यही एक कारण है जिससे विदेश के कुछ देश हमारे खिलाफ हो रहे हैं, हमारे दुश्मन हो रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो महंगाई हुई है, उससे वह परेशान होगा, हिन्दुस्तान में गलतफहमी फैलेगी। इसके विपरीत हम देखते हैं कि हमने बुद्धिमत्ता से काम किया है, होशियारी से काम किया है। हमने जिस विलक्षण बुद्धि का परिचय दिया है उसमें देश आगे बढ़ा है, पीछे नहीं हुआ है। देश आज बढ़ा है जहाँ उसको होना चाहिए था।

श्रीमन् हम विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। हमने अपने विरोध के सदस्यों के विचारों को भी सुना। उनमें से एक सज्जन ने कहा है कि सभी लोगों को, सभी पार्टियों को एक जगह खड़ा कर देना खराब है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब नियम बनेंगे, कानून बनेगा, वह सब के लिए होगा, किसी एक के लिए नहीं होगा। श्रीमन् मैं एक उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ। टिकट कटा कर हम गाड़ी पर चढ़ते हैं और कोई बिना टिकट के भी चढ़ जाता है। जब चेकिंग होगी तो दोनों की होगी—जिसने टिकट कटायी है उसकी भी और जिसने नहीं कटायी है उसकी भी। जिसने टिकट नहीं कटायी है उसकी तो बैइज्जती होगी, टिकट कटाने वाले की बैइज्जती नहीं हो सकती।

इसलिए यह जो नियम बना है, उसमें सरकार ने अपनी पार्टी को भी नहीं छोड़ा है। इनमें शंका की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। बिना किसी विमर्श के, बिना किसी अन्तर के उन्होंने कहा है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को जित में सभी दल आ जाते हैं, लेने की इजाजत नहीं होगी। इन वास्ते मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि किसी दल को इस पर आपत्ति करने की कोई गुंजाइश रह जाती है या कोई मौका रह जाता है।

जहां तक इन बिल के आवश्यकित्व का ताल्लुक है, सभी ते स्वीकार किया है कि इनकी आवश्यकता थी और सभी ने इसका समर्थन भी किया है। साथ ही मैं समझता हूँ कि मुस्लिमों के साथ दुराता पालन भी होना चाहिए। विदेशी मुद्रा का नग्न नृत्य हमारे देश में न हाने पाये, यह देखने की जरूरत है। मंत्रों जो कि इन बिल को लाने के लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक वहाँ ही मुन्दर बिल उन्होंने पेश किया है।

यह बिल 29 दिसम्बर 1973 को को डब सदन में पेश किया गया था। इस पर एक ज्वेलेट मिनिस्ट्र कमेट्री ने विचार किया। 6 जनवरी 1976 को यह पत्र उनके द्वारा इसे पेश किया गया। जाय-मिनिस्ट्र कमेट्री में विचार के बाद जो उनके इसका रूप तैयार किया है वहाँ हमारे भ्रष्टाने आया। इन वास्ते और भी गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाती रह जाती है कि इन इन्तों कोई आलोचना करे।

मैं दो एक मुख्य मंत्रों महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ। मन्टीनेशनल कारोरेसन जिस की चर्चा माननीय सदस्य ने की है उनके बारे में कुछ शंका की गुंजाइश अवश्य रहती है। इन कारोरेसन का रखा बाहर से आता है। वे जोरी

से भी ला सकती हैं। किस ढंग से और किस तरीके से वे इस रुपये का इस्तेमाल करती है कोई गलत प्रचार तो नहीं करती है, गलत ढंग से और देश के हितों के विरुद्ध उसका इस्तेमाल तो नहीं करती है इसका पता लगाने के लिए सरकार को एक जर्बंदस्त स्कैम तैयार करनी होगी, प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करना होगा। उसकी देखना होगा कि वे लोग कहीं गड़बड़ी तो नहीं कर रहे हैं। हो सके तो इस तरह से पैसा लेने पर सरकार रोक लगाए और न हो सके तो कम से कम वह यह देखे कि इस रुपये का वे दुरुपयोग न कर सकें। मैं यह आग्रह मंत्रों महोदय से खास तौर पर करना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरा मेरा आग्रह यह है कि विदेश जाने और विदेशी रुपये लेने और देने की जहाँ बात आती है आफ्रिकन ढंग से स्वीकृति देने की बात आती है वह आफ्रिकन कोई निम्न दर्जे का नहीं होना चाहिए, लैभर ग्रेड का नहीं होना चाहिए। मेरे विचार से कम से कम ज्वेलेट सेन्टेटरी या लेबल का वह होना चाहिए।

इस बिल को या जो विदेशी मदद लेते हैं उनको तीन श्रेणियों में इन्होंने विभाजित किया है। एक वर्ग उन लोगों का है जोकि विदेशी मुद्रा लेने का अधिकारी ही नहीं है। दूसरा वर्ग वह है जिस के बारे में कहा गया है कि वे पूर्व सूचना के आधार पर ले सकते हैं। तीसरे वर्ग के बारे में कहा गया है कि पूर्व सूचना की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन किन्हीं ढंग से खर्च करने हैं, इसका विवरण वे दें तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। जिन संघों पर या जिन दलों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है वह बिल्कुल साफ हैं, पोलिटिकल पार्टी है, पोलिटिकल सोडर है और इस तरह के और भी लोग हैं।

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

एक कलाज है जिसके बारे में संज्ञा रख जाती है और उस के बारे में कुछ सुझाव रख जाते हैं। उनके बारे में भी ध्यान बारीकी से पड़ा जाए उसकी भी देखा जाए तो सरकार के पास पावर है जिसके आधार पर वह उन पर भी आधिपत्य रख सकती है, उनको भी अपने दायरे में, कानून के दायरे में ला सकती है और उसकी मुंजाइन इस बिल में है। इस दायरे उस पर जो किसी प्रकार की शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जो किसी का आतिथ्य स्वीकार करना उसके बारे में भी बिल में क्लॉज 8 (ई) है जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि आठ हजार रुपये तक बिना स्वीकृति के ले सकेगा। और ज्यादा लेते हैं तो...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Bill says, You can receive money, remittance, from your relative abroad up to Rs. 8,000, not to accept hospitality abroad.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का यह भी कहना है कि ट्रेड यूनियनों को इसमें ले लिया गया है और उन्होंने उदाहरण दिया है कि आजादी के पहले ऐसा होता रहा है। आजादी के पहले जो स्ट्राइक और हड़ताल आदि होती थी तो घबल्ले में विदेशी मुद्रा आती थी और उस रुपये में हमारे देश की मदद होती थी। लेकिन उस समय के और आज के समय में अन्तर है। आज इसको होने नहीं दिया जा सकता है। हम लोग स्ट्राइक नहीं चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वर्कर्स के रिजिस्ट्रार, यूनियन के रिजिस्ट्रार और गवर्नमेंट के लोग मिल बैठ कर झगड़ों का तण्णिया कर लिया करें। ऐसी अवस्था में रुपया लेने की छूट दी जाए यह सम्भव नहीं है। जनता की भलाई के काम करने के लिए अगर पैसा लिया जाता है तो उसका विवरण देने में कोई एतराज किसी

को नहीं होना चाहिये। बेल्ल हाको विवरण देना है कि और हमने इतना सत्या इस काम के लिये लिया है, जिसको देखना और उस पर विचार करना सरकार का काम होता है। इसलिये यूनियन पर जो यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा है, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है, इसमें धराने की बात नहीं है।

15-53 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD in the Chair]

यह शका प्रकट की गई है कि अच्छे काम के नाम पर रुपये आयेगे और उनका दुरुयोग होगा। बिल के क्लॉज 6 में ऐसा प्रावधान किया गया है कि उसके अन्तर्गत सभी चीजों पर कब्जा कर सकते हैं। अगर ये क्लॉज 6 का उपयोग करेंगे तो कोई भी उससे बहर जा नहीं सकता है। इसमें सावधानी बराने की जरूरत। आज की स्थिति में इसका सही इस्तेमाल होगा, ऐसा हम विश्वास करते हैं।

तीसरी शका यह प्रकट की है कि साहित्य और पुस्तकें मुफ्त में आती हैं, लेकिन उनके एजेन्ट्स अत्यधिक दाम लेकर उन किताबों को बेच देते हैं और उन रुपयों का दुरुयोग करते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अग्रह करूंगा कि यह शिकायत जायज है और टम पर उन्हें ध्यान देना चाहिये। और अपना जवाब देते समय वह इसके बारे में बतायेंगे कि क्या कर रहे हैं।

हमारे देश के छ सेमिटिव पार्ट्स हैं, जैसे नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम वगैरह, जहां कि कुछ पड़यत्तकारी लोग विदेशों से रुपया लेते हैं, उनको इससे रोकना हमारा फर्ज है। वहां पर कुछ मिशन हैं, जो विदेशों से रुपया लेते हैं, जो कि सरकार के लिए एक तरह का चलेज है, और सरकार को इसे स्वीकार कर वहां पर विदेशी मुद्रा का आना रोकना होगा इस विषय में सरकार कर भी रही है और मुझे आशा है कि उसे सफलता प्राप्त होगी।

आखिरी बात सी० आई० ए० के बारे में धमकी बताना चाहता हूँ। आज हर व्यक्ति जानता है कि सी० आई० ए० कितना अन्याय कर रहा है, पाप कर रहा है। उसने एजेंट देश में अनर्थात ही नहीं बल्कि हुंवा करने से लगे बैठे खर्च करते हैं। उन्होंने अपनी मनीपुली बनाई हुई है। आप पढ़ने-लिखने वाले लोग हैं, अमेरिका के प्रेसिडेंट मि० फोर्ड ने अभी हाल में उनसे ऐसा करने को मनाही की है। सी० आई० ए० ने मनसूबे बढ़ो-बढ़ो यहाँ तक चले गये हैं कि किसी देश के शासन को यदि अमेरिका वाले नहीं चाहते हैं तो वहाँ का जो डेढ़ होता है उसको मरजा तः देते हैं। ऐसे कुचक्र भी वे करने हैं। नीवरलैण्ड की शासिका एक महारानी हैं वहाँ सी० आई० ए० वालों ने उसने त्रस-बैड को मिला लिया और उन डिलाफ कार्रवाई करी। जहाँ ऐसी बात हो, वहाँ कोई भी अन्याय हो सकता है।

हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, जो कि स्वयं में एक विश्व है। हम इसको कभी भी नजरअंदाज नहीं करते और न हमको करना चाहिये। हमे आत्म-समर्पण करने वालों की तरह नहीं बैठे रहना है, हमे इसके लिये नौकर रहना चाहिये। सी० आई० ए० की गतिविधियों को हम नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम उस पर निगाह रखनी चाहिये। ताकि वे अपना कोई भी काला कारनामा वहाँ प्रदर्शित न कर सके।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल की मशा मे किसी को मन्देह नहीं होना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की अपना आदक समर्पण देता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Sir, this Bill is very timely; it is very good on the part of the Government that our Prime Minister has thought, at last, of bringing up a Bill of this kind to control foreign contributions flowing into this

country.

Much has been spoken on both sides of political philosophy, but I can feel, as a Congress man and as a man who believes in the Gandhian economy and politics, that we have to fear as much from the American eagle as from the Russian bear. We are nationalists first, if I may quote a great philosopher. My Country Right or Wrong; we are nationalists first and we are not to be swayed either by the American sense of democracy or by the Russian sense of communism. We are first Indians, we are first nationalists and, second only, anything else. Judging from this standpoint, I think, this Bill is very timely because India is very much reeling under the impact of foreign domination and foreign money coming into our country.

Whether it is the Ford Foundation or the Rockefeller Foundation or the USIS or the USALD or the Indian Institute of Public Administration or the Foundation for New Education or the Gandhian Institute of Studies or the Indian Society for International Law or the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies or the Press Institute of India, whether it is a research bureau in a University or a foundation outside, it is very difficult to know how many millions of dollars have come into our country during the last 27 years. They have made corrupt every political person who looks to America or Russia; they are trying to corrupt parties, they are trying to corrupt Parliamentary institutions, they are trying to corrupt university professors and students, they are trying to corrupt brilliant boys who are after some scholarship. And judging from all this from the black cloud that is pervading the sky of political India, I must say that the Prime Minister's view on this is very clear, and our Home Minister had said once:

"We have already informed the House that we are undertaking drafting of a legislation to impose suitable restrictions on the receipt

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

of foreign contributions by individuals and institutions in this country."

Some Members have said, particularly Mr. Chandrapan, that KGB and CIA should be considered as instruments of two systems. Am I to take it that KGB and CIA are vying with each other to penetrate into the body-politic of India? We have no support either for KGB or for CIA. KGB might be supporting international communism, trying to bring upsurge of communism in South East Asia or Middle East or African countries. The Americans might be trying to intervene in Angola or in any other African State, or might be trying to create disruption in the Arab world. But we, as Indians, believe that we have nothing to interfere or intervene in any foreign country. They are left to themselves. That is why, precisely, our esteemed Prime Minister took a very neutral line, took a very sober and liberal line when we found the upsurge of CIA in Bangladesh. India had all the might to intervene in the Bangladesh affair when we saw that Mujibur Rahman was assassinated and a puppet regime was put up there by the CIA. But great Indiraji thought that it was none of our business, it should be left to the people of Bangladesh. That ought to be the attitude of a statesman who thinks that we believe in non-alignment, we do not believe in intervention. We do not forget that the Russians also intervened in Czechoslovakia or Hungary. We do not forget that the Americans also intervened in many countries. But India stands by the ideal of Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We do not forget that, in the Russian Encyclopaedia, Gandhiji was called the fountain-head of India capitalism. But we have love for them because today against fascism and right reaction, we are one. Their ideology is different from ours. We are not certainly one with them as far as their ideology is concerned. But as far as practical realism prevalent in the world is concerned, we have to fight

imperialism, we have to fight the onslaught of fascism. There, India and Russia are joining hands today; it is friendship as far as practical politics is concerned, but it is not friendship as far as mixture of ideology is concerned.

I very much appreciate that the Government will now have a say in the donation or contribution, whatever it is, coming to our country.

