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**Monday, March 30, 1970
Chaitra 9, 1892 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 30, 1970/Chaitra 9, 1892
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[MR. SPEAKER In the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE.

Death of Dr. N. B. Khare

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Dr. N. B. Khare, who passed away at Nagpur on the 29th March, 1970, at the age of 86.

Dr. Khare was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1935-1937 and 1943-1946 of the Constituent Assembly of India during 1947-48 and of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957. He was a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council during the years 1943-46. He was the Prime Minister of the erstwhile C. P. and Berar and Alwar States. He was a noted social worker and good parliamentarian.

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 PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, Dr. N. B. Khare was a well-known public and political figure. He took an active part in the early phase of our freedom struggle and underwent imprisonment in that connection. He has rendered notable service to the medical profession and in other social welfare work.

I should like to associate myself and this House with the sentiments you have expressed

and to send our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI S. K. PATIL (Banaskantha): Sir, I also join in these condolences. I have known Dr. Khare all my life time. During 1937, when we first made our Governments, Dr. Khare was the Chief Minister, then called Prime Minister of C. P. and Berar. He was a very good social worker and a man of independent thinking. He has died at a mature age. But he lived all his life rendering service to mankind.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Sir, I agree with all that has been said by all of you. Dr. Khare came into this House in 1935 at a time when the national struggle was at a low ebb and the British thought they would be able to defeat the Congress. We were able to defeat the Congress during that general election. While we were together here in the Central Legislative Assembly, Dr. Khare used to play a very important role. Afterwards, when he became Prime Minister, it was unfortunate that he came into conflict with Mahatma Gandhi over a technical error committed by him according to Bapu. But that technical error would not be considered to be of any consequence at all today in these days of amoral politics. Dr. Khare revolted against Mahatma Gandhi in a very spirited manner and displayed a kind of political and personal courage which has become very very rare now. Afterwards, he became a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. During that short tenure of his, he withdrew our High Commissioner from South Africa, as a protest against the policy pursued by the South African Government. That also was a very courageous thing. He was one of the minorities of Indians in the Executive Council of those days. He has quarrelled with Mahatma of the Congress on one side. He was supposed to be with the British, but he would not

bend. He would not bend either before the Congress, with which he differed, or before the British. He stood by India and India's self-respect and he was able to win his way and withdraw the Indian High Commissioner from South Africa. In that way, he led the way for the courageous people and patriotic people of our country. In retirement also he lived like a lion and he was roaring like a lion for the rights of the Vidarbha people. He was a good friend. He wrote an autobiography, which is worth reading, to which one of our friends has written a very good introduction. We all mourn his loss.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the DMK Party I wish to join others in expressing our sympathy and grief on the demise of Dr. Khare. He was a great leader, a pioneer in the liberation movement as well as a great social worker. Everyone of us in this House feels his loss. I wish you to convey to the members of the bereaved family and other people who are closely connected with him our heartfelt condolences and grief.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुरानी पीढ़ी के एक नेता को अज्ञात मृत्यु ने हमसे छीन लिया है। डा० खरे, डाक्टर के नाते तो विख्यात थे ही, किन्तु एक कट्टर देशभक्त के नाते भी भारत भर में गण्यमान थे। सबसे पहले कांग्रेस ने जब अधिकाधिक लिया तो प्रधानमंत्री के नाते उन्होंने मध्यप्रदेश और बरार का सूत्र संचालन किया। किन्तु जब मतभेद हो गए तो उनके आधार पर उन्होंने त्याग-पत्र ही नहीं दिया बरन् देश के सबसे उच्च कोटि के नेता महात्मा गांधी के साथ विरोध रख कर भी विरोध प्रकट करने का साहस और धैर्य और एक स्पष्टवादिता भी उनके पास थी। कभी-कभी उनकी कठोर स्पष्टवादिता के कारण उनसे व्यक्ति काफी नाराज होते थे। वैसे वह देखने में, कटहल जैसे ऊपर से जरा चुभने लायक थे, किन्तु अन्दर से बहुत ही मधुर और मीठे थे। जिस समय भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन चल रहा था। उन दिनों वायसराय की ऐक्जीक्यूटिव काउन्सिल के सदस्य बनना कोई

मामूली बात नहीं थी विरोध के बावजूद भी वह बने और उसके सदस्य के नाते अपने स्थान का पूरा पूरा उपयोग करके उन्होंने देश की जो सेवा की वह दुख की बात है कि अभी तक उपेक्षित रही है, वह सही अर्थों में लोगों के सामने आना आवश्यक है।

एक ऐसे प्रमुख पुरानी पीढ़ी के नेता हमसे छिन गए। भगवान से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उनको सद्गति प्रदान करे। और आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारी समवेदना उनके संतप्त परिवार को भेज दें।

SHRI UMANATH (Puduk Kkottai): On behalf of my group, I also join in offering our condolences to the bereaved family of Dr. Khare.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): In the death of Dr. Khare we have lost one of the old stalwarts of the freedom movement. On behalf of the CPI, I wish to join all the other Members of the House in paying my homage to the departed leader.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० खरे और हम लोगों का सम्पर्क स्वाधीनता संग्राम के समय हुआ और हम डा० खरे को नज़दीक से देख रहे थे, और कभी कभी उनके साथ काम करने का मौका भी मिला था। आगे चल कर जैसा कि यहां बताया गया, उनके मतभेद हो गए कांग्रेस के साथ और वह अलग हो गए। परन्तु जो भी कोई उनके निकट आ गया उसको पूरा पता था कि यह आदमी जब कोई संकल्प करता है तो उस संकल्प पर दृढ़ रहने के लिए और अपने उद्देश्य को पाने के लिए सब कुछ न्योछावर करने के लिए तैयार रहा करते थे।

इस तरह की संकल्प शक्ति जो कि पुराने दिनों में आज़ादी की लड़ाई में हमारे देश में दिखाई दे रही थी, हम ऐसा देख रहे हैं कि वह शक्ति आज हम लोगों में कुछ कम-सी हो रही है। वह कुछ ऐसे आदमियों में से है जिनसे कि हमारा मतभेद रहा लेकिन उस लगन से

जिस लगेन से कि वह काम करते थे, उस लगेन से काम करने वाले आदमियों की आवश्यकता है। आज उनकी मृत्यु से मैं समझता हूँ कि एक ऐसी शक्ति हमारे मन से चली गई है जिसको सामने रख कर हम उनसे कुछ मत-भेद होते हुए सीख सकते हैं। उनकी मृत्यु से इसलिए भी हमें दुःख है। अपने दल की तरफ से और स्वयं अपनी ओर से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो भावनाएं प्रकट की हैं उसके साथ मैं अपने को भी सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): Sir, on behalf of my party and myself, I offer our condolences on the death of Dr. Khare. He was a great patriot and a veteran in our political life. He belonged to the old school of thought, no doubt. One may differ with his political views but it has to be admitted that he was a person who all along his political life had shown courage and determination. Whenever he differed from his own partymen, for example, when he was asked to resign from the Prime ministership of CP and Berar at that time, he showed uncommon courage to defy even Gandhiji and others. Although he joined the Viceroy's Executive Council when the whole country was fighting the Britishers—we were in the midst of the Quit India movement—there is no doubt that he had never compromised his position so far as India's stand for freedom was concerned.

In other fields of activity he showed himself as a great scholar and a social worker. We are sorry that such a person has gone from our midst. I wish you to send our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my group I want to offer our tribute to the memory of Dr. Khare. We do so not merely because he was a brilliant member of the Chitpavan clan—from that clan came great men of India like Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lokmanya Tilak and Vir Savarkar—but we offer our tribute to him because he rendered great service to Mother India in various capacities.

He had a brilliant academic career. He stood first in the MB examination but

people were delighted to know that he came all the way from Nagpur to Lahore and stood first in the MD examination. That is why he was so well up in Hindi and was so very friendly with the Akalis.

He was a devoted follower of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and joined the Swaraj Party. He was returned to the Central Provinces Assembly. He later on had to resign from it. That he did in obedience to the mandate of the Lahore Congress. But then again he came to the Central Assembly.

I know his worth as a member of the Viceroy's Council. There was a lot of criticism when he joined it but he proved himself a successful statesman as the Commonwealth Member. He fought for Indians in Africa and in America. It was at his instance, as one of my hon. friends has said, that the High Commissioner was withdrawn from South Africa.

I had the privilege to work with him in the Hindu Mahasabha. I had the proud privilege to succeed him as the President of that organisation. The Lok Sabha had one Member, Shri Deshpande, Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, who represented two constituencies from the Central Provinces. One was Gwalior and the other was Guna. He had to resign one. We thought of Dr. Khare from one of them. I went down to Gwalior, and toured that place for days together. The people all wanted Dr. Khare. We made him stand from Gwalior and he came to this Parliament with a thumping majority.

In this Parliament there was some conflict with Pandit Nehru. They could not pull on together. He has described it himself in a very fine chapter which he had contributed to Shri Zacharia's study of Nehru.

Once, in his speech, Pandit Nehru did not reply to his points. Pandit Nehru said—I quote:

"I am very glad that Dr. Khare took part in this debate and made the debate very lively. He criticised our foreign policy. I grant his right of criticism. When he was on this side of the House, it was difficult to understand his speeches and now, when he is on the side of the

Opposition, it has become much more difficult to gather any meaning in his speeches. His criticism will have no effect because it was only meaningless jargon." To that, Dr. Khare gave a befitting reply and he said:

"My criticism did not have any effect not because it was meaningless jargon, but because Pandit Nehru had behind him serried ranks of voting automations who had pawned their common sense to him."

Sir, he was a great orator, a great speaker, a good poet and a good writer. His biography itself is worth studying, as my hon. friend rightly said. We all associate with the sentiments expressed and convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Sir, before you take up the Question, I would like to invite the attention of the House to two important events. First, our victory in the Davis Cup and our young players, Shri Premjit Lall and Shri Jaideep Mukerjee deserve our congratulations.

MR. SPEAKER: We extend our congratulations to them.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Secondly due to the serious earthquake in Turkey, thousands of people have died and they also deserve our sympathies.

Need-based Minimum Wage for Central Government Employees

*661. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to include the feasibility of need-based minimum wage for Central Government employees in the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government propose to include the consideration of the need-based minimum wage in all its aspects in the terms of reference of the new Pay Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am happy that after all the sacrifices made by the Central Government employees during 19th September strike, the Government have decided to include the question of need-based minimum wage in the terms of reference to the Third Pay Commission. I would like to know from the Government one thing. The minimum wage in H.S.L. is Rs. 207.50 p. in H. E. L. it is Rs. 195 and in H. E. C. it is Rs. 195 which are also Government undertakings whereas a Central Government employee, in Railways, in Defence or in Income-tax or anywhere, gets Rs. 141. I would like to know from the Government whether they have taken a decision to see that the interim relief is given to compensate for this loss, for the amount which falls short of ranging between Rs. 195 to Rs 207.50 p., and for the rise in prices and, if so, whether any time-limit has been fixed for that.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The question of need-based minimum wage was also considered by the National Commission which submitted its report in August, 1969. I would like to point for the benefit of the hon. Member the main point that the Commission has made:

"We have, however, accepted the principle that the capacity to pay will be a relevant consideration in fixing the need-based minimum wage."

The Commission itself has recommended this. Now, the Pay Commission is being appointed and this question of minimum wage is also being referred to it. On the question of interim relief, the Pay Commission will be free to give their decision or their recommendation with regard to the interim relief that is to be given and, as I stated the other day during the Question Hour, the Government will consider that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not referring to the private sector or private organisations. I have only referred to the

H. S. L., H. E. L. and H. E. C. which are Government undertakings where the minimum wage ranges between Rs. 195 to Rs. 207.50 p. whereas a Central Government employee gets Rs. 141. The Pay Commission should consider it. The Pay Commission has not yet been appointed. It is still to be appointed; it is an unborn baby. I would like to know whether any time-limit has been fixed for that. The Government has already accepted so many wage board awards and tripartite agreements and has given a particular interim minimum wage to their employees in H.S.L., H.E.L. and H.E.C. What is holding it up? Why should they not give the minimum wage to the Central Government employees, or at least, pay a portion of it as interim relief without waiting for the Pay Commission.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Pay Commission is soon to be born. As far as the increase in the wage structure of HSL and HEL are concerned, they are governed by Wage Board Recommendations and they are separate and they are not linked up with Government servants. I have said that the Government's sympathy is quite clear and the Pay Commission is going to be appointed. We would certainly like them to go into this question and make interim recommendations if they so desire.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know about this—it has come out in the newspapers—that the Pay Commission had already been appointed with 5 Members. Is there any truth in it? Who is the representative on behalf of Central Government employees? Who is the representative on behalf of labour? How these representatives are going to be nominated?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It has not yet been appointed; it is going to be appointed soon. Once it is appointed the hon. Member will be able to know the names and the composition of the Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether you are going to have labour representative or not. I want to know whether labour representative is going to be appointed or not.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We would certainly have a person of repute, knowing labour

conditions, labour laws, knowing labour very well and very well conversant with the problems of labour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am happy to know that the Government has now agreed to refer the question of the feasibility of this minimum need-based wage to the Pay Commission because it was just this question of feasibility which they refused to refer to arbitration in 1968 which led to the strike of September, 1969. Otherwise the strike would not have taken place. Anyway, better late than never. Now, they have referred the question of feasibility to the Pay Commission. I would like to know from him that after these carefully prepared and cautious steps are undertaken when the Pay Commission gives its verdict on this question of feasibility, is the Government prepared to say that they will accept without any further change or modification whatever the Pay Commission recommends on this score.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have already taken the position that we would not take it as an award but we would certainly consider all the recommendations given by the Pay Commission with greatest care and attention and with sympathy towards labour. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S.R. DAMANI: With all sympathy for the workers, in view of the poor performance of our Hindustan Steel, may I know from the Minister why at all refer the matter to the Pay Commission. I want to know whether production will be linked to wages or not so that if production can increase the workers can get better pay.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am sorry the hon. Member has some misunderstanding; the main question relates to Pay Commission and not to HSL.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know whether the terms of reference for this Commission has been finalised and also by which date this Third Pay Commission will be actually formed?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is our earnest desire and hope that during the current session of Parliament it will be announced.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: have the terms of reference been finalised?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This will be announced along with the composition of the Pay Commission.

SHRI UMANATH: On the question of interim relief the hon. Minister said that that also will be left to the Pay Commission to be decided upon. The question is not what the Pay Commission is going to decide. The Question is what steps Government are taking because already the present scale of pay that they are getting are the scales of pay fixed ten years back. Secondly, the last commission headed by Shri Gajendra gadkar had suggested that after two years of the implementation of their recommendations, the wages must be revised. Now, two years have elapsed. Government also, since they themselves desire to appoint a Third Pay Commission, accept by implication that the present pay scales must be revised. When they concede by implication that the wages have got to be revised, the question of the appointment of the pay commission should not stand in the way. In Tamil Nadu also, the Tamil Nadu Government had appointed a pay commission for their employees; although they had also earlier taken up the position that this question would be taken up by the pay commission, subsequently, however, even when the pay commission was sitting, they had announced interim relief to be granted to their employees. In the light of these facts, I would like to know what stands in the way of Government straightway declaring interim relief to the Central Government employees. When the Madras Government could do it, if the Central Government could not do it, is it because Shrimati Indira Gahdhi is less progressive than Shri Karunanidhi or she is poorer than Shri Karunanidhi? What is the reason for the Central Government not declaring any interim relief?

SHRI PILOO MODI: That is because this is a good Government in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to make it clear that it is not our intention to come in the way; but instead of taking an *ad hoc* decision, we would like to be governed by expert opinion as to what the quantum of the interim relief should be.

SHRI UMANATH: My question has not been answered. I am not asking about

the quantum. When the appointment of the commission does not stand in the way of the Government themselves declaring interim relief, and deciding even the question of the quantum, they can declare it themselves, and they need not wait for a report from the pay commission.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to this question.