Mr. Naik has told us about the religious head, Bal Yogi—Today there is some Hare Rama Hare Krishna going on in the Ram Leela Grounds. There is one Thathaji in Adoni in Andhra Pradesh who has five limousines, each costing Rs. 2 lakhs. We see that innumerable religious heads have sprung up in our country. In today's newspaper I saw a report about some Muslim saint who died recently in Madras; the CBI is investigating into the matter; earths have been dug up and crores of rupees worth of things are coming up from under the earth. Why do Americans run after religious saints or sages? If they want to imbibe Indian philosophy, if they have any love for Indian philosophy, they must love as they loved Swami Vivekananda, they must love as they loved Ramakrishna. Let them send contributions here, but without any vile interest, without any design to subvert our economy or politics. Let them not think that through philosophical approaches, through relief organisations like CARITAS and so many catholic organisations they will try to penetrate into the rural areas and say that the Indian Government could not do anything, that the Prime Minister could not do anything. Congress could not do anything. It is from American that we send things worth millions of rupees. It is true that we are poor, but we are trying to assert our economy, we are trying to assert our political stability; it is not that we look to America with a begging bowl in our hands.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, only a few months ago, a professor from Israel was

delivering lectures in the Delhi University and he was trying to foment some agitation in the Delhi University. The point was raised here in the Indian Parliament itself and the hon. Minister could not give a correct picture. Let us not be that liberal, let us not say that since India is a democratic country, the Israel professor has all the right to deliver lectures in the University and he has all the right to come and mix with the Indian students. We must find out who is our friend and who is our enemy and once we find it out we should try to check the activities of these organizations.

This Bill is very timely, I again repeat. The multinational corporations are trying to operate in different countries through their agencies. The CIA operates in a very subtle way. When Allen Dulles built the CIA in America, it was made clear by him in different speeches that CIA would not tolerate any Communist Government; any Government that threatens democracy. They have a peculiar sense of democracy and that is why, they did everything nasty possible in Vietnam, but the result was that they were rooted out by the mighty Vietnam people. It is in their creed, it is their policy and it is their doctrine that they will try to do all these things, but let us try to find out, who are the persons who belong to the CIA, who are the persons who belong to KGB Group and who are the persons who belong to certain foreign powers.

The Government of India must be very vigilant about the officers that they have. The Secretaries, the Joint Secretaries and technocrats, who rush to different embassies to cocktail parties, secret confabulations and meetings arrange to get their sons educated in foreign countries by these people. I have first-hand knowledge that many of our political leaders got their sons educated in foreign countries. How? Many of our Secretaries, incharge of Commerce, Indus-

try and other economic Ministries, somehow or the other, manage to send their sons abroad and it is the foreign companies who pay for them. These are the things that the Government has to probe into, so that these officers do not go scot free. We always criticise the politicians and political parties organizations, but the one class that goes scot free absolutely is these officers, technocrats, and bureaucrats. Whenever they go abroad for foreign agreements, something goes under the table, one per cent, two per cent or three per cent. Even the CBI within 15 years could not get to know, what they do in foreign countries and where this one, two or three per cent remains, whether in Swiss Banks or somewhere else. It is an open fact. One officer of the State Trading Corporation was telling me: Sir, it is difficult to compete with Japan and other countries, because they pay one, two or three per cent to the Government officers there in Middle-East and East European countries and America. Then I asked; what do you do? He said: Somehow, we are trying to manage this 3 per cent, and Government had given approval to this, but this is unaccounted. These officers try to grab and pocket this.

While considering all these things, I say, that we should not lose sight of the fact that the officers are also primarily responsible to allow this foreign money to come into our country and the CBI has already enquired into this. The CBI's report is with the Government of India.

Will all this, I support the Bill and I hope that unnecessary harassment in the name of this Bill would not be meted out to bona fide organizations, social, cultural, friendship organization and political parties, and our Home Minister a few days ago had assured in Rajya Sabha that no unnecessary harassment would be made. I conclude and I support this Bill.

भी राज बिग जाई (इंदौर)

समाप्ति बड़ेका, मैं इस बिल का सम्पूर्ण करने लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ। पच्चीस बातें तो यह है कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय में यह चर्चा हुआ करती थी कि धर्मक पार्टी को धर्मक देश से विदेशी धन मिलना है, धर्मक को धर्मक से मिलता है और हमेशा चर्चा के दौरान यह बात थी कि ऐसा बिल लाना चाहिये, ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये जिससे कि विदेशी धन का प्रभाव राजनीति पर न पड़े। हमारे देश की राजनीति विदेशी धन से गन्दी न हो। इस बात को लेकर यहाँ पर अन्तराष्ट्रीय हुआ पत्ति भी और उन्हीं आधार पर यह बिल यहाँ लाया गया है। दोनों सदनों की एक ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने इस बिल के ऊपर विचार जो किया है। जो एक्ट्रेस आये हैं उनको पढ़ने से यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने, जितना भी हो सका है सावधानी बरती है और इस बिल को अच्छे से अच्छा बनाने की कोशिश की है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ ऐतराज उठाये हैं। बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की बात कही है। ठीक है, लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो इस कानून में लायी जा सकती हैं। कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर अन्तराष्ट्रीय आधार पर विचार किया जा सकता है, राजनीतिक आधार पर विचार किया जा सकता है। बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को एकत्र बन्द कर दिया जाये, हिन्दुस्तान में उन पर बंदिश लगा दी जाये इस प्रकार करने से हमारी स्थिति बहोबी की बुद्धि के मँडक की। हम भी दुनिया में रहना और विचरण करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ जो एक सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई है वह है दूतावासों की। आप चाहें जैसा कानून बना दें, सारे उपाय करें लेकिन हमारी छाती पर जो दूतावास बैठे हैं उनके द्वारा किस पार्टी को किसना विदेशी धन मिलता है, बात नहीं चलता। इस पर कोई बंदिश नहीं लगाई जा सकती है। कुछ अन्तराष्ट्रीय कानून हैं जिसके

रहते आप क्या कर सकते हैं। क्या आप ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे कि मांसन की स्वीकृति ना दूतावास से कोई धन प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए ? तो इस तरह की जो कठिनाइयाँ उनको देखते हुये हूँ प्रैक्टिकल बनना चाहिये, ठेकल देवाई बातें करने से क्या फायदा होगा ? ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने इन बातों पर अच्छी तरह से सोच विचार किया है। आज हमारे देश में चाहना से सीधे धन पा रहा है। जब हमारे देश के लोग चाहना में जाकर ट्रेनिंग ले सकते हैं, वहाँ से हमियार लेकर वापिस आ सकते हैं और हमारे देश में खुराफात मचा सकती है, मचाते हैं तो फिर धन आने में क्या दिक्कत हो सकती है ? आज लोग खुद अपने को बेचते हैं, विक रहे हैं, सतयुग में भी विकते रहे हैं—यह इतिहास पुराण बताता है। यह मामला बड़ा अजीब है। कब किसकी नीयत बिगड़ती है यह कहना कठिन है।

तो यह जो बिल है, इसमें कहा गया है। इसमें पच्चीस बातें तो यह रही है कि विदेशी धन हमारी पार्लियामेंट को, हमारी राजनीति को बिगाड़े नहीं, उसको छुष्ट न करे—इसलिए वह राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ विदेशी धन प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती। दूसरी बात यह कही है कि जो ले सकते हैं लेकिन उन्हें गवर्नमेन्ट ने गहले इजाजत लेनी होगी। तीसरी बात कुछ के लिये यह कही है कि जिन्होंने निगा है उन्हें उसकी सूचना देनी होगी। चौथी बात यह कही है कि लिये गये का डिस्टाब-किताब बताना होता कि किस प्रकार से उसको खर्च किया है। अब इसके ऊपर किजनी चीज रखी जाती है यह बात अलग, क्योंकि खूब करने वाले के लिये फांसी की सजा है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में रोजाना किजने खूब होते हैं और उनमें से किजनों को फांसी होनी है ? कानून बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन पालन करने में बहुत कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं, यह किताब बेबीया सचक है।

मैं दूसरे विषय में ज्यादा जाना नहीं चाहता, मेरे साथियों ने श्रम संगठनों के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा है। लेकिन सरकार के बारे में मैं इस सीके पर अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जब से मैंने होश सम्माला है, श्रम संगठन का कार्यकर्ता रहा हूँ। आप ने विदेशी धन के लिये ट्रेड यूनियनों पर बन्दिश लगाई है, यह बड़ा पुण्य का काम किया है। अगर विदेशों से धन ट्रेड यूनियनों को नहीं मिलेगा, तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन अच्छी संगठित होंगी और ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से काम करगी, क्योंकि फिर वही लोग आगे आ सकेंगे जिनको बास्तव में श्रमिकों के हित का काम करना है, मजदूर भी उन्हीं को चढ़ा और साथ देगे। समापन महोदय, मेरा अनुभव है—अगर एक दिन में एक लाख रुपया इकट्ठा करने की मैंने इच्छा की है, तो मजदूरों ने एक दिन में ही इकट्ठा करके दिया है, क्योंकि मैं उनके बीच में काम करता हूँ। किन्तु मजदूर फिर उन्हीं धन कैसे देंगे, जिनके "रजमोन" पर नहीं टिकते हैं, जो हमेशा हवाई जहाज में ही उड़ने रहते हैं, मजदूर जानते हैं कि उनके पास तो पैसा बाहर में आता है, तभी हवाई जहाज में उड़ते हैं।

समापन महोदय, मुझे खडगपुर की हड़ताल भी याद है, जब रेलवे में वह हड़ताल हुई, मैं बहुत छोटा था। ट्रेड यूनियनों की हड़ताल में बहुत मदद की, विदेशों से भी उनके पास काफ़ी धन आया और उस धन में ट्रेड यूनियन के नेता हड़ताल चलाने वाले के बजाय इनने मस्त रहै कि उन्होंने मजदूरों की कोई खबर ही नहीं ली और बाद में वह हड़ताल टूट गई। . . .

श्री लालि भूषण (बलिन दिल्ली) : यह किस सन की बात है ?

श्री राजू सिंह खाई : 1923 की बात है। स्वर्गीय बिल जी ने भी कहा था—बंगाल तो हड़तालों और ज़बूतों का घर रहा है। इसी

तरह से 1928 में हुआ—पुणे अच्छी तरह से याद है—बम्बई में हड़ताल हुई, वह 6 महीने चली। उस हड़ताल के वक्त भी बाहर से करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ। यहां राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने भी इकट्ठा किया। पंतिल जी ने अच्छी तरह से उनमें मदद की, सारे देश से मदद की, हमारे जैसे छोटे-छोटे लोग भी हमारे रुपये इकट्ठे कर लाये। प्रहमदाबाद मजदूर महाजन, जो ऐसी एक्जीक्यूटिव में हिस्सा नहीं होता था, उसने भी रुपया दिया, लेकिन वह हड़ताल भी 6 महीने चलने के बाद टूट गई। उसी आधार पर 1929 में फिर हड़ताल हुई, वह भी 6 महीने चली। इन सब में भी कांग्रेस धन बाहर से आया किन्तु श्रमिकों की मदद नहीं की गई।

श्रीमान्, प्रश्न यह है—अगर हड़ताल चलाने के लिये आप विदेशों से पैसा लेंगे, तो फिर आप में राष्ट्रीयता कहाँ है? वही कारण है कि भारतीय मजदूर संगठन जो राजनीतिज्ञों के पिछलग्गू बना रखा है, स्वतन्त्र ट्रेड यूनियन हमारे देश में पनप ही नहीं पाई है, क्योंकि उनको श्रम संगठनों के नाम पर विदेशों से धन मिलना है। इस बिल में जो यह कहा गया है कि अगर किसी ट्रेड यूनियन को बाहर से मदद मिलती हो तो उसे उसके निरगमनेन्ट की इजाजत लेना चाहिए। इन पर बन्दिश नहीं लगाई गई है, लेकिन किस मदद के लिये वह पैसा विदेशों से आ रहा है उसका पता तो सरकार को होना चाहिए कि यह पैसा क्यों दिया जा रहा है। इसी कोई बुरी बात नहीं है।

हमारे मित्र ने यहां एकको कहा कि ट्रेड यूनियनों पर बड़ी बन्दिश लगा दी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आप ने आवश्यक और प्रतिशस्कार के नाम पर ट्रेड यूनियन की हस्त विदेशों में जाते हैं, 6-6 महीने, 12-12 महीने बाहर रहते हैं, लेकिन यहां मैंने उनके श्रमिक कार्यकर्ता देखे हैं जो टी०बी० के मरोग हैं, यहां उन्हें कोई पाबो

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

पिलाने वाला भी नहीं है। आप ट्रेड यूनियन नीडर्स का इलाज तो विदेशों में होता है, लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियन का एक स्थानीय कार्यकर्ता अगर बीमार है तो उसे आप घर से उठा कर ई०एस०आई० के अस्पताल में भी नहीं पहुँचाने। सलिये इन्हीं जो ट्रेड यूनियन्स के बारे में प्रावधान रखा है, बहुत अच्छा रखा है। 1974 में क्या हुआ था? रेल की हड़ताल के बारे में जो हमने मिट्टेचर पड़ा है यहाँ से माथो तक का लैंटर्स पहुँचे। इमलिये न बातों पर विचार करना होगा और हमारी राष्ट्रीयता और राजनीति को शुद्ध बनाना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो बिच लाया गया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

16.00 hrs.