SHRI UMANATH: When Government themselves can decide on the quantum in consultation with the representatives of the Central Government employees, what is the special reason why they are not taking up the responsibility on themselves but instead they are laying it to the pay commission?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have already made it clear that it would then be a sort of an *ad hoc* decision. Rather, we would like to depend upon the expert advice of the pay commission.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: The hon. Minister in his reply referred to the birth pangs of the pay commission; he hears the birth pangs of the pay commission but he does not hear the death pangs of the Central Government employees here after the 19th September strike. May I ask the hon. Minister whether Government have made any survey of the extent of indebtedness amongst the Government employees, especially the low-paid Government employees? What is the amount of increment that they get every year, especially in the lowest category? Can the hon. Minister mention the amount of increment at the time when the problem comes up every year, and what actually comes in the pay packet of the lowest-paid Government employee more than what came last year?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The only difference is that the hon. Member speaks while we have to act. The very fact that we are going to appoint the pay commission is an indication of the Government's desire to increase the emoluments and relieve the Government employees of their present condition.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: Appointment of commission is something which they have learnt from the East India Co. and the British. It is an old habit.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI:

It is a good thing that our Government have assured this House that the pay commission is going to be appointed soon to enter into the question of the feasibility of fixing minimum wages. It was this question which had come up at the time of the 19th September strike. In view of this, may I know whether a time-limit will be fixed for the submission of the report by the pay commission? The question of interim relief is also an important one, and it has to be settled very quickly and within a short time. Therefore, some time-limit should be fixed. May I know what time-limit is going to be fixed?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the pay commission's report is concerned, that may take a little longer time, but we would certainly like the commission to go into the question of interim relief if they are pleased to examine it and then report about it first.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : नीड-ब्रेस्ट वेजेज का जो सवाल है वह पे कमिशन को मुपुर्द करने का निश्चय तो हुआ, मगर इसके साथ साथ नीड ब्रेस्ट मिनिमम वेज फिक्स करने के लिए कीन-कीन से फेक्टर्स विचार में लिए जायेंगे। क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई सूचना दी गई है? उसके साथ-साथ मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनका यह भी सवाल था कि जब महंगाई बढ़ती है तो उसका फुल न्यूट्रलाइजेशन होना चाहिए और क्या आप इस मामले को भी पे कमिशन को सौंपने के लिए तैयार हैं?

पे कमिशन जो इंटरिम रिपोर्ट इसके बारे में देगा क्या उसके ऊपर आप अमल करेंगे? फुल न्यूट्रलाइजेशन का मामला जुड़ा हुआ है और जो रिपोर्ट वह दे देगा उस पर आप अमल करेंगे?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : न्यूट्रलाइजेशन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, इस समय नब्बे प्रतिशत न्यूट्रलाइजेशन हो रहा है। लेबर कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की है कि 95 परसेंट होना चाहिए। अब मांग यह है कि सौ परसेंट इसको किया जाए। इस वास्ते

न्यूट्रलाइजेशन का क्या अंश हो, यह मामला भी पे कमिशन . . .

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्लास 4 के लिए है, क्लास तीन के लिए नहीं है। क्लास तीन में किसी का साठ परसेंट है और किसी का चालीस परसेंट।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : नब्बे परसेंट है।

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरा मामला जाएगा?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : पूरा मामला न्यूट्रलाइजेशन का पे कमिशन तय करेगा।

जहां तक डी० ए० इन्क्रीज का सम्बन्ध है, जब दस प्वाइंट्स की इन्क्रीज हो जाती है तो उसके ऊपर डी० ए० में बढ़ोतरी होती है। जब तक दस प्वाइंट इन्क्रीज या डिक््रीज न हों तब तक जो वर्तमान दर है उसमें परिवर्तन करना मुश्किल है।

जहां तक मिनिमम वेज का ताल्लुक है वह उन्हीं को तय करना है। वैसे माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि 1957 की जो 15 वीं इंडियन लेबर कान्फ्रेंस थी उसने इसके बारे में कुछ गाइड लाइज दी हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ले लेंगे?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : पे कमिशन लेगा।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: There is a total of 187 million workers in this country. The number of Government servants is about 10 million. The number of Central Government servants is about 2.5 million and that of State Government employees is about 5.2 million. My question is based on the principle of distributive justice which the Prime Minister is emphasising. If Government are going to give a need-based wage to Central Government servants, will they ensure at the same time that the State Government employees will also get an equal addition to their wages? Secondly, will they ensure, even if they cannot go right up to the 187 million workers in the country, that

something is done to increase their wages or then income proportionately with the wage increase arising out of need-based minimum wage which they are giving to the Central Government employees?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the appointment of the pay commission is concerned, this pay commission would certainly go into the problems of the Central Government employees and would give their recommendations with regard to them. But it is also true that whatever recommendations they make and whatever recommendations Government may thereafter accept would certainly have their repercussions on the State Government employees and the employees of the municipalities and others. But as far as the State Government employees are concerned, it is our consistent view that it is a matter for the State Government to decide.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The hon. Minister while replying to the question in a quiet and subtle manner used the phrase 'capacity to pay'. . .

MR. SPEAKER: What is his question?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has not got a question.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: His is relating his question to the reply of the hon. Minister and, therefore, he must refer to the reply.

SHRI S. KUNDU: He very subtly used the words, "I presume from the recommendations of the National Labour Commission, 'capacity to pay', and then he connected it with the need-based wage. I think the hon. Minister is aware that the National Commission has also reported that the real wages have gone down considerably as compared to 1936-39, while the productivity per hour, has increased by about 60 per cent. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: 230 per cent.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Let my hon. friend keep quite.

This phrase 'capacity to pay' is used as a bogey by the capitalist to deny a reasonable and living wage to the workers all along. I would request the Minister not to use such words as are used by industrialists,

The concept of need-based wage has nothing to do with capacity to pay and will be direct the National Pay Commission to see that the need-based wage is paid irrespective of the capacity of Government to pay?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: All these problems and aspects would certainly be considered by the Pay Commission. I am sure the hon. member certainly does not put us in the category of industrialists because whatever we say is in the capacity of representatives of labour and employees and whatever funds available with the Government belong to the people.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It depends on who uses them.

श्री प्रताप सिंह: बीस साल पुराने जो वादे सरकार ने किए थे उनको भी वह पूरा नहीं करती है। अभी हाल ही में सरकार ने कुछ निर्णय लिए हैं लेकिन उनमें भी पुराने वादों का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। हाल ही में सरकार ने यूनियन टैरिफरीज में जो गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज काम करते हैं, उनके पे स्केल क्या होंगे, इसके बारे में निर्णय लिया था। लेकिन इससे यूनियन टैरिफरीज के एम्प्लायीज की जो मांग है वह पूरी नहीं होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप थर्ड पे कमिशन को यूनियन टैरिफरीज के एम्प्लायीज के पे स्केल के मामले को भी सौंपेंगे?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: यूनियन टैरिफरीज के एम्प्लायीज का मामला भी पे कमिशन के मुपुर्द किया जाएगा।

Off-Shore Drilling by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

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*662. **SHRI K. M. KUSHIK:**
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have decided to start off-shore drilling in the near future; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the budgeted expenditure for this purpose and the yield of crude oil which the new initiative is likely to give to us?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The first offshore well was spudded in on the 19th March, 1970, in the offshore area of the Gulf of Cambay.

In the event of favourable results being obtained from the first well, more wells may be drilled. Drilling of further exploration/development wells on the same structure and exploration wells on an adjoining structure will be considered thereafter.

(b) In the revised estimates for 1969-70 a provision of Rs. 126.85 lakhs has been made for offshore exploration. In the estimates for 1970-71, a provision of Rs. 145.90 lakhs has been made.

It is not possible to make any reliable estimate of the yield of crude oil, at this stage because the existence or otherwise of crude reserves will be known only after exploratory drilling is completed.

SHRI K. M. KUSHIK: As we all know, Aliabet is an island. Really it is not sea drilling as we understand it, and our only hope is the Bombay High. In these circumstances, when is Bombay High going to be actually started? In what capacity are the Russians working there?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Exploration of Bombay High has not been taken up yet. So the question of Russians working there does not arise. The question relates to off-shore drilling in the Aliabet island.

SHRI K. M. KUSHIK: I had not mentioned Aliabet island in the question.

Shri D. R. CHAVAN: The question is whether the ONGC have decided to start off-shore drilling in the near future, if so, the details thereof. This includes both shallow water drilling and deep water drilling to which reference was made, that is, Bombay High. Exploration of Bombay High may take two or three years to commence.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: We are having negotiations with some foreign groups who will render us technical assistance. So many preliminaries have to be gone into before exploratory drilling is taken up. Commencement of drilling in Bombay High is likely to take two or three years.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All these seven years they have been negotiating.

SHRI K. M. KUSHIK: Are Government still negotiating with firms which have done drilling for the Bombay High? If so, with whom are they negotiating? Secondly, will Government assure us that the Russians who have really no idea of deep sea drilling and who have no equipment also will not be associated with Bombay High so that they do not gain technical experience at our expense, at the same time charging us a great lot for knowhow?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (Dr. TRIGUNA SEN): I want to correct the impression of my hon. friend. The off shore drilling now being conducted is not in an island.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then it must be under an island.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I am afraid Shri Piloo Mody is suffering from beri beri—swollen head. The water depth in the crystal part of the structure during the low tides is 12 metres; at high tide, it is 22 metres. The environments of this platform are one of the severest in the world. Tides of 10 metres occur only in a few areas like Alaska. Also there is a high current of 8 knots in the Gulf of Cambay. This off-shore drilling is not on the island but in the sea itself.

He asked about off-shore drilling in the deep sea coast. ONGC has with Soviet assistance carried out marine and seismic survey of the entire continental shelf of India during 1962-64 and located some structures in Bombay High, Andamans and Nicobars, Andhra coast, Coromandel coast, Bay of Bengal etc. In 1967, which my friend hinted, Tenneco Oil Co. of USA offered collaboration. Some other firms made certain offers based on contract. No decision was taken in 1966-67 or 1968. Hon. members will agree

that since we will have to carry on exploration in all the areas in our continental shelf, it will be better in the larger interests of the country to possess suitable equipment for off-shore drilling and exploration, of course with foreign assistance, rather than to give it on contract or share precious oil with some contractors who wanted collaboration.

With this object in view, in the course of the last few months, Government have taken the following decisions, which are being questioned. One is to start immediately designing and fabricating platform to explore the shallow water structure in the Gulf of Cambay, which we have done. The second is to appoint a consultancy firm of repute to study the conditions of the high seas in Bombay High and suggest suitable equipment we should possess for exploration. We appointed a UK agency. They have submitted a report which we have accepted. Within the last few months we have been locating our engineers and technicians in off-shore drilling in different parts of the country to help us in this. We have also arranged financial credit to fabricate the required equipment.

Now the Mitsubishi group who have joined with a US off-shore firm of Hudson have submitted tenders. Similarly, another Japanese firm has submitted tenders. We are considering the matter and we hope within a couple of months we will be able to come to a decision.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why has the Minister kept all this a secret from his colleague?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The deep sea drilling involved in Bombay High requires not only very specialised technique but also substantial foreign exchange.

May I therefore know from the Minister, because the negotiations have been going in for quite some time, whether a decision has been taken to proceed ahead with drilling only with collaboration or are we going to do it on our own? If we are going to do it with collaboration, in the techniques of deep sea drilling the Japanese and Americans are well known, to the best of my knowledge the Russians are not so well known in these techniques of deep sea drilling. May I there-

fore know from the Minister whether, if at all we decide on collaboration, he will assure the House that no political considerations will be allowed to prevail while going in for this collaboration?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I have explained in detail the reason why we want to go in for owner-assisted operations. There is no political consideration and no political consideration will ever arise. I have also mentioned that we are trying to arrange financial credit to fabricate the required equipment from the Japanese side. I have also mentioned that two of the Japanese firms in collaboration with two American firms have submitted their tenders, we are considering them, and we will come to a decision soon. So, there is no political pressure, or anything coming in the picture.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: I would like to know whether this exploration or experiment that is going on will be confined only to Bombay High. I would like to know whether the Government has in view the Balasore-Cuttack off-shore area in Orissa for which a seismic survey was conducted.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I have explained in detail that we are going in for a suitable equipment to try to explore our entire continental shelf where oil is available.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक चीज जरूर तय कर लीजिए कि एक घंटे के अन्दर कम से कम सात ग्राउंड क्वेश्चन जरूर हो जाया करें। अभी केवल दूसरा क्वेश्चन चल रहा है और पचास मिनट होने को आए है तो कम से कम एक परंपरा तो होनी चाहिए।

SHRI HEM BERUA: Today the Question Hour started at 11.20.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सलाह अवश्य देना चाहता हूँ कि क्वेश्चन्स में दस-दस नाम जो लिखे होते हैं :

The whole House has been ignored by that. इस विषय में कोई इंतजाम आप जरूर करें। पन्द्रह-बीस मिनट से ज्यादा किसी

क्वेश्चन को समय नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। यह जो एक-एक क्वेश्चन इतनी-इतनी देर तक चलता है That means you take one question to save the Government.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The terms on which Soviet assistance has been offered for oil exploration have been generally honourable to this country and nothing should be done to get a greater tie-up with Western oil interests. At the same time, may I ask if it is a fact that oil drilling in Baruipur in 24-parganas had to be abandoned because the Russian rigs would not work deep in earth? If so, may I know if this ONGC, which is an Indian organisation, though there is an element of Soviet assistance, will purchase more sophisticated implements from the USA, and if not, what are the difficulties?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: We are not preferring Russians to Americans, rather we are supporting both.

SHRI BADABRATA BARUA: We should not support them.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: We are seeking help and assistance for our own interests and because we do not possess sophisticated equipment, we have gone to America, Rumania and Soviet Russia, for whatever equipment we can get to suit our conditions. What my hon. friend has raised, has nothing to do with off-shore drilling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are glad to receive an assurance from the Minister that they are not doing this either to favour this side or that side. I should like an assurance from him that he is favouring India because according to his statement the system that he has adopted now for off-shore drilling is confined to Aliabet. He has already lost 3-4 years in the process and this has cost as at the rate of something like Rs. 4 crores a month. If you were to add it up, it comes to an astronomical figure. Therefore, we want an assurance from the Minister that whatever system he decides to adopt he will start exploiting the resources that are available at Bombay High. The question is quite specific. It is Bombay High that has oil and the fooling around they are doing in Aliabet to throw dust in the eyes of the people is rather a waste of time.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: As I said my friend is suffering from Beriberi, may be with swollen feet, Indian feet, which do not fit in with imported shoes. I can assure the hon. Members that we are doing all that we can for the interest of the country. I explained what steps we had taken during the last few months. . . (Interruptions.)

Demand by Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association for Improvement in Working of Drug Control Act

*663 **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of better working of Drug Control Acts was made recently by the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b) A copy of the Resolution passed by the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress at its twenty-first session in December 1969 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. The Drugs Control Administration at the Centre is functioning as a part of the Directorate General of Health Services. It is, however, incharge of a full time officer who has necessary qualifications and experience. He is known as Drugs Controller (India). The States of West Bengal, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra and Gujarat have independent Drugs Control Administrations headed by Technically competent Drugs Controllers functioning directly under the State Governments. As regards the other States, a copy of the Resolution is being sent to them for their consideration.

RESOLUTION NO. 3 Passed at the 21st Session of the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress.

The Congress records with great satisfaction the interest taken by the Prime Minister

ter in writing letters to the Chief Ministers for better and effective enforcement of the Food and Drugs Acts in the Country. The Congress also has noted the importance given to the drugs legislation in the Economic Policy Resolution. It is imperative for efficient enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, that a separate Drug Control Administration is established in every State under highly qualified persons possessing pharmaceutical qualifications and background knowledge of drugs.

Resolved that the Drug Control Administration both at the Centre and in the States be constituted as an independent Department and put under a highly qualified and experienced persons with pharmaceutical qualifications, and who should be declared Head of the Department.

Sd/- D. Chakravarti,
General Secretary.

Proposed by—B. S. Narayan.

Seconded by—B. K. Moza.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the resolution passed by the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress which demanded two things, that an independent department be constituted for better and efficient administration of the Drugs Act and be put under competent persons and the reply of the hon. Minister that in some States directors or controllers of drugs are functioning, I want to know this. Despite this fact, we find that there are certain spurious drugs in the market. Are they really taking any steps to stop the manufacture of spurious drugs by implementing the resolution embodied in this reply? Secondly, various poisons and some other highly explosive material are now being sold in the market. May I know whether the permit system concerning them will be changed?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: We are persuading the State Governments to have independent drugs control administration. As I said in my reply, some States like West Bengal, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat, etc. have already established independent organisations for this. As far as more effective control is concerned, we are also asking the State Governments to have more drug inspectors appointed and trained.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: On 9th March, 1970 Unstarred Question No. 2198 was asked by me about drugs. There are certain medicines and drugs which are imported from foreign countries like dextrose B. P. and Anhydrous and they are converted by certain monopolists in this country into infusun solutions. There is a big gap between the imported price and the price of the solutions as sold here. In this way, certain monopolists are making huge profits and the poor people are highly taxed by such conversion. I want to know whether Government will check such kind of monopolists in our country and manufacture such drugs and solutions, so that our poor people may not be highly taxed?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The imports of such drugs as mentioned by the hon. member is being vigilantly checked. Whenever anything spurious is detected, we are taking action.

Seizure of Gold in Delhi

*664. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a quintal of contraband gold was seized recently in Delhi;

(b) whether the arrest of the culprit throws any light on the operation of many international gangs who have made Delhi the centre for International smuggling both for the Middle East and for the South East Asia;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the international smuggling through India has increased during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the particular arrangements Government have made with the *Interpole* or international arrangements to curb the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) One quintal and 30 Kg. of gold was seized by the police authorities on 4-3-70 near Rohtak in Haryana.

(b) The arrest of the culprit throws some light on the operation of a gang of smugglers who smuggle gold into India from Middle East countries through Pakistan.