श्री शशि भवण : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सम्भाषित जी, जो मोहसिन माहब बिल लाये इस के लिये मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। यह बहुत मुनासिब बिल लाये हैं, इस को पहले ही आना चाहिये था। अभी हमारे भाई राम सिंह जी ने ट्रेड यूनियन्स के बारे में कहा है, इन का बहुत पुराना तजुर्बा है, हम तो बचपन से देखते आये हैं इन को ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट में, और यह सही कहते हैं। लेकिन मैं इनसे एक दखिस्त करूँगा कि कम से कम हमारी पार्टी जिन ट्रेड यूनियन्स से कनेक्टेड है उन के लिये कम से कम एक आर्डर करवा दें कि वह किसी भी विदेशी ट्रेड यूनियन के साथ ऐफिलियेटेड न हों। दुर्भाग्य से चाहे डाक वर्क्स फीडरेशन हो, ट्रांसपोर्ट वर्क्स फीडरेशन हो इस का इंटरनेशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट वर्क्स फीडरेशन के साथ ऐफिलियेशन है और एक, एक करोड़ २० की बिल्डिंग बम्बई में ट्रेड यूनियन के लिये बनाई गई। ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट विदेशी सहायता से

बहुत चप्पा हमारे देश में। तो मैं अपनी पार्टी के लिये चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग एक ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करें कि वह सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रोज और सी०आई०ए० फीडरेशन के साथ, किसी के साथ भी, ऐफिलियेशन न करें। इस दिशा में अगर हम चलेंगे तो और बाकी ट्रेड यूनियन्स भी हमारे रास्ते को अपनायगी। मैं किसी के व्यक्तिगत आचरण पर दोष नहीं देता, लेकिन इस से देश को काफी नुकसान हुआ है पिछले दिनों में और ट्रेड यूनियन अपने पैरों पर नहीं खड़ी हुई।

मैं एक बात का और खास तौर से जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि हिन्दुस्तान में सामाजिक संस्थाओं को जो विदेशों से एड आती है उस ने तो अपना घर कर लिया है। चाहे पंचायत राज परिषद् हो, चाहे नेहरू जी के नाम पर बनी हुई बहुत सी एपोसियेशन हों। इसी तरह अवार्ड अर्गनाइजेशन है—ऐमोसियेशन आफ वॉलेन्ट्री अर्गनाइजेशन्स फॉर रूरल डेवलपमेंट—इस में 111 अर्गनाइजेशन्स ऐफिलियेटेड हैं और मारे देश में वह फनी हुई हैं, खादी में, विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज में, आदिवासीयों में, और आप के जिले में भी सम्भाषित जी, इसी प्रकार की एक संस्था है जो जयप्रकाश जी से ऐफिलियेटेड है। इस संस्था को अब तक 7 करोड़ २० मिला है। 3 लाख २० तो अवार्ड ने जयप्रकाश जी के टेलीफोन बिल का दिया, और 30 लाख २० टोटल रिबोल्यूशन के दौरान दिया। अवार्ड एक ऐसी संस्था है, अभी रेड हुआ है, वहाँ एक, एक कार को तीन तीन बार बेचा गया है, सैपरीज तक के बिल मिले हैं जिम का सामाजिक काय से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। 1962 से मैं इस संस्था को जानता हूँ जब कि इस ने नेहरू जी के खिलाफ सारे देश में पर्चे बटवाये थे और इस संस्था ने नेहरू जी के खिलाफ

काम किया। उस के बाद दूसरी संस्थाओं को भी मदद देती रही। यहां "ऐवरी-बैन्स बीकर्स" को भी, जिसको कि जयप्रकाशजी ने निकाला उसको भी मदद दीं इस संस्था ने। तो ऐसी संस्था पर तो बहुत पहले रेड होना चाहिए था और जो हुआ भी वह पूर्ण तौर पर नहीं हुआ। जिन विदेशी एजेंसीज ने इस को पैसा दिया है, जो इस से ऐफिलियेटेड सैकड़ों आर्गनाइजेशन्स हैं जिन को इस ने पैसा दिया है, आज तक उन पर कोई रेड नहीं हुआ। ऐसी 111 सामाजिक संस्थाएँ हैं, उन पर भी रेड होने चाहिये। हमारे जीवन का कोई भी क्षेत्र ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ इस संस्था का कुप्रभाव न हो, चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी हो, या विद्यार्थी एसोसिएशन हो, चाहे गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन हो, यह सब अवार्ड से ऐफिलियेटेड हैं। इसी तरह से यूथ आर्गनाइजेशन है, इंटरनेशनल यूथ होस्टल भी डमी से ऐफिलियेटेड था। उस पर भारत सरकार ने रेड किया है और पता लगा कि वह सी०आई०ए० का सब से बड़ा डैन था। अब उस को दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने ले लिया है और अब उस को ट्रस्ट कोरपोरेशन बना दिया है। तो इस प्रकार से हमारे सामाजिक जीवन में इन विदेशी एजेंसीज ने गलत काम किया है।

एक बात और बहनी है कि स्विस एड एवरीड नाम की एक स्विटजरलैंड की आर्गनाइजेशन है उस के 5 सदस्य स्विटजरलैंड में अमरीकन है और 4 स्विटजरलैंड के हैं, उन्होंने गुजरात के अपोजीशन एम०एल०एज० को 9, 9 लाख रुपया स्कूल बनाने के लिये दिया। अगर उन को स्कूल बनाने के लिये पैसा देना भी था तो और पार्टीज के एम०पीज० और एम०एल०एज० को देते। सिर्फ अपोजीशन के लोगों को ही क्यों दिया? और जिन एम०एल०एज० ने एड ली है

है वह गुजरात विद्यापीठ की मार्फत ली है। गुजरात विद्यापीठ को इस ने कितना पैसा दिया, यह देखना चाहिए और खास तौर से इस टोटल रेबोलूशन के बाद उन का स्पेशल रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव अहमदाबाद में ही बैठ रहा और उस के बाद जब वह स्कूल बन गया तो उस को 15 परसेन्ट पर सरकार को किराये पर दे दिया और उस का सोल ट्रस्टी एक एम०एल०ए० हो गया और फिर 125 परसेन्ट सरकार उस के खर्च का हर साल देने लगी ताकि वह स्कूल चले। इसीलिए वह ट्रस्ट बनाया गया और आप देखें कि इस बंग से पालीटीकल एंड बाहर से आनी रही और मैं नहीं जानता कि रिजर्व बैंक ने कैसे यह पैसा आने दिया और खास तौर से गुजरात में जबकि एक इतना बड़ा तूफान चल रहा था। इस तरह से पैसा स्विस एड एवरीड से पैसा भारत में आता रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में और एंड की जो एफिलियेटेड संस्थाएँ हैं, उन के बारे में पूरा विचार होना चाहिए और आप को पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस देश में डाइरेक्ट पैसा रिजर्व बैंक के जरिये से या किसी भी दूसरे जरिये से सरकारी आर्गनाइजेशन के पास आना चाहिए और किसी भी वालंट्री आर्गनाइजेशन को डाइरेक्ट पैसा बाहर से नहीं मिलना चाहिए। यह मंत्री का कानून बनना चाहिए।

यह क्या बात हुई कि एक करोड़ रुपये का फंडाईजर्स एंडाई का दे दिया गया और उन्होंने उस को किस को दिया, यह पता नहीं। आदिवासियों को दिया या किस को दिया, किस में दिया या काइड में दिया, इस का पता ही नहीं है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस में मिनिस्ट्री के बहुत से अधिकारी भी शामिल होते हैं। पता लगा है कि एक एफिलियेटेड आर्गनाइजेशन से गवर्नमेंट

[श्री ललित नारायण]

आफ इण्डिया के सेक्रेटरीज भी शामिल हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर कोई बास्मंदी आर्गेनाइजेशन मदद करना चाहती है, तो यह क्या बात हुई कि जिस संस्था के श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी चेयरमैन हैं, उसी को मदद दी जाए। अगर उन को मदद करनी है तो सीधे भारत सरकार को पैसा दें और वह अपनी बालूरी आर्गेनाइजेशन बनाए और उस को वह पैसा मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो संस्थाएं हैं चाहे वह गांधी पीपल्स फाउंडेशन हो या एवाडॉ हो, किसी भी संस्था को विदेशी धन नहीं मिलना चाहिए और किसी भी ट्रेड यूनियन मवमेंट का बाहर के किसी आर्गेनाइजेशन से एफीलियेशन नहीं होना चाहिए जैसा कि अभी हमारे श्री रामजी भाई ने कहा है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से अखबार निकलते हैं। "मरलैण्ड" निकलता रहा, "आर्गेनाइजर" निकलता रहा और हम बराबर इस बारे में कहते रहे हैं कि इन को इतना इतना कहा सँ मिला और इन को इतना पैसा कहा से मिलता है जिस से ये दिन रात आजादी के नाम पर, लिखने, पढ़ने और बोलने की आजादी के नाम पर, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं। एवाडॉ का पैसा हिन्दुस्तान से कास्पीरेसी में लगाया गया है भारत सरकार के खिलाफ और जो टोटल रेवोलूशन था उस के भलावा भारतीय लोगों की हत्या करने की भी कास्पीरेसी थी और कुछ दिनों के बाद आप देखेंगे कि जो आनन्दमार्गियों को पैसा मिलता रहा, वह कहाँ से मिलता रहा और मेरा ख्याल है कि इस को भी अमेरिकन रिबील करेंगे और न्यूयार्क राइम्स इस को एक्सपोज करेगा चाहे वह

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या का मायला हो। आप को याद होगा कि एक नौजवान पिस्तौल से कर रिवाल्वर ले कर आया था और बाद में पता लगा कि वह आनन्दमार्ग में था और फिर पता लगा कि वह श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के साथ था। हम ने उस को 15 दिन की सजा दे कर छोड़ दिया। हम से भला आदमी कौन होगा कि कभी इन लोगों के बारे में जाच तक नहीं की। सन् 1942 में जब हम लोग हुषियार रखते थे तो अग्रेज उम के बारे में पता लगाते थे और चाहे उस के दो टुकड़े भी हो जाते हों, उस का वह पता लगा सेंते थे लेकिन यहाँ पर एक गुप्ता नाम का नौजवान रिवाल्वर ले कर आया, बम ले कर आया लेकिन हम ने उस के बारे में पता ही नहीं किया कि वह कहाँ से आया और उस के पास पैसा कहाँ से आया है। कोई जरूरत ही नहीं थी, यह सब मान्य करने की। पार्लियामेंट में उस ने जो सेक्यूयिटी आफिअर को बयान दिया, उस में उस ने कहा था कि मैं श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या के लिए आया था। उस बयान का भी यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में जिक्र नहीं किया गया और यह कह दिया गया कि एक मिगफिरा नौजवान था। आप पार्लियामेंट के सेक्यूयिटी आफिअर की रिपोर्ट को मंगा कर देखिए। उस ने बयान दिया है कि वह यहाँ श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या के लिए आया था। एक साल पहले उस को वार्निंग दे कर छोड़ दिया गया। तो यह साजिश जो होती है यह बाहर के लोगों द्वारा होती है। आप यह देखिये कि आज नक्सलाइट्स ने दुबारा कलकत्ता में अपना दौर शुरू किया है कौन नहीं जानता कि उन का सीधा सम्बन्ध माओइस्ट्स से है, वे माओइस्ट्स जो बाइना के भी दुश्मन हैं और अपने पड़ोसियों के भी दुश्मन हैं। छेड़ा बांध में वह अपना भेष

बन्ध कर चाते हैं और अपनी कार्यवाही करते हैं। इसी एक्ट ने बंधना देश में एक प्रोजेक्ट खोला और उस को खोलने के बाद वह ऐसा वहां पर वेब मुजोड़-हानन के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हुआ। इस एक्ट का काम आजादी को खत्म करना है और अभी भी एक्ट का दफ्तर खुला हुआ है और उसको कोई बन्द करने वाला नहीं है। तलाशी हो गई। सब कुछ हो गया लेकिन कानून हमारे देश का इस तरह का है, अदालतें हमारे देश की इस तरह की हैं कि कुछ इ नहीं सका है। गांधी मंडर केस में तार साल लग गए। एक्ट को बंद करने में पता नहीं पचास साल लगेंगे। इन प्रोजेक्ट की तलाशी होने के बाद में फेर उन्हें रुपया दिया गया है, ए गिनिस्ट्री ने रुपया दिया है। पता नहीं कि कौन सा ऐसा काम कर रही है जो भारत सरकार नहीं करना सकती है। उस वालंटरी वर्कर हा क्या कर सकते हैं? क्या तहसीलदार से, डी सी से नहीं करा सकते हैं, क्या आपका वालंटरी वर्कर नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या जरूरत है कि वह जो वालंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन है उनके जरिये से आप करवाएं। बाहरी सहायता मिलना आपको बंद होना चाहिए। बिल्कुल बन्द होना चाहिये। बिहार हर जिले में वह मौजूद है। हरिजन नाम पर, आदिवासी के नाम पर तब मौजूद है। वहां में एम पीज को पता नहीं, एम० एन० एज को पता नहीं जिलों में संस्थाएं बन गई आदिवासी को तरक्की के लिए। पैसा आ रहा है। चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट वर्ग उस में हैं। पता नहीं कहां से बना लेते हैं। न कांग्रेस पार्टी को पता है और न वहां की सरकार को पता है। जय प्रकाश को पता है। स्विस् एण्ड एंग्लिश आर्गनाइजेशन भी है उसकी तरफ भी सरकार ध्यान दे। उसी तरह से जो संस्कार निकलते रहे

हैं पिछले किनो, यदरलैड है, आर्गनाइजेशन है वे बन्द हुए हैं। उसी तरह से और भी जो संस्कार हैं वे बाह्य किसी की भी संस्था के हों और जो इस केटेगरी में आते हैं, उनको भी आपकी फौरन बन्द करना चाहिये।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahrach):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill is very timely and is welcomed. It deals with various categories of foreign contribution, namely, contribution to political parties; to a candidate at an election duly nominated, contribution to cultural, religious and educational groups or associations and contribution to persons by way of stipends and scholarships.

Since 1967 concern has been expressed inside and outside Parliament that foreign money is posing a serious problem in this country. Foreign countries have tried to subvert our democratic structure and tried to create a political base for themselves. They have tried to create a class of persons who should have extra-territorial loyalty to those outside countries. As such, any sovereign country worth the name on the surface of this earth cannot afford any intervention or interference, whether from friendly or enemy countries. What we want is that everything should be done in this country according to the regulations made by the Central Government. Just as a wedded wife cannot be allowed to have overtures even with friends or opponents similarly a citizen of a sovereign country cannot be allowed to have extra-territorial leanings towards any country, whether it is Russia, America or Britain and it is in this context that we have to examine the provisions of this Bill. It has no reference to any country. What it says is that foreign contributions should be prohibited in certain categories of cases. Foreign contribution should be obtained or received by a citizen of India only with the

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

prior permission of the Central Government. There is a third category of cases where the recipient has to give intimation to the Central Government as to the source from which he has received the contribution and the manner in which he is utilising it. He is also enjoined upon under the provisions of the Bill to maintain a regular account of such foreign contributions.

Now it has been said that international organisations, specially trade unions are helping fraternal trade union organisations in the country and most of these organisations in the country are supported only by the working class and therefore, the activities of such trade unions would be handicapped if a ban is placed on foreign contributions in this field. I am afraid I am not prepared to take this restricted view of the hon. members concerned. In this country, trade union activity can be honestly and legitimately pursued without foreign contributions. Those who are receiving foreign contributions are not serving the interest of the working class here but are serving the interest of somebody else which cannot be allowed in this country.

Now it has also been said that the bureaucracy would control the implementation of the Act. Wherever there is a government, there is bureaucracy. I want to know which country on earth can be run without the help of bureaucracy. The point is that prior permission has to be obtained from the Central Government in the manner prescribed by rules. Surely, the Minister would also be the head of the department under which the officers would be given that job. Ultimately, everything has to be implemented through official agency, but under the parliamentary system we have adopted, the Government are accountable to this House. The lapses and faults of the bureaucracy or of the responsible government of the

day are exposed to criticism in this House. That is how Parliament controls the bureaucracy.