(c) During the year 1968 the total value of seizures of smuggled goods in the country was Rs. 18.75 crores and during the year 1969, the value of the goods seized went up to Rs. 24.97 crores. However, It is not possible to estimate the extent of smuggling or its increase on the basis of the seizure made since the increase can also be attributed to the intensification of anti-smuggling measures.

(d) The Customs authorities maintain active liaison with Interpole. Through this organisation, information regarding the activities and antecedents of suspect persons and ramification of international syndicates is received and is passed on to the field formation.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The incidence of smuggling is rising very fast in our country. Only a very few cases come to light. In fact in respect of certain seizures, they are planned seizures, with the collaboration between the administration and the smugglers. In this particular case, may I know whether it is a fact that although gold was seized from one Mr. Harbans Lal on 4th March, 1970, the customs authorities were prevented from interviewing him for as many as 5 to 6 days. If that is so, what were the specific reasons for such delay on the part of the customs authorities interviewing him? Is it a fact that in this whole matter, certain high-ups in the ruling party in Haryana are involved and they are determined to see that the case is hushed up and not permitted to continue?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The police authorities made out a case under section 411 of the IPC for possession of properties. (Interruptions). This gentleman was arrested and produced before the magistrate and he was taken to Ambala Jail.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Why to Ambala Jail?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Because this culprit was apprehended and caught by the Haryana police. When the customs authorities knew about it, they moved an applica-

tion in the court as well as to the concerned authorities that under the present rules of customs and also under the Gold Control Act, the gold should be handed over to them. The police was completely right, because it was the Haryana police who had apprehended the culprit.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Where is the reply to my question, which is a simple question? Sir, please give me protection. I wanted to know whether it is a fact that between 4th March 1970 and the date on which Shri Harbans Lal was interrogated there was a big time lag and, if so, what is the reason for that time lag? Is it not a fact that certain high-ups, including the Ministers of Haryana, are involved and they were trying to see that the matter is hushed up?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This is a completely baseless allegation that certain high-ups were involved. As I have said earlier, the police interrogated and got hold of the culprit. Immediately, the customs authorities moved the court on the 12th and on 13th March 1970 he was remanded by the court to the custody of the customs authorities. The magistrate further ordered on 20-3-70 that the gold be handed over to the customs authorities and it has now been deposited with the Punjab Bank. It is not with the Haryana police or Haryana Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

SHRI RANGA: Sir, he has not given the answer to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already explained it.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Sir, I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot extend the question hour.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Don't extend the question hour but extract an answer from the Minister.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ceiling on Urban Property

- *665. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 146 on the 23rd February, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the Union Law Ministry has given their opinion that Union Government cannot legislate on a ceiling on urban property;

(b) the details of communications sent to the State Governments with regard to the imposing of ceiling on urban property; and

(c) which of the States have agreed and those who have disagreed to impose ceiling on urban property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to the opinion given by the Union Law Ministry, the fixation of a ceiling on urban property is within the exclusive legislative competence of the States but Parliament is competent to legislate in the manner provided for under Article 252 of the Constitution.

(b) and (c). State Governments have been requested to send in their views on the question of a ceiling on urban property. Interim replies have been received from a number of Chief Ministers informing that they are getting the matter examined.

हिप्पियों से चरस और अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

- * 666. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री रघवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत एक वर्ष में 'हिप्पियों' तथा अन्य लोगों से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अफीम और चरस पकड़ी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार के अवैध व्यापार में बहुत से लोग लगे हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष में कितने नशीले पदार्थ पकड़े गए और इनको ये वस्तुएं कहां से प्राप्त हो रही हैं तथा इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) कैलेंडर वर्ष 1969 में विदेशियों से, जिनमें हिप्पी भी शामिल हैं, तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों से कुल 3044.574 किलोग्राम अफीम और 367.872 किलोग्राम चरस बरामद की गई ।

(ख) वर्ष 1969 में अफीम और चरस पकड़ने के मामलों में अस्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी:—

	अफीम	चरस
(1) भारतीय राष्ट्रिक	3910	2228
(2) विदेशी (जिनमें हिप्पी भी शामिल हैं)	3	24
	<hr/> 3913	<hr/> 2252

(ग) वर्ष 1969 में पकड़ी गई अफीम और चरस की मात्रा इस प्रकार है:—

	अफीम	चरस
	किलोग्राम	किलोग्राम
(1) विदेशियों से (जिनमें हिप्पी भी शामिल हैं)	14.940	111.660
(2) अन्यव्यक्तियों से	3029.634	256.212
जोड़	<hr/> 3044.574	<hr/> 367.872

नोट (1) हिप्पियों के संबंध में अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

पकड़ी गई अफीम की अधिकांश मात्रा अफीम उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों से चोरी छिपे लाई गई मालूम होती है। ऐसा संदेह है कि अफीम की कुछ मात्रा पाकिस्तान, नेपाल और बर्मा से चोरी छिपे लाई गई।

जहां तक चरस का संबंध है, यह संदेह है कि पकड़ी गई कुल मात्रा, पाकिस्तान और नेपाल से स्थल सीमा पार करके लायी गई है।

नशीली वस्तुओं के अवैध व्यापार को रोकने से संबंधित राज्य तथा केन्द्र सरकारों के सभी प्रवर्तन अभिकरण, अर्थात् राज्य का आबकारी विभाग, पुलिस, सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, नारकोटिक्स, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो और सीमा सुरक्षा पुलिस, तत्कर आयात-निर्यात की रोकथाम के लिए सदैव चांक्स रहते हैं। भारत सरकार का नारकोटिक्स विभाग पोस्ट की काश्त पर कठोर नियंत्रण रखता है।

Comparative Prices of Liquid Ammonia Imported from Various Countries

*667. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative prices of liquid ammonia imported from various countries into India and the agencies through which it is imported;

(b) the prices at which these imports have been made and from which countries; and

(c) whether any commission is payable on these imports in India or outside; if so, whether in Indian Rupee or foreign exchange and whether Government have permitted this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) No ammonia is at present being imported.

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

Establishment of second Oil Refinery in Gujarat State

*668. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Refinery has asked the Central Government to establish Second Refinery in Gujarat State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of augmenting the refining capacity in Gujarat is being examined in the light of availability of crude oil from Gujarat oil fields and other techno-economic aspects.

Help to Needy Students by Nationalised Banks

*669. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nationalised Banks have decided to extend a helping hand to needy students for further studies under the new loans;

(b) if so, how many students were helped and to what extent; and

(c) the total amount so far given as aid to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Many of the Nationalised Banks are providing financial assistance to deserving students for higher studies in India and abroad.

(b) and (c). The amount outstanding as loan for education (i.e. to students mostly) by nationalised banks stood at Rs. 1.19 crores at the end of January, 1970 and the number of borrowal accounts for education at 2281.

**Statement of LIC Chairman-Designate
Regarding Change in Investment
Outlook of LIC.**

*670. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman-designate of Life Insurance Corporation, Mr. T. A. Pai has stated at Mangalore on the 28th February, 1970 that there should be a radical change in the investment outlook of Life Insurance Corporation leading to more stress on rural sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The L. I. C. has yet to work out detailed proposals for Government's consideration.

**Strike by Employees of Nationalised Banks
Against the Supreme Court Judge-
ment Bank Nationalisation**

*671. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the 14 nationalised banks went on a strike on the 13th and 14th February, 1970 to protest against the Supreme Court Judgement on Bank Nationalisation;

(b) if so, the total number of employees who participated in this strike; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the employees for taking part in the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement giving available information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Except Canara Bank, which has instructed its branches to deduct proportionate wages for the period of the strike, from the salary of the employees who participated in the strike, no other bank has so far taken any action.

STATEMENT

1. *Indian Overseas Bank*: 226 employees demonstrated and abstained from work for two hours on 13th February, 1970.
2. *Indian Bank*: 2850 employees including 150 officers, wore protest badges on 13th February 1970. On 14th February 1970, the employees went on two hours' token strike at the head office and branches.
3. *Punjab National Bank*: 3033 employees in 226 offices went on two hours' token strike on 13th February 1970 and there was no strike in 31 offices. Reports from 392 offices are not available. There was no demonstration or strike on 14th February 1970.
4. *Syndicate Bank*: 714 employees demonstrated and struck work on 13th February 1970. There was no demonstration or strike on 14th February 1970.
5. *Canara Bank*: 1758 employees demonstrated and went on strike on 13th February 1970.
6. *United Bank of India*: Workmen staff numbering 5262 went on strike for two hours on 13th February 1970. During this period, no officer was allowed to enter the bank's premises.
7. *Allahabad Bank*: On 13th February 1970, almost the entire workmen staff numbering about 4000 went on strike for two hours.
8. *United Commercial Bank*: On 13th February 1970 about 3500 workmen staff, forming roughly 50% of the employees, went on a token strike for two hours.
9. *Central Bank of India*: 1904 employees, including 45 officers in the head office and branches in Bombay, went on strike for two hours on 13th February 1970. Reports from other branches have not yet been received.
10. *Bank of India*: 776 employees at the head office and branches in Bombay went on strike for two hours on 13th February 1970. Information from other branches is awaited.