It has been said that money to the extent of Rs. 8,000 can be paid to a citizen from a foreign source without prior permission and this leaves a big loophole in the implementation of the Act. My friends who have said this have not carefully analysed the provisions of the Bill. This applies only to a gift made by a person abroad to his relative in India if it does not exceed Rs. 8,000, it does not require prior permission.

Concern has also been voiced that multi-national corporations are creating havoc and they are interested in destabilising governments everywhere in the world which they do not like, and therefore, their activities have not been put under control. I would like to draw the attention of the critics to the facts that 'foreign source' as defined in this Bill means and includes a multi-national corporation. Therefore, contributions which come from that source come within the clutches of this Bill and are not excluded from its purview. Therefore, every conceivable aspect has been taken into account by the framers of the Bill, by the members of the Select Committee and also by the draftsman.

Of course, no Bill can be said to be foolproof. But I have gone hurriedly, but carefully, through the various provisions of the Bill. There is a penalty of a sentence of five years imprisonment in case any contravention is proved against a particular person. In order to avoid harassment, it has also been provided that no prosecution can be launched against any person except with the sanction of the Central Government. Therefore, all these precautions have been taken. Now the question arises: why are we bringing forward this Bill? The objectives have not been challenged; they are well-known. A book had been written by John

Smith: I was a CIA agent in India. Another book was written: Himalayan Border countries' project. That was a project which was really sponsored by the CIA but under the defence department of the United States. Shri Harsh Dev Malaviya, a Member of the Rajya Sabha has also written a book very recently: CIA and its real face.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you seen the latest book on CIA by a person who was an employee of the CIA for 14 years.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Many writers have written about the nefarious, clandestine activities of the CIA the world over. In fact in the American Senate there have been open confessions that the CIA was interested in destabilising regimes which are not according to the likes of the government of the United States. Their nefarious activities have to be curbed. Our university associations, cultural and religious and social associations, in fact associations presided over by no less a person than Jayaprakashji have been utilised and they were receiving money from foreign sources. Through their contributions they are corrupting our publicmen and institutions and if such activities are not curbed with strong hand, they will be a serious menace. Military intervention always creates instability but the stability of a country is no less imperilled by the contributions coming into our cultural, religious and social organisation.

A word about the hospitality enjoyed by persons who go abroad. My submission is that the government should take proper care in including in the team certain persons whose patriotism is above board, above suspicion, compared to those who have leanings towards some other countries. Unfortunately, in the present context of things such persons are always ignored. Those who have no extra-territorial loyalty, those who are patriots should not be ignored like this. With these words,

I support the Bill in its entirety; I congratulate the Ministry that it has brought forward a Bill with such perfection.

श्री भूख चन्द डागा (पाली) : समापति महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जावंट कमेटी ने जो मेहनत की है, उस के लिए मैं उस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं ने इस बिल की सब बातों को देखा है कि, लेकिन मुझे इस में कोई कमी महसूस नहीं हुई है।

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विज्ञान ने संसार को बहुत छोटा कर दिया है। कुछ देशों की संस्कृति आपस में मिलती है और उस के कारण वे एक दूसरे के नजदीक आते हैं। मुझे डर है कि इस प्रकार की रेस्ट्रिक्शन को इम्पोज करने से ऐसे देशों के आपस में मिलने में अड़चन न पैदा हो जाए। मुझे यह भी खतरा मालूम होता है कि कुछ राष्ट्र दूसरे राष्ट्रों को सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में और अन्य क्षेत्रों में जो मदद देते हैं, इस कानून के द्वारा रेस्ट्रिक्शन इम्पोज करने से वे यह मदद नहीं देंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। यह साधारण बात है कि कोई भी सही संस्था कानून के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ना चाहती है। आप ने इस में क्या कर दिया कि सारा प्रोसीजर लेडाउन कर दिया। इस प्रोसीजर के कारण एक देश की संस्कृति दूसरे देश की संस्कृति से से मिलती भी है तो उस पर आप ने रेस्ट्रिक्शन इम्पोज कर दिया। तो एक देश दूसरे देश को सहायता नहीं देगा। क्यों नहीं देगा? क्यों कि जो मदद देना चाहता है वह कानून के चक्कर में आना नहीं चाहता।

एक परपज था हमारा कि कोई विदेशी ताकत अपनी दौलत इस्तेमाल कर हमारे राजनैतिक जीवन की गतिविधियों में हस्तक्षेप न कर सके। लेकिन अगर आप के राष्ट्र का चरित्र ऊंचा उठा हुआ हो तो यह कैसे होगा? अब कोई रहता हिन्दुस्तान में है और किसी दूसरे देश की गवाही देता है। अपने देश में रहने वाला अपने देश की गवाही दे तो अच्छा

[श्री मूल मन्त्र जगन्नाथ]

है। तो यह जो प्रोसीजर आप ने ले हाऊन किया है उस के दो तीन क्लॉज की तरफ में मोहसिन साहब का ध्यान दिलोकंगा। आप देखें कितने दिन उस में लगेंगे। 6 महीने आप ने रखा है। तो 6 महीने में कितनी तकलीफ़ एक आदमी को होगी:

"Provided that the authorised officer shall return such account or record to the person from whom it was seized if no proceeding is brought within six months from the date of such seizure for the contravention disclosed by such account or record."

मैं आप का ध्यान क्लॉज 15 की तरफ़ दिला रहा हूँ। अगर कोई विदेशी सहायता माती है तो आप कहते हैं:

"Provided that the authorised officer shall return such account or record to the person from whom it was seized if no proceeding is brought within six months. . . ."

तो एक ऐसे काम के लिए आप 6 महीने का समय क्यों रखते हैं। जब कोई विदेशी सहायता आ रही है तो उस को सीज कर के 6 महीने तक आप निर्णय न लें तो उस में कितनी दिक्कत होगी मदद देने वाले को और स्कालरशिप लेने वाले को। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह ज्यादा पीरियड है।

दूसरी बात क्लॉज 27 में आप देखें—

"27. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or any officer authorised by that Government in this behalf."

मोहसिन साहब जरा सुन लें। अब जरा क्लॉज 28 देख लें।

"28. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Cri-

iminal Procedure, 1973, any offence punishable under this Act may also be investigated into by such authority as the Central Government may specify in this behalf and the authority so specified shall have all the powers which an officer-in-charge of a police station has while making an investigation into a cognizable offence."

दो चीजों में यह कांटेडिक्शन कैसे है?

Clause 28 says that the Officer who has been appointed by the Government will act as an S.H.O. Now, how can he act when you say that no court shall take cognizance of any offence except with the previous sanction of the Government?

जो आदमी इन्वेस्टिगेशन करेगा वह अब करेगा? इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने का टाइम तब शुरू होता है जब सरकार परमिशन दे दे। आप ने एक जगह लिखा है कि जब तक सरकार परमिशन नहीं देगी तब तक उसकी कम्प्लेंट नहीं ली जायेगी। यह क्लॉज 27 में है नो कोर्ट शैल टेक काग्निजेंस। काग्निजेंस होती है 200 सी आर पी सी में।

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. . . .

तो कोई काग्निजेंस तब लेगा जब वह माइड अप्लाई करेगा और दूसरी जगह आप कह रहे हैं कि आफिसर इन्वेस्टिगेट कर सकता है। तो आप ने जो दूसरा क्लॉज दिया है 28, इस के अन्दर आप को कानूनी अडचन होगी। आप ने लिखा है कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के अनुसार उस का इन्वेस्टिगेशन होगा।

No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act. Unless the court applies its mind, it does not take cognizance of the complaint.

तो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में तब होगा जब गवर्नमेंट परमिशन देगी लेकिन इस पर नहीं ही सकता है। इसलिए अगर आप दोनों क्लॉज

को देखते तो पायेंगे कि एक दूसरे को कंटाडिक्ट करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट इन्वेस्टिगेशन की पावर सब देनी जबकि प्राइवा-फ्रेली केस बनेगा। दूसरे जब आप इन्वेस्टिगेशन की पावर देंगे तो हरसबेद होगा। अगर वह रिमाण्ड लेना चाहे तो क्या वह मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास जाकर रिमाण्ड ले सकता है या नहीं? जब इन्वेस्टिगेशन होगा तो उसको रिमाण्ड लेने का अधिकार होगा। लेकिन वह कितने ही दिन जेल में रखा जाएगा, उसकी प्रॉपर्टी सीज होगी, उसकी बेल नहीं होगी—क्या यह प्रोसीजर एडाप्ट होगा या फिर क्या होगा? इसलिए मेरे दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आई।

दूसरी बात टाइम लिमिट की है। एक ग्रादमी एप्लीकेशन देता है। क्लॉज 11(2) जो है :

"If an application referred to in sub-section (1) is not disposed of within ninety days from the date of receipt of such application, the permission prayed for in such application shall, on the expiry of the said period of ninety days, be deemed to have been granted by the Central Government."

90 दिन तक इन्तजार करेंगे, इसमें बहुत टाइम कांज्यूम होगा। एप्लीकेशन का प्रेस्क्राइब्ड फॉर्म है। एप्लीकेशन पर 90 दिन में ऐक्शन नहीं होता है तो? ऑब्जेक्शन के लिए आपने रखा है वह तो सही है लेकिन इनके सही काम में भी अड़चन आयेगी, नई दिक्कत पैदा होगी। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ इन दोनों क्लॉज में गवर्नमेंट होना चाहिए।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill because I had an opportunity to go round the country and familiarise myself with the different approaches by multiple agencies who are trying to impose their will and project their policy in the sub-continent of India. We have seen that in depth. It has taken many forms of many agencies, educational,

cultural, in some cases religious missions, contacts at higher research levels foundations for doing research work, etc., but the sum total of their efforts is trying to assess the weak points in the Indian polity and its economy and always trying to go for the jugular vein and attempt at de-stabilisation. It is no accident that when Dulles was Secretary of State, his brother Mr. Allen Dulles was the head of the CIA.

From that point onwards, a very close coordination between the foreign policy of US Government and the activities of CIA developed. That received further support and re-inforcement by, what is called, the military industrial complex in USA which even President Eisenhower was to regret later on.

Now I refer to a crucial book 'India—the most dangerous decade' by Selig Harrison. This book was, of course, a research book financed by a foundation, but you will be surprised to know that in this book there is an appreciation of all the divisive factors in Indian society—Kommos against Reddys in Andhra, Maithils against Non-Maithils in Bihar, Adivasis against non-Adivasis, and so on. He has detained all the points where the forces of disintegration may erupt. Of course, as part of their scheme, he showed lot of concern that it was the Communist Party which would bring about de-stabilisation on those lines. It was part of the cold war at its height and was directed towards India. But what they did? We saw enough evidence of this in eastern region, in Shillong, in Madras, in Bombay, through various channels—smuggling, over-invoicing, under-invoicing—and also through various cultural associations. We saw many books at throw away prices by different countries to be sold at profit. This will combine propaganda along with ready-made funds, grants to unions and hospitality at various levels. But there is a dreadful consistency in the purpose, later on, in

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

bundhs and student Sangharshas in Patna and elsewhere.

I welcome the Bill although I do not think the extent of the menace and threat to the Indian polity can be combated with just these provisions of the Bill. Assessing this dreadful consistency and drive in India—after the disaster that has overtaken the American policy in South-east Asia—is of urgent importance. We have noted the Indian Assembly of Youth, World University Surveys and the University professors going abroad. In order to combat malaria and make mosquito lose re-productive powers, they made sufficient researches to carry germs in a future warfare over the widest possible limit with the help of mosquitos.

Now, about multi-national corporations. Their attack varies from country to country. In Chile, the ITI combined with CIA and brought about destabilisation of the Government. ITI in India with its cross bar exchange has tied up the entire telecommunication facilities in a knot so that you cannot hear anything from any place in India on telephone lines. There are other methods of attack. For example, in Britain what did the Ford Motor Company do?

It did a collective bargaining and came to what? I would call a "rogue settlement." That was the threshold; and the high boost in wages which was granted, immediately upset all the wage levels. And the threshold was gone. After an initial effort at controlling inflation, Britain had to give in regard to railway strike had to face threat of miners' strike and there was a change in the Government and a further spurt of inflation. The foreign powers are particularly inquisitive about the performance of our agricultural economy, because we are carrying a load of exploding population and a shortfall in food production. There is a very grave danger that in the name of researches, we may be led astray. We have to

follow a critical path for decades to come. These are the most dangerous decades for us, as Harrison has named them, but not for the reasons which he has indicated. The attempts at infiltration will continue. The issue is not only between C.I.A. and KGB. Just as there can be a third country collaboration in industry, there can be a third-country collaboration in intelligence and in spying. We have our "neighbours" on the north and in the west. None of my colleagues has spoken about them. What is the way out? I support the Bill; but the way-out lies not only in arousing our national consciousness. The way-out is in evolving a highly sensitive counter-intelligence machinery. Have we done it? I don't want Mr. Mohsin to reveal it to us. But the legislation alone will be of no help, unless it is supported by evolving a highly sensitive counter-intelligence apparatus, so that we can combat what is happening. Of the extent of industrial espionage that is going on in India, the little that I know of, is amazing. Those people are keeping track of the movements of all Ministers and all the Secretaries at all the crucial, sensitive points and of comings and goings of foreign delegations. What are we going to do? The threat is there; but if we can set our house in order, if we can push through the 20-point economic programme under the emergency and if we can increase our food production, the attempts at de-stabilization will fail; and they have to fail and we have to rally and give them a fitting answer. As a member of the Select Committee, I had welcomed this Bill; and in the House I give all support to it.