11. *Bank of Baroda*: In Greater Bombay, no employee struck work either on 13th or 14th February 1970. Some employees in the bank's branches in Maharashtra other than those in Greater Bombay, went on strike for two hours on 13th February 1970. In Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir, there was a partial strike on 13th February 1970. In west Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam, a large majority of the employees participated in the strike. Exact number of employees, who went on strike, is not available with the Bank.
12. *Dena Bank*: 2647 employees went on strike for two hours on 13th February 1970.
13. *Union Bank of India*: In Bombay, no employee struck work either on 13th or 14th February 1970. The employees in some of the branches went on strike for two hours on 13th February 1970, while in some others they staged demonstrations on the above date. Further details are not available with the bank.
14. *Bank of Maharashtra*: As per the information available 383 employees in 85 branches, went on strike on 13th February 1970. They held demonstrations on the 14th February 1970.

Information from remaining branches is awaited.

Units Sold by Unit Trust of India

*672. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units sold by the Unit Trust of India for the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) which class of people are the main buyers of these units;

(c) whether in view of the raising of the Income Tax exemption limits on incomes from dividends of investments in units, Government anticipate an increase in the sale of units; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A statement giving the gross and net sales of units made by the Unit Trust of India since 1966-67 is placed on the Table of the House;

(b) "Salary and wage-earners" would appear to form the largest single group investing in units.

(c) and (d). We do expect an increase in the sales, but it is difficult to forecast the exact quantum of the increase.

STATEMENT

Units Sold by the Unit Trust of India Since 1966; Year-wise:

Year ended June 30,	GROSS SALES		NET SALES	
	No. of Units (lakhs)	Face Value (Rs. in lakhs)	(after allowing for repurchases) No. of Units (lakhs)	Face Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1967	92.40	924.05	72.49	724.88
1968	153.35	1533.52	141.16	1411.59
1969	171.62	1716.17	154.91	1549.07
1-7-69 to 7-3-70	201.12	2011.19	186.76	1867.59

Quick Settlement of Claims by L. I. C.

*673. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken for the quick settlement of claims with the Life Insurance Corporation of India and whether any time-limit has been fixed for this settlement;

(b) what steps if any, have been taken to straighten up affairs of the Life Insurance Corporation and to increase efficiency and to look into the grievances of the employees;

(c) the number and nature of complaints received during the year 1969; and

(d) the figures as compared to the corresponding year; and the steps taken to reduce the number of complaints?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHA-DIKLAR): (a) The following steps have been taken by the L.I.C. for expeditious settlement of claims:

- (i) Claim forms for completion by claimants are sent quickly.
- (ii) Claimants are assisted in complying with the requirements.
- (iii) Procedures have been simplified.
- (iv) Continuous supervisory control is exercised over the claims settlement operations.

No time limit as such for settlement of claims can be fixed as the Corporation can settle any claim only when the required formalities are complied with by the claimants.

(b) Improvement in efficiency in any organisation is a continuous managerial process. Some of the steps taken by the Corporation in this regard are as under:

- (1) Rationalisation and simplification of office procedures,
- (2) Introduction of economy measures without impairing efficiency,

- (3) Training of Agents and administrative and development staff and officers,
- (4) Progressive decentralisation of powers,
- (5) Periodical inspection and audit to ensure compliance with office procedures and administrative instructions.

As regards grievances of the employees, apart from the avenues open to individual employees under the Staff Regulations, the Corporation have set up a Grievance Machinery for Class I and Class II officers. As regards Class III and Class IV employees, their grievances are referred to Industrial Tribunals as and when such reference becomes necessary under the existing labour laws.

(c) The information for the financial year 1968-69 is as under:—

<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>No.</i>
Claims	7321
Commissions	17000
Delay in issue of premium receipts	7126
Revival of policy	3391
Loan	5351
Others.	21617
Total:	61806

(d) The corresponding figures for the whole of the Year 1967-68 are not available. The number of complaints received during the period 1-4-1968 to 31-12-1968 was 47237 against 40257 complaints received during the period 1-4-1969 to 31-12-1969.

In order to effectively deal with the complaints and to bring down their number, an exclusive department has been set up in the Central Office and Complaint Cells have been set up in the Divisional Offices under the direct charge of the Divisional Managers. Suitable remedial and disciplinary action is taken to avoid recurrence of the complaints.

Self-Employment Schemes Drawn up by the Central Bank

*674. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank, one of the nationalised banks, had drawn up certain self-employment schemes for the engineers, technicians, businessmen etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many persons were assisted by the Bank and in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Central Bank of India has introduced a self-employment loan scheme to provide financial assistance to technicians, artisans and other technically qualified persons and professionals or persons having business acumen or experience. Under this scheme the bank would finance viable projects which would enable the borrowers to employ themselves and others in gainful employment. Loans are generally given for purchase of equipment, implements etc, or for setting up local service or supply depots for fertilizers, seeds, etc., or workshops for tractors, engines etc., and service activities like automobile repairs and petrol service stations. The amount of loan available depends upon the actual requirement of each project, but is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh. Working capital loans are granted against pledge or hypothecation of stock-in-trade or book debts or bills. These loans have to be additionally secured against other assets of the borrower and/or one or two guarantees. Medium-term loans are granted for a period not exceeding 7 to 10 years for acquiring premises and/or any capital equipment etc., and have to be secured against the mortgage of the assets. Loans without security are also granted under certain circumstances. The rate of interest in all cases is 9 per cent per annum.

(c) Advances of the bank under this scheme were, as on 31st December 1969, as under:

(Amounts in lakhs of Rs.)

No. of accounts	Limits sanctioned	Balance outstanding
149	15.92	13.88

Revenue from Corporate Tax

*675. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overall revenues from corporate profits and the corporate tax during the year 1969-70 have gone down as compared to the respective figures for the year 1968-69;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the major reasons attributed to this lower yield of profits from the Corporate sector during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Receipts from the Corporation Tax are expected to rise from Rs. 299.77 crores in 1968-69 (Accounts) to Rs. 320.00 crores in 1969-70 (Revised Estimates).

(c) Does not arise.

Order of priority allotted to three coal-based Fertilizer plants

*676. SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether priority has been allotted for the Coal based Fertilizer Plants at Korba, Talcher and Ramagundam;

(b) whether this order of priority has been changed and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the construction of the Plant at Korba will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Talcher and Ramagundam projects will be taken up for implementation in the first instance as soon as foreign exchange is tied up. Phasing of the Korba project will be determined after the foreign exchange

required for the other two projects is arranged.

(c) It is not possible at present to indicate when exactly the construction of the project at Korba will start; this will depend on how soon the foreign exchange for these projects can be tied up.

Production Oil from Coal

*677. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the result of feasibility studies made by the Central Fuel Research Institute regarding the production of oil from coal; and

(b) whether the findings would be implemented, if so when?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The laboratory experiments conducted at the Central Fuel Research Institute showed encouraging results for conversion of coal (Neyveli lignite and Assam coal) to oil by direct hydrogenation or by Fischer Tropsch synthesis *via* gasification. Further work is in progress.