श्री नाथराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :
सभापति जी, आप को धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया और सरकार को भी कि कम से कम यह बिल ऐसा लायी जिस से कि हमारे देश की राजनीति, आर्थिक और समाजिक स्थिति को जो धक्का लग रहा था उस को रोका जाए। सरकार इस बिल को

सा कर देश का बड़ा कल्याण करने जा रही है। सबाल इस बात का है कि इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? हमने पिछले दिनों देखा कि हमारे देश में जितनी भी सामाजिक और कुछ अन्य राजनीतिक संस्थाएँ थीं उन को शुरू से ले कर अब तक काफ़ी पैसा विदेशों से आया और उस का लाभ उठा कर हमारी नान-ऐलाइन्ड पालीसी का अनुचित लाभ उठाया। चूँकि विदेश नीति में हम नान-ऐलाइन्मेंट में विश्वास करते हैं, सब से दोस्ती चाहते हैं, तो हमारे यहां के लोगों ने उस का अनुचित फ़ायदा उठा कर कई संस्थाओं का गठन कर दिया, धर्म के नाम पर, समाज के नाम पर, ग्रामोत्थान के नाम पर, शिक्षा के नाम पर, विद्यापियों के कल्याण के नाम पर, महिलाओं के कल्याण के नाम पर, और इन संस्थाओं का उदघाटन कराने के लिए हमारे बड़े बड़े नेताओं को ले गए। उन को संरक्षक या पैटरन बना कर एक ऐसी मोहर लग गई कि उन को सब तरह के काम करने के लिए एक छूट सी मिल गई। कितनी बड़ी धनराशि विदेशों से पाते रहे अभी तक इस का हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया। जब देश को खतरा हो गया, देश की आजादी को खतरा हो गया, देश की आजादी को खतरा पैदा हो गया तब हमारा दिमाग ठिकाने आया। जितने दिनों से देख रहे थे कि हमारे देश की मस्तुति नष्ट हो रही है, विदेशों से हिप्पी लोग आ कर हमारे नौजवानों को नष्ट कर रहे थे, लेकिन हम ने इन बातों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। जहाँ आ कर धर्म के नाम पर चरण और मोने के विस्कट हिप्पी लोग बच रहे थे। धर्म के नाम पर आप के बानयोगे वर महेश योगी और दूसरे बड़े बड़े ऋषि हरिद्वार में बैठे रहते हैं और विदेशों से लो उा के दर्शन के लिए आते हैं।

श्री बी० बी० नायक उन का रिक्रूमेंट होने वाला है, पंचम लोगों को, और इस के लिए एडवर्टाइजमेंट आया है।

श्री नाथूराम छहिरवार . इन तमाम बातों

को चुनचाप बैठे हुए देखने रहे और शान्त रहे क्योंकि हम धर्म को माननेवाले हैं और धर्म बहुत गहरा है। हम राम के नाम को ले कर बैठे रहे और राम के नाम पर क्या हो रहा है, कृष्ण नाम पर क्या हो रहा है, इस को नहीं देखा। हमारी राजनीति और हमारी आजादी को जब धक्का लगने लगा, तब हमारा दिमाग ठिकाने आया। हम ने देखा कि बिहार में कितना बड़ा संगठन ग्रामोत्थान के नाम पर काम कर रहा था। उस संगठन ने थोड़ा बहुत काम किया जब हमारे यहां अकाल पड़ा, जब बीमारी फ़नी और जब फ़्लू आया। उस समय उस ने बीड़ी सी मदद की। बहुत से पाप कर के बीड़ी सी मदद उस ने कर दी जैसे कि कोई डाकू डाका मार कर लाया, गरीबों को लूट कर लाया और कत्ल कर के लाया और उस के बाद एक, दो हजार किमी गरीब की लडकी की शादी पर खर्च कर दिया, कोई एक मन्दिर बनवा दिया। लोगों की उस के प्रति सम्भावना बढ़ी और वे कहने लगे कि वह कितना अच्छा और पुण्यात्मा डाकू है कि उस ने संकर जी के नाम पर मन्दिर बनवा दिया और भगवान की मूर्ति लगवा दी और उस ने एक गरीब की लडकी की शादी में पैसा लगा दिया। इसी तरह से हमारे देश में पैसा विदेशों से ला कर देश की जड़ों को खोखला करते रहे और हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को नष्ट करने पर वे तुले रहे और अपना लाभ करते रहे। गुजरात में एक आन्दोलन हुआ और जमा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि कोई म्बोटजरलैंड की संस्था है। उसमें अमरीकनन्स और स्वीडन दोनों ने मिल जुन कर विद्यापियों को भड़काया। उदाहरण के लिए मैं यह बताता हूँ कि जब जय प्रकाश जी का आन्दोलन चल रहा था तो जनवरी में मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में छत्रपुर एक जिला है और वहाँ पर महाराजपुर एक कस्बा है। वह जनसंख्या का गढ़ है, आर० एस० एस० का गढ़ है और वहाँ पर श्री मातादीन औरमिया एक जन संघी हैं

[श्री नारायण अग्रहार]

जोकि एक बड़ा चासी शेता जमा जाता है। उस के रिस्तेदार अमेरिका में रहते हैं। उन्होंने यहां पर 40 हजार रुपया बड़ीदा बैंक की शाखा में जमा कराया जनवरी और फरवरी के महीने में और जिस दिन श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण का आन्दोलन चल रहा था और उन्होंने एक स्पोन्सर दिया था कि 6 मार्च को दिल्ली चलो, तो उसने बड़ीदा बैंक की शाखा से 14 हजार रुपये निकाले और 6 तारीख को लोगों को वहाँ में यहां लाने में उस को खर्च किया। हम ने इस के बारे में अखबारों में निकाला और सी० बी० आई० जब इस का पता चला तो उसने जा कर वहां रिकार्ड्स को जप्त किया। बाकी जो 26 हजार रुपया है, वह अभी भी बैंक में जमा है। पता नहीं गृह मंत्रालय इस मामले में क्या कर रहा है। यह तो बेहास की बात मैंने बताई। यहां पर शहरों में क्या होता है, उस का आप अन्वयाजना लगा सकते हैं। आप को बिस्वास न हो, तो जो रिकार्ड्स सी० बी० आई० ने जप्त किये हैं, उन को आप देख सकते हैं। धार० एस० एस० के लोगों को पकड़ा गया और उन के पास हथियार भी मिले। हमारे बहा भाठ कत्ल हुए हैं और देखी तमन्ने उन के पास है लेकिन वहां पर छापा नहीं डाला जाता है। उन को नहीं पकड़ा जाता है। लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाता है कि वह तो फर्जा धर्म का अनुयायी है और हम माफ़ करते चले जाते हैं। अब ये लोग कांग्रेस में भी चले आ रहे हैं। ने घोषा देने वाले लोग हैं। इन की तरफ़ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह माफ़ करना चाहिए कि इन को पैसा कहां से मिल रहा है।

अभी आप ने देखा है कि गुजरात में डाइनामाइट का कितना बड़ा जाल बिछा हुआ है। इस का इस्तेमाल वे कहां

करते बाबे थे। वे पटना में करने वाले थे बनारस में करने वाले थे, दिल्ली में करने वाले थे और अहमदाबाद में करने वाले थे। ये किसी को मारना चाहते हैं। आज इतना बड़ा अन्दरगाड़न बड्यन्त्र चल रहा है। यह पैसा कहां से आ रहा है। कहीं सी० आई० ए० का तो इस में हाथ नहीं है, यह आप को मालूम करना चाहिए। मैं ने अभी धर्मयुग में पढ़ा था कि कोई अमेरिका में कोई संस्था है जिस ने कितने ही बड़े बड़े देशों के बड़े बड़े लोगों को यहां तक कि वहां के इंसान माफ़ डिपार्टमेंट तथा राष्ट्र को पैसा दिया है, अमुक अधिकारी को पैसा दिया है, फलाने व्यापारी को पैसा दिया है, बिजनेसमैन को पैसा दिया है और कितना ही पैसा उस ने बांटा है। आज कितने ही देशों के अन्दर देश की आजादी को खतरे में डालने के लिए यह सब गड़बड़ की जा रही है और आज हमारे सामने भी खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इसलिए सरकार जो यह बिल लाई है, वह बहुत अच्छा बिल है, लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि जितनी मल्टी-नेशनल आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, उन को इस तरह की एक्टिविटीज को भी कब करना चाहिए और सरकार को भी इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जो हमारे कुछ अधिकारी लोग हैं जोकि एम्बसी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं वे अपने लड़को को, अपने रिस्तेदारों को विदेशों में शिवा के नाम पर भेजते हैं, वे कोई ऐसा काम न करे।

जब कि कुछ लोग डेपुटेशन पर जाते हैं, सरकारी खर्च पर नौकरी करने के लिए जाते हैं और वहां जाकर उस देश में नौकरी करने लगते हैं। सरकार का उन पर जो पैसा खर्च होता है वह बेकार चला जाता है। ऐसे इंजीनियर हों या डाक्टर हों जो उनसे ज्यादा पैसा लेकर दूसरे देशों में नौकरी करने लगते हैं, उन पर भी सरकार को नजर रखनी चाहिए। उन लोगों की जो बुद्धि है, उनका ज्ञान है वह हमारे देश के शिक्षा

इस्तेमाल होने वाला है। वहाँ किसको रिकवरी देना मिलता है, इस बारे में सरकार को देखना चाहिए और कुछ करना चाहिए।

रिजर्व बैंक के पास एक ऐसा सेल होना चाहिए जो यह देखे कि किसके पास किसके माध्यम से कितना पैसा जाता है। 1974 में देलवे में हड़ताल हुई। उन्हीं दिनों बम्बई के एक बैंक के सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के द्वारा विदेशी धन निकाला गया और देलवे कर्मचारियों में बाँटा गया। यह सब देलवे की हड़ताल कराने के लिए हुआ। इस तरह से विदेशी धन से बिरोही बल देश की आजादी को खतरे में डालने के लिए कुछ भी कर सकते हैं।

हम यह नहीं चाहते कि यह देश किसी और देश की नीति पर चले। हम राइट और लफ्ट की नीति नहीं चाहते हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा रहे, हमारे देश का कल्याण हो। हम किसी के पिछलग्गू बन कर नहीं रहना चाहते। जो हमारी नीति के अनुसार चले, हम उसके साथ जा सकते हैं। हमें अपनी स्वयं की आजादी, अपनी सार्वभौम प्रभुता खतरे में नहीं डालनी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ बिल का समर्थन करने हुए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह देखे कि विदेशों से कौन पैसा मंगाता है और किस तरह से मंगाता है। सरकार को इन पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अगर किसी के विदेश में रिश्तेदार हैं और वे पैसा भेजते हैं तो उनके लिए कोई बंदिब होनी चाहिए, कोई लिमिट होनी चाहिए कि वे सप्ताह में, छः महीने में या इतने समय में वे अपने रिश्तेदारों को पैसा भेज सकते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): While extending my support to this Bill, I feel it ought to have been introduced a long time back.

The object of the Bill is to prevent the inflow of foreign money and its impact on Indian society, which may be political, economic and social.

The impact of foreign subversive activities has been explained by various speakers in this House. They have also narrated certain incidents and the modus operandi of various organisations. I would like to put forward a new idea as to how the entire system of our political activities has been subverted by various organisations with the help of foreign money. Various organisations are operating here because it is a free country. In free India, mutts and monarchs are functioning.

Many religious institutions are functioning. The Gurdwaras, various Maulvis and religious faiths are operating. I would like to suggest that respect religion and its operations should be regulated by this Ministry. The freedom of religious and the religion of this country should not be taken into account as the operating centre of foreign activities. Unfortunately, in this country, for the last so many years, these things have been operating and our Government did not take any action to unearth such activities; these things are going on on a larger scale.

Even today, under the very nose of our Government, in Delhi, many Rama Krishnas and Hare Rama Krishnas are operating on a larger scale. I do not know how many officers are involved in it. They are operating in different characters. In my own place, Rotary Clubs and Lions Clubs and Jaycee Clubs are actually the activities which involve activities of foreign inflow of money. In these clubs mostly officers, police officers, IPS and IAS are very much involved. I came to know your Ministry has stopped certain people who are going abroad through these organisations, but still it is not enough. You must see that

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

investigations should be made to find out who are the officers involved in it. As far as Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs and Jaycee Clubs are concerned, invariably the prize distribution is being done by the wives of the IPS and the IAS officers. Is it not a network of the CIA activities operating where you want to implement this legislation through the nose of these officers who are already indulging in these activities?

There is a recent dolomite case in Baroda where a political people are involved. How are they operating? They are even taking advantage of the emergency. I do not know about it. Some officers, some political agents are aiding in these things. How are these things taking place in this country? Therefore, I would suggest that this Ministry has to take care of the situation, its development, its history and all these activities which are operating through the various organisations.

Then there is a Lockheed scandal; it may be an international scandal. Don't you think that India is not involved in it? I do not know. How many aircraft have we purchased and who are the people who advised about it? I do not know to what extent our country is already involved in such a scandal. It does not mean that ours is a free country and a free country cannot be exploited by the foreign agents like the imperialist power of America. The American agents have been operating throughout in developing countries and the nations. Every now and then, they have been interfering in the internal administration, and through maths, monasteries, sadhus; sanyasis; and Guardwaras all these people are operating the cultural activities. We have to respect the culture. What culture, have we to respect? Still not even one activity has been unearthed and you have not stopped all these things; investiga-

tions have been made. The regional tendencies have been developing in this country for a long time.

In Bombay, Bal Thackeray is operating. It is hurting the feelings of Maharashtra and non-Maharashtrians. Does it not create an atmosphere of disintegration in our country and Karnataka Chaluvoligars, the counterpart? Even in Karnataka, I am sorry to say, even our party people or whoever they may be, even the officers are associated with it. What action our Government has taken? One of my friends was telling that they were whipping up and setting up one caste against the other.

Even such feelings are there. This country is of many castes, many creeds and many religions. The people worship many gods. He was telling, there are poor people and rich gods. These are the operating centres.

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I quite appreciate that this country believes in non-alignment. We respect every country, every nation, and every philosophy. That does not mean that any country can prevent operating of our Constitution and operating of our political philosophy. America is operating in this country through these activities. They feel that once the people in this country achieve economic freedom, the supremacy of India will grow and it will be not only a supreme nation in the world but it will be the biggest third world. That is why America is operating even in Asia and elsewhere. After their failure in the Vietnam struggle, they are operating in Middle-East and everywhere in this region.

These are the operating grounds. They are whipping up this kind of emotional issues, cultural programmes and all sorts of things. These activities are going on a large scale. Unless vigorous steps are taken against certain bureaucratic system which is

operating in this country, we cannot stop all that completely. The bureaucrats are not committed to any programme and policy of our Government. There is the 20-point programme announced by our Prime Minister. With the declaration of Emergency and the 20-point programme, we wanted to hold the country together, to create an atmosphere of consolidation and integrity and also to make this country economically stronger. But all this has to be operated by the bureaucracy which, I believe, does not feel responsible in implementation of this programme.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: What is the alternative?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is why I am saying, unless you mobilise the public opinion, unless you create an atmosphere, unless you have people who are committed to our policies and programmes, who are committed to save democracy, Constitution and socialism, unless we have people of that character, unless the old system is changed, it will be very difficult to stop all these activities. The same people are operating our policies and programmes from generation to generation. The same type of officers are there in every Ministry, in every Department and in every organisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN, The hon. Member's time is up

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The biggest threat of espionage is that they have infiltrated in the Government machinery. The Government machinery always operates through the political agents. You know what happened in Madras. Madras was a flourishing ground, an operating centre of CIA activities. The CIA activities got such a wide network that in every Government machinery, every officer was a CIA agent. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

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SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There were officers who were operating the network activities of CIA in the whole administration. That corrupted the people. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you hearing the bell? Please conclude now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Unless we change the old bureaucratic system, eradicate poverty and mobilise the resources of the country, we cannot stop these activities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhukar.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have not yet concluded

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have now called Shri Madhukar. I have given you much more than the time allotted to you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How much time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not your concern. Shri Madhukar.

श्री बल्लभ विष्णु "बडकर" (केमरिया) :-
सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रपन्न, ने कहा है, इस बिल के उद्देश्य के बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। इस बिल का उद्देश्य साफ है - हिन्दुस्तान की सम्पत्ता, संस्कृति और शिक्षा और राजनीति को विदेशी बन के द्वारा प्रभावित और कलुषित न होने दिया जाये। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि इस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं। हमारे पुराणों में सहस्रबाहू का वर्णन है। इस देश में सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज उसी प्रकार फैलती जा रही हैं। माननीय सदस्य, श्री लकप्पा, ने सही कहा है कि उस का प्रभाव हमारे प्रसासन पर भी पड़ रहा है, जिस का प्रभाव बिहार में मिला है।

दूरे बिहार में धनन्ध शर्मा के अग्रजों वाले सरकारी अधिकारियों ने अप्रकाश

[अ.क.नं.मिभ "मधुकर"]

भारतीय के आन्दोलन को सहायता और सहायता दी उन्होंने उस के लिए चन्दा तक इकट्ठा किया। इन लोगों ने पहले भी सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ़ दिलाया है कि पुलिस अधिकारी, जिन पर कानून की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेवारी है, आनन्द मार्ग के क्रांतिधर हैं और वे उस की गतिविधियों में सहयोग देते हैं। श्री शास्त्री और इन लोग पहले ही कह चुके हैं कि आनन्द मार्ग देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है, लेकिन सरकार ने उस की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। अब सही तथ्य उस के सामने आ रहे हैं।

अब एक आचार्य राजनीति निकले हैं क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उन की किताब "समाजवाद से सावधान" देखा है ? मंत्री महोदय ने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य सामने रखा है। इस लिए वह इस बारे में सावधान हो जायें कि वह क्या लिखते हैं। वह लिखते हैं कि समाजवाद में आदमी को जानवर बना दिया जाता है। समाज में नहीं आता है कि सरकार ऐसी किताबों के प्रकाशन की मन्जूरी कैसे देती है।

हमारे देश में अधिकांश अधिकारियों और पढ़े-लिखे लोगो पर आचार्य राजनीति, या आनन्द मार्ग, या जयगुरुदेव छाये हुए हैं, और छा रहे हैं। श्री शास्त्री 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में एक मीटिंग करने के लिए गये थे, तो सरकार ने उन को जेल में बन्द कर दिया लेकिन आचार्य राजनीति की मीटिंग हो रही है। मुजफ्फरपुर में हाल ही में उन की मीटिंग हुई है।

इसी तरह एक दूसरी सस्था है ब्रह्मपति ब्रह्मकुमारी। हमें देखना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में वे हैं, उपनिषदों आदि के रूप में हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति की जो धरोहर है, क्या ये संस्थाएँ उस को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कार्य करती

हैं, या उस को मिटाने के लिए। तथ्य यह है कि वे लोग वेदों और उपनिषदों की मूलतः ढंग से व्याख्या करते हैं और जनता को भ्रमराह करने की कोशिश करते हैं। होना यह चाहिए कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता और संस्कृति की सही बातों को ले लें, और आधुनिक ज्ञान और विज्ञान के साथ और समय की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, उन को आगे बढ़ायें। लेकिन यह नहीं हो रहा है। इन लोगों को भरना कुत्रवार करने के लिए पूरी आजादी मिली हुई है। उन को कहां से पैसा मिलता है ? इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए कि क्या उन को सी०आई०ए० से पैसा मिल रहा है या नहीं। आचार्य राजनीति की जो किताबें छप रही हैं, उस का जो प्रकार हो रहा है, उन सब के पीछे किस का हाथ है ? वह क्या आध्यात्म सिखाते हैं, उस के बारे में मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को सावधान करना, चाहता हूँ कि आचार्य राजनीति, जयगुरुदेव, और प्रजापति ब्रह्मकुमारी आदि संस्थाएँ देश के लिए खतरनाक हैं। आनन्द मार्ग और आर० एस० एम० को बंद है, कर के सरकार ने कुछ अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन वह इन लोगों को छूट दे कर देश के लिये एक खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा कर रही है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने राष्ट्रीयता और देशभक्ति की गलत ढंग से व्याख्या की है। लेकिन श्री लक्ष्मण और श्री चपलेश्वर भट्टाचार्य ने सही कहा है कि आज की विश्व राजनीति को समझे बिना देशभक्ति के सभी पहलुओं को समझना बहुत कठिन है। आज दुनिया के तमाम देशों में अमरीकी समाजवाद द्वारा कार्यवाहियाँ हो रही हैं। अमरीका के प्रेजिडेंट फोर्ड और विदेश मंत्री ने खुल-आम ऐलान किया है कि वे दूसरे देशों के के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करेंगे। अमरीका ने अंगोला में हस्तक्षेप किया है और क्यूबा को धमकी दी है। हिन्दुस्तान को

जी एनिभी लिस्ट में रखा गया है, उसको तमाम एड बन्द की जा रही है। इसके बाद भी अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि यह केवल यह कामून बना कर इस देश में सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज को बन्द कर सकती है, तो यह होने वाला नहीं है। इसमें सावधान रहना है। दुनिया के अन्दर साम्राज्यवाद जो है वह दुनिया के तमाम नोडित आजाद देशों, चाहे वह अफ्रीका के हों, चाहे लैटिन अमेरिका के देश हों या एशिया के देश हों जो अभी आजाद हुए हैं उनको एक मिनट के लिए भी आजाद नहीं रहने देना चाहता। वह नहीं चाहता कि उन की आजादी एक मिनट के लिए भी कायम रहे। इसलिए आजादी को खतरा है। अगर हम देशभक्त हैं और भारत माता के प्रति हमें प्यार है तो उसका तकाजा है कि हम साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध डट कर करें। साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध जितना डट कर करेंगे उतने ही हम देशभक्त होंगे। और साम्राज्यवाद का जितना हम समर्थन करते हैं, तबे दिल से या बेदिल से उतने ही हम देशद्रोही हैं। देशभक्ति का प्रश्न कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देशभक्ति का तकाजा यह है कि साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध किया जाये। हमारा देश आर्थिक और तोर पर अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो जाये, देश का डेवलपमेंट बहुत तेजी से हो ताकि हमें दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के सामने झुकना न पड़े चाहे आर्थिक मामले में, चाहे इण्डस्ट्रियल मामले में, चाहे किसी मामले में। यह कैसे हो सकता है? आज दुनिया के नोडित देशों का सेन्ट्रियागो में सम्मेलन हुआ,--लुसाका में सम्मेलन हुआ, दूसरी जगहों में सम्मेलन हुआ उन्होंने क्या माग की? उन्होंने माग की कि जो कच्चा माल हम भेजते हैं और उसके बदले में पक्का माल लेते हैं, उसके भाव में समतुल्य हो, यह कौन करेगा? इसका दुश्मन कौन है?—अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद क्योंकि अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद ने हम को

कुबल नहीं किया है। अभी पेरिस में सम्मेलन हुआ था—वहाँ भी ऐसी माग की गई—लेकिन उसको भी उन्होंने नहीं माना। दुनिया के नान-ग्लाइम्ड कस्ट्रीज ने जो प्रपोजल रखा, उसको उसने नहीं माना। नोडित देशों को विकसित होने के लिये जो सुविधाये देनी चाहिये, उसका प्रपोजल उसने कुबल नहीं किया। इसलिये आज हम मायने में भी, आर्थिक मामलों में भी, अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद दुनिया के नोडित विकासशील देशों के लिये खतरनाक बन गया है। अगर हम देशभक्त हैं तो हम देश की आर्थिक आजादी को मजबूत करने के लिये कार्यवाही करें। यह कैसे हो सकता है? यह तब हो सकता है जब देश का विकास हो और देश का विकास तब ही हो सकता है जबकि हम अपने देश का कच्चा माल जो कंपिटिविटी बन्ट्रीज को भेजते हैं, उसके बदले में का समतुल्य हो। यह तब ही हो सकता है जबकि समाजवादी देशों के साथ हमारे देश का सहयोग हो, क्योंकि उनके सहयोग से हमारे देश में जो तरक्की हुई है वह सभी के सामने बँट रहा है। तो समाजवाद के मुकों से सहयोग और साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध—ये ठाने आज हमारी देशभक्ति है और यदि कोई कहता है कि हम को न के० जी० बी० की जरूरत है, न सी० आई० ए० की जरूरत है, मैं के० जी० बी० की बकायत नहीं करता, मैं के० जी० बी० और सी० आई० ए० की बात में नहीं पड़ना चाहता, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब के० जी० बी० और सी० आई० ए० को एक साथ ला दिया जाता है तो इस का मतलब है कि अपने दोस्त और दुश्मन को न पहचानना। दुनिया के सामने आज जो दो समस्याये पैदा हुई हैं—साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करना और समाजवादी मुकों की बात को खंडना—ये दोनों बातें एक कैसे हो सकती हैं और यह देशभक्ति कैसे हो सकती है। जो निष्वासित देशभक्ति की बात की जाती है, जन-घ की,

[श्री कमल विश्व "संभार"]

सार० ए०० ए०० की—विश्वविद्यालय निदेशिका
देशभक्ति वाली बात जो कहते हैं, उनकी
दुनिया के इतिहास का धीरे दुनिया की बबली
हई इतिहास का ज्ञान नहीं है। वे ही लोग
अन्धी देशभक्ति की बात करते हैं। राज
देशभक्ति का तकाजा यह होता है कि हम
समाजवादी देशों के साथ सहयोग करके अपने
देश की भाँति बड़ाये ताकि हमारे पर अपनी
धरती पर मजदूरी से खड़े हो सकें और हम
उनके जरिये साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करे
ज; स. साम्राज्यवाद दुनिया का दुश्मन न. 1
है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बहम को दूसरी
जगह पर ले जाने की कोशिश की है। किम
को प्रशानता देनी चाहिये, किससे सहयोग
करना चाहिये—यह चीज हमें देखनी
पड़ेगी। क्या फ्राँस ने धीरे जवाहरलाल नेहरू
ने स्पेन की जो लड़ाई हुई थी, उमरा समर्थन
नहीं किया था? क्या चीन के साथ सहयोग नहीं
किया था? यह जो कहा जाता है कि चीन ने
हिन्दुस्तान के वालन्टीयर्स क्यों गये, क्या डा०
कोटनिस गये, क्यों दूसरे लोग गये—यह
बहुत गलती हो गई। तो यह भारतीय नेशनल
काँग्रेस की साम्राज्यवाद—विरोधी परम्परा
रही है और आज भी देशभक्ति का तकाजा यह
है कि हम उनको भाँते बड़ाये और मजबूत करे
और मजबूत करने के सिलसिले में जाहि
बात है कि सहयोग हो सकता है।

ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन को इसमें लाया
गया—यह जाहि बात है कि दुनिया में
मजदूर वर्ग है और मजदूर वर्ग की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय-
यता को सब लोग मानते हैं—ऐसी हालत में
अगर कहीं मजदूरों पर हमला होता है और
उनके हकों की हिफाजत नहीं होती है तो
हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य ही जाता है कि हम
उसमें सहयोग करें। मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में
जो यह पुनीत कार्य है उसमें किसी तरह की
कोई बाधा नहीं होनी चाहिए, ऐसी बातों

के लिये प्रावधान होना चाहिए। उह—कोई
ऐसी बात नहीं है जिसके लिये हम कहें
कि अन्धकारपूर्ण है। लेकिन हम साम्राज्यवाद
की दबलअन्दाजी को उसके साथ मिला देते
हैं—यह ठीक नहीं है। दोनों को मिलाना
कन्फ्यूजन में डालना हो जाता है। शशि भूषण
जी ने सही कहा है कि इस बात को समझना
चाहिए कि जो साम्राज्यवाद की एंटीविटीज
हैं, सी०आइ०ए० की एंटीविटीज हैं, वे
कितने स्वरूप में, कितने प्रकारों में, कितने
विचारधाराओं में, कितनी शिक्षण संस्थाओं
में, कितनी धार्मिक संस्थाओं में,
किस किस तरह से फैली हुई हैं और वह वह
काम कर रही हैं जो काम आपके लिये खतरनाक
बिन्दु पर पहुँच गया था, जिसको एमर्जेन्सी
से बचाया जा सका। तो हम लोग इन चीजों
को और राष्ट्रभक्ति को निखालना रुक से
जो समझते हैं—यह ठीक नहीं है, ये विचार-
धाराएँ और ऐसी भावनाएँ बहुत खतरनाक
हैं, चाहे वे आपके अन्दर से निकलती हों च हे
कहीं और से निकलती हों।

इसी तरीके में आप जो यह बिल लाये
हैं—वह कठिनाई पैदा कर देता है, जो ऐसे
संगठन हैं जो आपके प्रीग्राम, पॉलिसी, नियम
और कायदा को मानते हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
किसी सम्मेलन में जाते हैं तो उनके लिये
कानून के जरिये बाधाएँ प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं।
ये जो बाधाएँ हैं, वे दूर होनी चाहियें। इसके
अनुसार कानून में सुधार होना चाहिए।
एक तरफ हमारी प्रशान मंत्री जी कहती हैं
कि विदेशी सहायता खतरनाक है और जिसके
विषय में माननीय सदस्यों ने भी यहाँ चर्चा
की है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस बिल में इस
बात का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि विदेशी
सहायता के नाम पर मन्त्री-नेशनल-काँग्रेसियन
भी शामिल होंगे या नहीं। उनके फण्ड का
कैसे इस्तेमाल होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में भी हमें
प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से इस बिल में इस बात
की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि गांधीगंध

में संघागत स्तर पर, अन्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, विदेश स्तर पर और राज्य स्तर पर ऐसी कमेटीयों का गठन किया जाय जो इस बात को देखें कि जो कारण-मनी इस तरह है, बान के रूप में, धर्म के नाम पर, फटिलाहूबर के रूप में, सीमेन्ट के रूप में, उस पर निगरानी रखें और यह भी देखें कि उसमें कौन से अधिकारी शामिल हैं, कौन सी संस्थाएँ शामिल हैं और उन पर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार इस बिल में इस बात पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है कि यदि हम कानून का पालन नहीं हो रहा हो, तो उसके लिये क्या व्यवस्था होगी। इसको देखने के लिये रिब्यू कमेटीयों का निर्माण होना चाहिए, जो समय-समय पर इस बात की जांच करें और देखें कि ऐसे लोगों को कानून में जो सुविधाएँ मिली हैं, उनका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है तथा कानून पर मही असर हो रहा है या नहीं। केवल कानून बना देने से ही काम नहीं होगा, समय-समय पर रिब्यू भी होना चाहिए। आप ने इस बात को इस बिल में छोड़ दिया है।

अन्तिम बात यह है कि इस कानून से हमें मन्तव्य हो जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। विकास के सम्बन्ध में दुनिया के तम विकासशील देशों के सम्मेलन होते हैं और अन्तिम सम्मेलन ब्रुक्लिन्ग में होने जा रहा है। हमें देश में नवउत्प्रेरणवाद और साम्राज्यवाद-विरोधी ताकतों को जगना पड़ेगा और ऐसे संगठनों के साथ सहयोग करना पड़ेगा, जैसे कि हमारे और आप के संगठन हैं। तभी आप सही रूप में फारन-मनी बिल को लागू कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इन बातों पर ध्यान दे और ऐसे लोग जिनके नाम मैंने लिये हैं उनकी कार्यवाहियों पर कड़ी नजर रखें और देखें कि वे क्या कर रहे हैं। अन्यथा आपके तमाम प्रोग्राम विफल हो सकते हैं।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I am particularly happy to see the wide acceptance the Bill has received in this House. Even the speakers on the Opposition, Mr. Samar Mukherjee, Mr. Chandrapan and Mr. Madhukar, though they had some reservations, have agreed with the objectives of the Bill.