Memorandum from Rickshawalla's Association, Hyderabad

*678. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum was received from the Rickshawalla's Association of Hyderabad complaining that the State Bank of India and the State Bank of Hyderabad were refusing them loans without 25 per cent margins;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken; and

(c) whether Government consider Rickshawallas less trustworthy than other sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Bank of India has examined

the matter carefully and has modified its scheme in December, 1969 permitting the granting of loans to cover 100% of the cost of vehicles in deserving cases without insisting on a downpayment of 20% as stipulated in the original scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Foreign Advisers Working in Central Ministries

*679. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign advisers are working in each Ministry; and

(b) if so, the number of and nationality of these foreigners and the annual expenditure that Government are incurring on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राजस्थान की सहायता

*680. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में अकालग्रस्त तथा सूखाग्रस्त लोगों को सहायता देने के लिए वर्ष 1970-71 में कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिससे राजस्थान में अकाल तथा सूखे की स्थिति को समाप्त किया जा सके अथवा उक्त स्थिति में कोई सुधार किया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

पूर्ति मंत्री श्री वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० के० खाडिलकर): (क) प्रत्येक राज्य में, देवी विपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध

में जो राहत-कार्य किए जाते हैं उनके लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था पहले से नहीं की जा सकती। सूखा संबंधी राहत कार्यों के संबंध में 1970-71 में किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता की रकम की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की जायगी, जो स्थिति का जायजा लेने के लिए शीघ्र ही राज्य का दौरा करेगा।

(ख) और (ग). जिन क्षेत्रों में बार-बार सूखा पड़ता है उन क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए उपयुक्त विकास-कार्यक्रम शुरू करने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार की होती है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार कृषि-मजदूरों और छोटे किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने की अपनी नीति के अंग के रूप में, 1970-71 के केन्द्रीय वजट में, छोटे किन्तु सक्षम बनाए जा सकने वाले किसानों, आर्थिक दृष्टि से हानि से उठाने वाले किसानों, कृषि मजदूरों, बारानी खेती करने वाले किसानों की हालत में सुधार करने की तथा जिन क्षेत्रों में बार-बार सूखा पड़ता है उन क्षेत्रों में देहाती निर्माण-कार्यक्रम चालू करने की विशेष नयी-नयी योजनाएँ शुरू करने की व्यवस्था की गयी है। आशा है कि राजस्थान को भी इन योजनाओं से लाभ होगा। इन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बद्ध मन्त्रालयों द्वारा राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से तैयार किया जायगा।

Measures for Working of Nationalised Banks after Supreme Court's Judgement

*681. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has already taken some measures for the working of the 14 nationalised banks after the verdict of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, what are these measures and whether these measures were taken under instructions of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 22nd January, 1970 the Reserve Bank had issued to the fourteen nationalised banks certain directives under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, requiring them to obtain its prior approval before putting through certain transactions. These, *inter alia*, covered grant of certain types of advances in excess of Rs. 25 lakhs, investments in excess of Rs. 1 lakh in shares and debentures of joint stock companies or advances there against above Rs. 5 lakhs, appointment and extension of services of senior executives, expenditure on land/buildings above specified amount as also making provision and appropriations out of the profits for 1969.

On the pronouncement of the judgement of the Supreme Court declaring the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1969, void, the Reserve Bank reissued the directives to the fourteen banks which had just reverted to private ownership. In the interest of the depositors of these banks, the Reserve Bank also appointed, in terms of the powers conferred on it under Section 36AB of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, one of its officers as an additional director on the Boards of Directors of each of the 14 banks.

Consequent on the issue of Ordinance No. 3 of 1970 on the 14th February, 1970, renationalising the 14 banks, the Reserve Bank rescinded the order appointing the additional director on the Board of Directors of each of the 14 banks. On the 16th February, 1970, directions more or less on the same lines as those issued on the 10th February, 1970 were issued to the Custodians of the re-nationalised banks.

These measures were taken by the Reserve Bank of India in the public interest and in order to secure the proper management of the banks concerned, and not under instructions from Government.

Proposal to set up Insurance Corporation to Stand Security for Loans given by Nationalised Banks

*682. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an insurance corporation is proposed to be set up to stand security for loans given by nationalised banks;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is; and

(c) how long it will take to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government had appointed a Working Group to go into the question of providing guarantees in respect of bank advances to the hitherto neglected sectors. The Working Group has submitted its recommendations to Government. One of the recommendations is that the provision of guarantees should be entrusted to a statutory Corporation.

(b) The recommendations of the Working Group are under active consideration of the Government.

(c) The Government's final decision is likely to be available within a few weeks.

Seminar on Landscape Architecture

*683. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some suggestions were made at a seminar on Landscape Architecture recently held in Delhi to have big and small gardens in the towns which could become 'a special pleasure domain' for the blind;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such special gardens exist in India at present; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to embark upon such a scheme especially when there are more than five million blind persons in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) A paper

on the subject is reported to have been presented at the seminar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proceedings of the Seminar have not yet been finalised by the School of Town Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, who arranged the seminar. Until the proceedings are finalised and made available to Government, it is difficult to express an opinion.

माचिसों पर लगे उत्पादन शुल्क का अप्रबंचन

* 684. श्री बंशनारायण सिंह:
श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टार्यी:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माचिसों पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाता है और यदि हां, तो माचिसों पर पहले जो लेपटन लगाया जाता था क्या वह अब हटा दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस कारण से करों का अप्रबंचन न होने पाए, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) किस तिथि से उक्त लेपटन हटाया गया है और उस तिथि से एक वर्ष पूर्व की अवधि में कुल कितनी राशि कर के रूप में वसूल की गई है और कितनी माचिसों की वह राशि थी;

(घ) उक्त तिथि के बाद तीन महीनों में कितनी माचिसों का निर्माण किया गया और उनसे कुल कितनी राशि कर के रूप में वसूल की गई; और

(ङ) यदि वसूली अपेक्षाकृत कम रही है, तो क्या माचिस निर्माताओं को माचिसों पर पुनः लेपटन लगाने पर बाध्य किया जायगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) शुल्क की दर के अनुसार दिया-सलाई की प्रत्येक डिबिया अथवा पत्ते पर

लगाए जाने वाले उपयुक्त मूल्य के दियासलाई-उत्पादन-शुल्क फीतों द्वारा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल करने की प्रणाली बन्द कर दी गई है, क्योंकि फीतों को छपवाने और वितरित करने में राजकोष का काफी व्यय होता था। साथ ही, उद्योग को भी फीते लगाने की मजदूरी के रूप में काफी व्यय करना पड़ता था। इसके अलावा, स्वनिर्धारण पर निकासी की कार्यविधि में भी यह प्रणाली ठीक नहीं बैठती है जिसको केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य विभिन्न वस्तुओं के संबंध में चालू किया गया है। इन वस्तुओं में दियासलाई भी शामिल है। रोकयाम संबंधी बहुत-सी जांचों के अतिरिक्त, कच्चे माल और तैयार माल का पारस्परिक मिलान किया जाता है जिससे यह इतमीनान हो जाय कि सारे उत्पादन को हिसाब में ले लिया गया है और शुल्क का कोई अपवचन नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ). दियासलाईयों पर फीता लपेटने की प्रणाली 1 अक्टूबर, 1968 से बन्द की गई थी। उक्त तारीख से एक वर्ष पहले और एक वर्ष बाद की अवधियों के दौरान तथा उक्त तारीख से तीन महीने पहले और तीन महीने बाद की अवधियों के दौरान दियासलाईयों के उत्पादन, निकासी और वसूल किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का विवरण-पत्र समा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पंचालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-3015/70]

(ङ) हालांकि यह कहा जा सकता है कि फीते लगाने की प्रणाली बंद करने के तुरंत बाद कुछ समय के लिए शुल्क की उगाही थोड़ी सी कम हुई है, फिर भी पुरानी परिपाटी को पुनः अपनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Houses to Displaced People on No-profit and No-Loss Basis

*685. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government stands committed to give houses to the displaced people in its colonies on no-profit and no-loss basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are demanding prices for the land in such colonies much above the cost of land and its development as itself admitted by Government in some of its notes and communications;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are contemplating a steep increase in base money for such lands after the completion of twenty years;

(d) if so, whether it will not amount to a breach of faith and injustice to the displaced persons; and

(e) whether Government will discuss the whole matter with the representatives of the colonies and their elected representatives in Parliament before proceeding further in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (e). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Coordination between Research and Industry

*686. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any specific steps to establish co-ordination between research and industry particularly in the field of Steel, Chemicals and Instrumentation industries;

(b) what measures have been taken to reorganise and improve science administration structure; and

(c) whether a high level working group of Young Indian Scientists working abroad is proposed to be set up to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee has been constituted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research consisting of representatives of the Steel, Chemical, Instruments and Engineering industry, Directorate General of Technical Development, Planning Commission and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to provide guidelines to the National Laboratories/Institutes in planning their programmes;
- (ii) to identify major areas of importance; and
- (iii) to coordinate activities of the National Laboratories/Institutes with the public and private sector industries.

(b) Reorganisation and improvement of Science Administration Structure is a continuing effort and the policies regarding the organisation structure cannot be visualised as a permanent frame-work. A committee on Organisation of Scientific Research has been constituted to look into the isolated departments of Government to give them a viable and flexible character so as to enable them to discharge their functions more effectively.

(c) No, Sir.