They have dwelt at length about the foreign money coming into India which may influence the body-politic of the country through various agencies like CIA which operates through multi-national corporations. So many other members also have stated many things about many such organizations which are receiving or which may receive such funds from outside. I may point out that it is only with this objective that the Bill has been brought before the House.

Mr. Samar Mukherjee asked about the extent of money that has been received in this country from various agencies like CIA. Uptill now there was no law to prohibit inflow of foreign money, but we have got some figures to show the various institutions, religious institutions and educational institutions which were receiving money through the proper channel, i.e., the Reserve Bank of India and only of such amounts which are more than Rs. 10,000 because there was no law or regulation to maintain a separate record of the monies received by the religious and cultural organizations. But the Reserve Bank on its own has maintained some records. If I am permitted, I will place them before the House. In 1968, Rs. 24 crores were received by these institutions. In 1969—Rs. 22.30 crores were received. In 1970—Rs. 23.84 crores and in 1971—Rs. 23.22 crores and in 1972—Rs. 31.5 crores were received. So, this is only from the records that the Reserve Bank has kept of remittances above Rs. 10,000. The separate figures of remittances received by missionaries and religious organizations and educational institutions, we cannot give because they are not kept separately as there

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

was no law to keep such a record. So, this Bill is intended to take care of the remittances and the uses to which they are put to. Broadly I have made the categorisation in my opening speech.

There are three kinds of restrictions placed on foreign remittances to our country. The first category covers a—very sensitive and important category of persons in our country. They may be individuals or organizations like governments servants, candidates for elections, Members of legislatures, political parties and office-bearers, correspondents, columnists, cartoonists, editors, owners, printers and publishers of registered newspapers. These form a very important and vulnerable section of our political life which plays an important role in formulating the public opinion. So, there is a total ban on receipt of foreign money by this category of persons.

The second category is organizations which are not political parties themselves but organizations which are of a political nature and these organizations may receive funds but with the prior permission of the Central Government.

The third category is the cultural organisations working in cultural, academic, religious and social spheres having—a definite programme. There is no ban on their receiving any funds. But after receipt they have to give intimation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Kindly give us the information so that it will help us to understand.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I will

This Bill does not propose to put a total ban on foreign assistance. It only regulates. Mr. Samar Mukherjee said, "It does not curb, but it only regulates." I will use the words—it does not stop foreign assistance altogether for all the organisations of this kind, it regulates. It contains certain sec-

tions of society which come under Clause 4—the most scientific category of persons. The second category of organisations is that political nature and the third category is of those organisations which are working in social, educational, cultural and economic fields. They have only to intimate.

Many people have stated churches are receiving funds. Prajapitha and Brahma Kumari and so many instances have been quoted. They come under one of the categories. If they are political parties, they come in category 1;

A point of reference was made about the Trade Unions or such other organisations which may not be political parties themselves but if they are taking part in politics, if they are affiliated to certain organisations and then looking to their activities, their association and affiliation, some of them might come under the second category—organisations of a political nature. But if there are organisations working only in the economic field, trade unions which are not affiliated to any political parties which do not take part in the elections or in the political sphere, they may come in the third category. They are—religious organisations, educational organisations.

श्री कमल मिश्र "सूचकर": कोन से ट्रेड यूनियन है जो किसी पार्टी से एफिलियेटेड नहीं है?

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन : चन्द हैं ।

समाजति सहोदय : बहुत हैं मगर इन्सिगनिफिकेंट हैं।

May be insignificant.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There are so many trade unions which are not affiliated to political parties. They have kept themselves independent. They come under the third category. So, we do not want to ban all such organisations which are working in economic, educational, cultural and religious field and are receiving funds. What we

want is that the funds so received must be utilised for that purpose only and the funds should not be diverted for political parties or to the politicians or to the other categories of persons which are mentioned in Clause 4.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Under which category will the award fall?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is subject to their objectives, the ideology they are following. It may fall in the third category.

This Bill requires them to give intimation of the amount which they have received and the purpose for which they have spent. Government can inspect the accounts of all organisations if there is any need. Supposing no organisation comes under this category, Clause 10 is there which is an omnibus clause. I will read it for the benefit of the members here.

"10. The Central Government may—

(a) prohibit any association, not specified in section 4, or any person, from accepting any foreign contribution;

(b) require any association, specified in section 6, to obtain prior permission of the Central Government before accepting any foreign contribution;"

In (c), (d) and (e) all those things are there. It is an omnibus clause. If any association does not come or an individual does not come within these categories—4, 5 and 6, still the Government have got the authority to look into the records. Government can take such action to prohibit them from receiving the funds or to ask them to keep the account. That control is with the Government. One point was raised that our politicians may not themselves receive them but they may be received by somebody else and they may pass them on to the politicians. Such cases also find a place in sub-clause (2) of Cl. 4. Clause 4 is total prohibition. Sub-clause (2) of Clause 4 is there. We have put it clearly that

no person resident in India and no citizen of India residing abroad shall accept any foreign contribution or acquire or agree to acquire any currency from a foreign source on behalf of any political party or any source referred to in that sub-section. You have got sub-sections (d), (c) etc. That will take care of the points raised by the hon. Member.

I think Mr. Naik raised certain points about the Lions Club, Rotary Club, etc. They also will come under one category or the other and so this will be covered. If they are of economic nature they will come under the third category. They are required to give intimation as soon as they receive any such foreign money.

So, Sir, this Bill will take care of all such remittances which are received by all such organisations. Suppose any doubt arises in such things: the Government certainly may have a look into the accounts and they will certainly see whether there have been any contraventions of any of the provisions of this Bill. Then of course they will be liable for any punishment which is provided for in this Bill.

Then, my hon. friend Shri C. K. Chandrappan made several points about multi-national corporations. I may tell him that all these things have been taken care of. I request him to have a look at the definition of foreign contribution. In Clause 2 it has been stated that foreign source would include a multi-national corporation within the meaning of this Act. He was saying something about the investment that is made by foreign countries in these multi-national corporations. Sir, this is a matter which is dealt with by the Minister of Finance whether investment should be permitted or not, and the Minister of Industries. It is for them to make a policy on these things. So far as this Bill is concerned, it will take care of such cases where money gets passed on by some other foreign country through multi-national corporations. They will be covered under the scope of this Bill.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: They often come for trade. That is our history. Even the East India Company first came for trade.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If any multi-national corporation indulges in making any payment to political parties or politicians, which tries to damage our body-politic, which may become a danger to the sovereignty and integrity of the country, certainly such cases will be taken care of under the provisions of the Bill as I have already stated.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Is there any other country where they have done this? Have they made any law like this? Is there any such country?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I cannot say about which other country has done; at the moment we are concerned with our own country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not relevant here. Please go to your next point.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr Samar Mukherjee has stated that only Rs. 80,000 has been provided in the Financial Memorandum and that this is not sufficient for the implementation of the provisions of the Bill. There is proper explanation given there. It states:

"This Bill does not contain any provision which if enacted would directly involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India."

However, for the enforcement of the provisions of this Bill, it may be necessary to establish a cell for which expenditure is likely to be incurred. That is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 80,000/-. This is only for meeting the expenditure of this Cell which receives applications and disposes them of. Administrative machinery may be required for this purpose. For other purposes, we have got other agencies that are already in existence such as the

Directorate of Enforcement, the C.B.I., State Agencies and other Central Agencies. They will take care of all these provisions. If anything is needed I can again come up before the House. I do not foresee anything for the present.

Somebody mentioned about the books and literature that are received from foreign countries. This Bill can take care of that also because foreign contributions cannot be only in cash but they can be in kind also such as books, etc., they may not only be in cash but in kind as well, may be fertilisers also. So, these will be taken care of by the provisions in the bill.

Then, Sir, Shri Samar Mukherjee mentioned about the solidarity of working-classes. There is no ban on receipt of funds by the trade unions for solidarity purpose only. The only thing is that they have to give an intimation to the Government. If the trade unions are not of a political nature, then permission is not necessary, but if they are of a political nature, then prior permission may be required. What we want here is that it should be used only for that particular purpose and not for political purposes. If it is to be used for solidarity purposes, it may be allowed and we do not want to prohibit that if it is to be used for the betterment of the working Class. The only thing is that they have to intimate to us if that comes in category three; but, if it comes in category two, then they have to take prior permission of the Government.

Shri Chandrappan has made another point about the foreign hospitality. He said that they might have to go for international seminars to foreign countries and they might receive money from abroad for the purpose. I think what is required under the Bill is that if it is received by the politician or political party, then they have to take the prior permission of the Central Government

even if they have to accept that foreign hospitality. I would like to draw the attention of the House to what is meant by 'foreign hospitality'. If it is a purely casual one, such hospitality will not be covered by this. That is because. When one goes to a foreign country casually, that person is provided with the cost of travel to that foreign country as also with free boarding and lodging, transport and medical treatment there. You know that for all this—money comes into the picture—it may not be only in cash but it may also be in kind. The foreign influence may be there by giving the hospitality of providing with free travel or boarding and lodging arrangements. Politicians and government servants will thereby be affected and their minds will, thereby, be polluted later. We are not putting a total ban on all these things. The only thing is that they have to take prior permission. But, if that is a casual one, then they need not take that permission. But if that is repeated always, in that case, they have to take the prior permission of the Government. For the casual one we do not want them to take such a permission.

Someone mentioned about the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which should also be brought under the purview of this clause. Sir, we have checked up that thing and the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been excluded from the purview of this Bill because they are specialist agencies of the United Nations and financial aid comes from these organisations to any entity in India whether government or non-government; they will all be within the knowledge and approval of the Government; they do not come without the approval of the government or without the knowledge of the Government. As such the money comes into our country. They are not coming from the World Bank or from

the International Monetary Fund without the knowledge of the Government or without the approval of the Government. That is why these organisations have been excluded from the purview of this Bill.

Mr. Chandrapan mentioned about the likely misuse of the power of the authorities concerned in going and inspecting the accounts as is provided in Clause 14. But Mr. Madhukar emphasised that there is greater need of this clause that what is provided. He pointed out that there are certain organisations which are receiving funds but there is no audit. Shri Shashi Bhushan also mentioned about the organisations receiving funds. How can we know unless we check their accounts. When there is suspicion and somebody complains, then we can go and check the accounts. That is what is provided in Clause 14. Government takes the power of inspecting the accounts.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैंने दो सवाल क्लीयरली पछे थे । एक तो यह कि जितनी फारन-एड सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन्स को प्राप्ती है वह बन्द हो और उमका वंटवारा सरकार द्वारा हो, और दूसरे जो अबाई से सवधि सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं, उनके अन्दर गवर्नमेंट आफिशियलस न हों । मंत्री महोदय, इसके बारे में बताये ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He says that the amount that is received should be collected at one place and then distributed. It is not practical. We do not want to hamper the development of those organisations which are working in the educational and economic fields. Only when a suspicion arises then we can take action.

We want the involvement of the people. They can do it more than the enactments. I hope all have appreciated the idea as to how much

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

havoc can be played by foreign funds coming into our body-politic, so I appeal to the Members of Parliament and through them to all the people at large in our country to give such an information as they possess if any institution or individual is receiving funds and utilising it for illegal purpose or diverting the funds for objectionable purpose. I assure the House that immediately on receiving such information, action will be taken.

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति जी मैंने यह कहा था कि अवार्ड से एफिलिएटड जो सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं, उनमें सरकारी बर्मचारियों को नहीं होना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के सैक्रेटरीज और ज्वायन्ट सैक्रेटरीज को तथाकथित अवार्ड से संबंधित सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन्स से अपने आपको विद्वृत्त कर लेना चाहिये और आइन्दा भी उसमें शामिल नहीं होना चाहिये।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If any Government official is associated with such organisations which take part in political agitation or anti-national agitations it should be taken care of. If any information of such officials is with the hon. Members he may pass on the same to us. We will take care of it. We can take care of it even before the Bill is passed. But I would like to point out if they are not taking part in the anti-national or violent agitations then there is no bar on the Government servant to take part in educational and economic organisations of social nature.

श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर". मंत्री महोदय, यह बताया कि बिहार में आनन्द मार्ग से संबंधित जो अधिकारी थे, क्या उनकी कोई सूचना मिली है और उसके बाद क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As far action taken against the officers, he may put a separate question. We are now concerned with the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill. For the present, it is not relevant.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: That is the difficulty in implementing it.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am in agreement with what Shri Dharnidhar Das and others have said about the importance of public vigilance in this matter. I would seek the co-operation of all sections of the House and also of the people at large in being vigilant. I can assure you that Government are vigilant. Do not think that Government are not vigilant. We know the activities going on of the foreign agencies elsewhere and also in India. The US press itself has come out with so many revelations concerning the involvement of the CIA in these matters. We know about these things.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: There should be some machinery for public co-operation.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We have already got machinery to have vigilance, not that we do not have any machinery.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: For public co-operation.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Only a Bill of this kind was not there. We could not check the inflow of foreign money to religious or political parties. There was no Act. So money was coming. This Bill would go, to a great extent, in plugging that loophole whereby foreign money comes to a sensitive sector of our body politic.

I think the Bill as it is has been received very well. I am thankful to all the members who took part in the debate. I do not think there is any opposition to the clauses. When we come to the clauses, I will reply to the amendments that have been tabled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They may not move them. Why do you presume?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If they do not move them, that means they are satisfied with my reply.

I move.

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि संसदीय संस्थाओं, राजनीतिक संगमों और अकादमिक तथा अन्य स्वयंसेवी संगठनों तथा राष्ट्रीय जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में कृत्यशील विभिन्न व्यक्तियों का सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व-सम्पन्न लोकनैतिक गणराज्य की मान्यताओं के अनुरूप कार्य करना सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से कुछ व्यक्तियों या संगमों द्वारा विदेशी अर्पिदाय या अतिथि का स्वीकार या उपयोग किया जाना विनियमित करने के लिए तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुवंशिक विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर, राज्य सभा द्वारा पास किये गये रूप में विचार किया जाये।”

The motion was adopted.

सभापति महोदय : अब २० विधेयक।
पर तुरन्त विचार होगा।

Clause 2— (Definitions)

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am not moving amendment No. 2.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I move:

Page 2, line 9,—add at the end,—

“to the office of the President and Vice-President of India, Speaker of Lok Sabha and Speakers of the State Assemblies, Deputy Chair-

man of Rajya Sabha, Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha and Deputy-Speakers of State Assemblies”(7)

Page 2, lines 27 and 28,—omit “the World Bank, International Monetary Fund” (8)

Page 4,—after line 3, insert—

“Explanation.—In case of those political parties, which are not registered with the Election Commission of India, for the purposes of this Act, the Government shall from time to time publish the list of such parties in the Official Gazette”.(9)

The first is about the definition of ‘candidate for election’. It is very clear that the top office of the country is that of the President; then the offices of the Vice-President, Speaker and the others, all these are important offices having consequences. These are not mentioned in the definition. If at all you are serious about the implementation of this Bill, there is no point in keeping them out of the definition of ‘candidate for election’.

As regards the World Bank and the IMF, the Minister has just now explained, but I am not convinced of the explanation. I would just like to remind the House once again of a very recent development in Bangladesh. Until Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was assassinated, until that Government was overthrown, the World Bank held back the financial assistance. I do not think it was accidental. I think that is a way they interfered with the affairs of a country, and we are no exception. It is for the Minister to accept the amendment. I would make an appeal to him to do so.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Could he kindly cite the source of his information? It is of great interest to us.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The World Bank itself said so that ‘we-

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

will not give financial assistance until you reverse your policy'. India was also under pressure on many other occasions. That is why I say that they should not be exempted. The Minister's answer was not so convincing.

The UN has got so many other specialised agencies, WHO, ECAFE etc. Why these two are exempted? Why not include a list of all? I do not know how many there are. More than a dozen specialised agencies are there with which India has connections. But the Government thought it necessary only to exempt these two. I do not attribute any motive, but it is rather not intelligent to do it.

The third thing is about political parties. I want to bring to the notice of the House that there are political parties who do not believe in elections. Political parties means parties which are registered for the purpose of elections with the Election Commission with a symbol and so on. There are so many Maoist parties in this country which refuse to believe in elections; they do not come anywhere near your definition. But if you want to implement your Bill, I think these are the three explanations.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Amendment No. 7 says that the candidate for election should also include the President and the Vice-President of India, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Speakers of the State Assemblies, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Deputy speakers of the State Assemblies. I might say in this respect that the Speakers, Deputy-Speakers, etc. are all covered; because they come under the category of Members, Parliament or State Assemblies. They are covered under that definition.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: For six months, they need not even be Members of Parliament.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Your presumption is not correct; unless he is a Member of the House, he cannot be Speaker or a Deputy-Speaker.

About the President and Vice-President, candidates for the presidency would come under this if they receive foreign contribution on behalf of a political party. But as soon as one is elected as the President, one could not be prosecuted so long as one remains in office as President under the provisions of our Constitution. An ordinary law cannot override the provisions of the Constitution. If other candidates for presidency are there and they have received money from foreign sources, on behalf of a political party they would definitely come under this Act. Any person who receives foreign money on behalf of a political party would be covered.

AN HON MEMBER: Not only the President; the Governors also.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He has not referred to Governors and I am now replying only to his point. Governors do not contest the election and they are not candidates for election. Hence, I submit that the point mentioned by him is covered.

About the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, he says that India is under pressure. He referred to some incident in Bangla Desh. I do not know the circumstances in which Bangla Desh was refused assistance from the World Bank and I cannot hazard any guess about it. But what I can say is that India is under no pressure from any quarter nor do we yield to any pressure from any corner. We have got an independent foreign policy and also an independent policy for internal administration. We are not guided by any outside country. Our policy is laid down by our own leaders and formulated by our own people. We do not yield to any pressure from World Bank or International Monetary Fund. Then, Sir, the third point mentioned by him is this. In

case of those political parties which are not registered with the Election Commission of India, the Government from time to time shall publish a list of such parties in the official Gazette. Here he wants the Government to publish a list of such parties which are not registered. How is it possible? We can only publicise the names of political parties which are registered. But those which are not registered may be in thousands. For a negative picture he wants the Government to publicise those names which are not registered. That cannot be done. After all the Election Commission keeps a record of those political parties which are registered with them and they have been published by the Election Commission and that is sufficient. We cannot give a negative picture of the organisations which are not registered. So, Sir, I do not accept this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Chandrappan, are you pressing for it or withdrawing it?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would have withdrawn it, but the answer given by the Minister is not satisfactory. (Interruptions). There is one more thing You mentioned about the two specialised agencies of the United Nations. What about the other agencies? Why don't you mention them? And when you say about the function of the political parties, it means that there are other political parties working. Don't make a political speech here. We are discussing here the amendments.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGURAMIAH): I understand that if he clarifies the position, you won't press for your amendment.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is mentioned "any international agency, not being the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund or such other agency as the Central Govern-

ment may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf." So, it is quite exhaustive. Any other agency may come into being tomorrow. We cannot predict all those things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, he has given the explanation. I think you are not pressing.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes, Sir, I am pressing.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं सहायक

सं 7, 8 तथा 9 सदन की स्वीकृति के लिये प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

Amendment Nos. 7, 8 and 9 were put and Negatived.

सभापति महोदय प्रान है—

‘क लुट 2 रिटर्न व। अग वने।’

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.— (Candidate for election, etc., not to accept foreign contribution.)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I beg to move:

Page 5,—

omit lines 1 to 4. (10).

Sir, I think these lines which I wanted to omit from the Bill, if they are included, will go in favour of Corporations. I think they will play havoc. I think the Minister will answer to this.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have already replied to this. If the amendments are accepted, the word Corporation would include all private Corporations also. This is not envisaged in the Bill. There is no point of bringing into this Bill all private establishments in the country. The intention is to bring only Govern-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

ment controlled corporations. So, we have no intention to cover all private corporations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you don't press for it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I wish to withdraw it.

सभापति महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य को अपना संशोधन वापस लेने की अनुमति है ?

माननीय सदस्यगण : हां ।

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न है—

“कि खण्ड 4 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5, 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8, (Persons to whom section 4 shall not apply.)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 26, for “eight thousand” substitute “four thousand” (5).

This is about transactions between relatives. It is not a very good thing. People can pass on money for political purposes also.

18 hrs.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There are so many relatives—sons, brothers, etc.—who are working in foreign countries. Rs. 8000 per annum would come to Rs. 700 per month, i.e. roughly \$90 or £35. If the children are working elsewhere and they want to send some money to their parents or dependents here, it would not be a big sum. I think this is reasonable. We have discussed it in the com-

mittee also and we have convinced Mr. Chandrappan at that time.

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप अपने संशोधन को प्रैस करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: No, I want to withdraw my amendment.

सभापति महोदय क्या माननीय सदस्य को अपना संशोधन वापस लेने की अनुमति है ?

माननीय सदस्यगण हां ।

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

सभापति महोदय प्रश्न है—

“कि खण्ड 8 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11.—(Application to be made in prescribed form for obtaining prior permission to accept foreign contribution or hospitality.)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I beg to move:

Page 9, after line 6, insert—

“Explanation.—In case of hospitality offered for attending a meeting, conference or any such event, the disposal of the application referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made before ten days of the commencement of the said event and if disposal has not been made within the said period, it may be deemed that the central Government has given permission to accept the hospitality.” (11).

There is a provision in the Bill that if an application is received for acceptance of a contribution, with 30

days the reply should be given. Otherwise, it will be deemed that the government has no objection. In regard to hospitality, there is no such provision. That is why I have moved this amendment.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: International conference etc. are usually arranged sufficiently in advance and there would be enough time for them to apply and get permission.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: There will be sufficient time to make an application. But if somebody in the government sleeps over it and no reply is given, I have said that if within 10 days of the commencement of the meeting no reply comes from government it shall be deemed that the government has no objection.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Clause 11(2) says:

"If an application referred to in sub-section (1) is not disposed of within 90 days from the date of receipt of such application, the permission prayed for in such application, shall on the expiry of the said period of 90 days, be deemed to have been granted by the Central Government."

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Even for hospitality?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Yes.

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप अपने संशोधन को प्रेरित करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: No; I want to withdraw my amendment.

सभापति महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य को अपना संशोधन वापस लेने की इच्छा है ?

माननीय सदस्य : हाँ

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न है—

"कि खंड 11 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

सभापति महोदय : खंड 12 और 13 में कोई संशोधन नहीं है।

प्रश्न है—

"कि खंड 12 और 13 विधेयक के अंग बने।"

The motion was adopted

Clause 12 and 13 were added to the Bill.

सभापति महोदय : मेरा डायल है कुछ लोगों को 'हूँ' और 'ता' बोलना नहीं आता। वह इसको सीखें। इसका मजाक न करें।

Clause 14—(Inspection of accounts or records.)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I beg to move:

Page 9, line 29,—

for "Suspect" substitute—
"believe" (6)

If somebody has only a suspicion, the party offices, should not be raided. There should be reason to believe. That is why I say that the word 'suspect' be substituted by the word 'believe'.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is only if the Central Government has, for any reason, to be recorded in writing, any ground to suspect that any provision of this Act has been or is being contravened by any political party. Members have spoken today that many organisations are receiving funds. So, if we receive such information from the Members or from any respectable person in the public, that would be a cause for

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

suspicion. On that suspicion only we can go and inspect the accounts. After the inspection, if something contrary is found, then only we can seize the accounts.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: If they have no reason to suspect, then it will lead to harassment.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: In their case it is always 'suspect' and in our case, it is always 'believe'.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sufficient safeguards are there. The reasons have to be recorded in writing.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I would like to withdraw the amendment.

सभापति महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य को अपना संशोधन वापस करने की अनुमति है ?

माननीय सदस्य : हाँ।

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न है—

“कि खंड 14 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

The motion was adopted

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

सभापति महोदय : खंड 15 से 20 तक कोई संशोधन नहीं है।

प्रश्न है—

“कि खंड 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 विधेयक के अंग बने।”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 15 to 20 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 20A.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I beg to move:

Page 11,—

after line 4, insert—

“20A. The Central Government, shall constitute a body consisting of seven members, under the Chairmanship of the Minister concerned, which shall review and examine the implementation of this Act. This body shall have two members of Parliament, one each from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.” (12).

This is a very important Act. When the Government will come to enact it, we fear that it will be done by the bureaucracy in such a manner that it will harass innocent and ordinary people. That is why, we suggested even in the Select Committee that there should be some safeguards against it. A review Committee was suggested.

Some of the Ministers were not convinced about it. But I make a request to you in this House. It is not that something is going to stand in the way of the implementation of this legislation. On the contrary, if you accept a reviewing committee, it will only enhance the prestige of the Government, when you implement this kind of a legislation—which can lead to many controversies. Also, there will be a guarantee for the people who are genuinely the aggrieved party that they can come and seek justice from the hands of a committee. My suggestion is that the Minister should be the Chairman and we can include two Members of Parliament. I think that there is no reason for the Minister to refuse to accept this kind of an amendment. I believe that he will at least be convinced of the genuineness of the nature of this suggestion; he may accept it. He need not be rigid.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am not rigid; but I want to convince the hon. Member that there is no necessity for it. He can read clause 19. It says:

Adjudication of confiscation.

19. Any confiscation referred to in section 18 may be adjudicated—

(a) without limit, by the Court of Session within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the seizure was made.

It is not as if a bureaucrat can give a decision. It is a Court of Session. Again it says:

(b) subject to such limits as may be prescribed, by such officer, not below the rank of an Assistant Sessions Judge, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

And again Clause 20 is there, which says:

"No order of adjudication of confiscation shall be made unless a reasonable opportunity of making a representation against such confiscation has been given to the person from whom any article or currency has been seized."

Then there is clause 21, which is more important:

"Any person aggrieved by any order made under section 19 may prefer an appeal—

(a) Where the order has been made by the Court of Sessions, to the High Court to which such Court is subordinate; or

(b) where the order has been made by any officer specified under clause (b) of section 19, to the Court of Session within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such order of adjudication of confiscation was made."

There is a provision for both. There is no necessity for a reviewing com-
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mittee. The court is a better forum for deciding all these controversies—I mean the points which have been raised, by the hon. Member.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am sorry I am not convinced. I am also more surprised that the Government is emphasizing so much that the courts will do everything. But for an ordinary man to go to the court, will be very difficult. It will be easier for him to go to a committee on which the Minister presides and where there are Members of Parliament, and to get justice. Otherwise, I am very sure that in the course of the implementation, you will harass ordinary people, but the sharks will always escape. They can go to the court you have yourself said that you were also harassed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Yes; I am pressing.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं संशोधन नं० 12 मदन की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं खंड 21 से 32 तक सदन की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

प्रश्न है—

"कि खंड 21 से 32 तक विधेयक के अंग बनें।"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 21 to 32 were added to the Bill.

सभापति महोदय : खंड 1 में श्री बी० बी०
नायक का एक संशोधन है परन्तु माननीय
सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं हैं।

प्रश्न है—

“कि खंड एक, अधिनियमन सूत्र और
नाम विधेयक के अंग बनें”

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and
the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to
move;

“That the Bill be passed”.

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न है—

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाये”

The motion was adopted.

18 12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
March 30, 1976/Chaitra 10, 1898
(Saka).*