जीवन बीमा निगम की किसानों के लिए फसल बीमा योजनाएँ

* 687. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री रा० बरभा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों के लाभ के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम ने फसल बीमा योजना आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार कब तक इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री श्रीर वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रा० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, नहीं। मामले का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल नहीं उठते।

प्रस्तावित तीसरे वेतन आयोग का अध्यक्ष बनने से कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा इंकार

* 689. श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले:

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

* श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रस्तावित तीसरे वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति इस कारण स्थगित की गई है क्योंकि प्रस्तावित आयोग का अध्यक्ष बनने से कुछ व्यक्तियों ने इंकार कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त आयोग का अध्यक्ष बनने से उनका इंकार करने का कारण यह है कि सरकार वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं करती;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार लोक सभा के चालू सत्र के मध्य तक तीसरा वेतन आयोग नियुक्त करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए तीसरे वेतन आयोग की अध्यक्षता करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आमंत्रित किए गए व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार को आशा है कि प्रस्तावित वेतन आयोग के गठन, कार्यक्षेत्र और निर्देश-पदों की घोषणा शीघ्र ही कर दी जायगी ।

Report of World Bank on India's Economy

*690. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news despatch from Tokyo appearing in *Hindu* of the 9th January, 1970, under the caption "Gloomy World Bank Report Holds up Japanese Aid";

(b) whether it is a fact that some recent World Bank reports have been depicting the Indian Economy in a gloomy light, questioning India's ability to service her mounting foreign debts;

(c) whether Government agree that the opinions expressed by the World Bank cannot be ignored lightly in view of their likely impact on our image outside;

(d) if so, whether the conclusions of the World Bank about India are factual and valid; and

(e) if not, the grounds on which Government differ from the World Bank conclusions and the details of efforts made to convince the World Bank?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Working in L.I.C. and Banks

4326. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Life Insurance Corporation and Banks after nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): So far LIC is concerned the required information is as under:

Classification of posts/ services'	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I	0.07%	0.04%
Class II	0.12%	0.04%
Class III	0.71%	0.07%
Class IV	13.17%	0.69%

So far as Banks are concerned, the required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी टाइप करने में समर्थ सरकारी कर्मचारी

4328. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों प्रकार की टाइप जानने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी वही वेतनमान दिए जा रहे हैं जो कि केवल अंग्रेजी टाइप जानने वाले को दिए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या इसी कारण से कर्मचारी हिन्दी टाइप सीखने में चि नहीं ले रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन कर्मचारियों को अधिक वेतनमान देने का है जो दोनों भाषाओं की टाइप करने में समर्थ हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1-1-1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले सभी निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकां/

टाइपिस्टों के लिए वर्तमान आदेशों के अधीन हिन्दी टाइपिंग का प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य है। यह प्रशिक्षण कार्यालय के समय सरकारी खर्च पर ही दिया जाता है। परीक्षा में विशेष योग्यता प्राप्त करने वाले प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को 100 रु० से 300 रु० तक के नकद पुरस्कारों के अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को और अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षण-पाठ्यक्रम में अर्हताप्राप्त करने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को 12 महीनों के लिए एक गैर-संबन्धी अग्रिम वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि के रूप में वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन भी दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Payment of Income Tax by Film Companies

4329. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the income-tax and other taxes paid to Government by each Director alongwith their share-holders of the film companies, namely Bombay Film Laboratories Ltd., Motimahal Theatres Pvt. Ltd., Filmalaya Pvt. Ltd. and Filmistan Pvt. Ltd. during the last three years;

(b) whether Income-tax arrears are due from these companies; and

(c) if so, the amount due from each company and the steps taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The requisite information regarding the Directors of the companies is given below:

Name of the Company	Taxes paid during (Rupees)		
	66-67	67-68	68-69
NAME OF THE DIRECTOR			
BOMBAY FILM LABORATORIES PVT. LTD. :			
Shri R. H. Wadia	4460	2301	9325
MOTIMAHAL THEATRES PVT. LTD. :			
Rai Bahadur Motilal Chamarla	—	—	—
Shri Tarachand Saraogi	—	—	—
FILMALAYA PVT. Ltd. :			
Shri S. Mukherji	—	1250	30684
Ram Kishore Mukherji	—	—	—
Subir Mukherji	—	—	—
FILMISTAN PVT. Ltd. :			
Shri N. P. Jalan	6952	—	—
Shri Ashok Kumar Jalan	1671	3342	5373
	830	(WT)—	—
Shri Tolaram Jalan	1716	35453	2488
Shri Champalal Jalan	1716	1716	5794

As there may be several shareholders in each of the companies, the collection of information regarding all the shareholders involves considerable time and labour. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have

information regarding any particular shareholder(s), the same will be duly furnished.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given below:

Name of the Company	Arrear out- standing (in Rs.)	Steps taken for recovery
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bombay Film Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	—
Motimahal Theatres Pvt. Ltd.	10,05,505	Recovery certificates have been issued. Attachment certificates have also been issued to attach the properties of one of the Directors Rai Bahadur Motilal Chamarla who is now reported to be dead. The Company has gone in liquidation.
Filmalaya Pvt. Ltd.	5,56,734	Recovery certificates have been issued.
Filmistan Pvt. Ltd.	1,36,00,000	The assessee company belongs to the Jalan Group of cases. Substantial additions made in the assessments are disputed in appeals. The disputed demand is Rs. 1,28,44,000. The demands are covered by certificates. The group has been granted instalments, according to which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is being paid during this year in monthly instalments of Rs. 2 lakhs each commencing from November, 1969 to March, 1970.

Delegation from West Germany

4330. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the places visited by the members of the West German Delegation who came to India in January, 1970 and the names of the Indian Industrialists, Ministers and officials whom they met and the nature of talks they held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): A statement showing the itinerary of the Delegation and the names of the Ministers, officials and industrialists met by the Delegation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3016 /70.]

The talks held by the Delegation were of a fact finding nature and related to the investment opportunities in the country, the Government of India's policies and procedures in regard to foreign investment and collaboration etc.

Bauxite Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

4331. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount and value of Bauxite near the site of the Korba aluminium plant in Madhya Pradesh and the name of Tehsils where the bauxite deposits are found;

(b) whether there are more bauxite deposits in Surguja and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh, if so, their amount and value; and

(c) whether it is a fact that diamond deposits have also been found in the Satna, Sagar and Damoh districts of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) 20 million tonnes of bauxite valued at more than Rs. 20 crores have been proved in

Amarantak Plateau within Shahdol, Mandal and Bilaspur districts for feeding Korba Aluminium Plant.

(b) Yes, Sir. The preliminary estimated reserves of all grades in deposits so far explored are 3.64 and 7.65 million tonnes in Balaghat and Surguja districts respectively. The deposits are mostly small and widely scattered, having not much economic significance.

(c) No diamond deposits are reported from Sagar and Damoh districts of Madhya Pradesh. Diamonds were earlier mined in Satna district, but no recent mining has been reported.

Amount spent by L.I.C. on Printing and Stationery

4332. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation spends over Rs. 1 crore every year in printing and stationery;

(b) whether it is a fact that as recommended by the Morarka Committee a building for setting up a printing press was constructed at Vile Parle to save wasteful expenditure in printing; and

(c) the reasons why it is now decided not to use this building for the press and the purpose for which the said building will be used?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHANDILKAR): (a) The Corporation's expenditure under the head "Printing and Stationery" during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 was as under:

1966-67	..	Rs. 90.48 lakhs
1967-68	..	Rs. 98.56 ..
1968-69	..	Rs. 105.69 ..

The major items of expenditure under the above head are (i) printed forms and books, (ii) stationery, (iii) Adrema Plates and (iv) IBM and ICT Cards.

(b) and (c) The building at Vile Parle will, as planned, be utilised as an office building.

Its construction was started before the Morarka Committee recommended setting up of a printing press.

Seizure of Books

4333. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the books seized by Customs, with names of authors and reasons for their seizure, during the last year; and

(b) the number and value of books imported annually during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A list showing the names of the books seized by the Customs authorities during the year 1969 with the names of authors is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3017/70.] Apart from the prohibition under Import Trade Control Order on the import of certain specified magazines of an undesirable nature, there are prohibitions on the import of books which contain obscene matters, deal with infantry or guerilla tactics, incite people to violence or sabotage, create communal disharmony, are indecent or scurrilous, question the territorial integrity of the country, are likely to undermine friendly relations with foreign States etc. The books in the enclosed list have been seized for contravening these prohibitions.

(b) The value of books imported during the last three years is given below:- (The figure of number imported is not available).

Year	Value in Rs.
1967-68	3.69 crores
1968-69	4.63 crores
1969-70 (April to December, 1969)	3.04 crores

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

4334. श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की गांवों और

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोली गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में अब तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की कितनी-कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई हैं और कहाँ-कहाँ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों या स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखाएं केन्द्रीय स्थानों तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के उन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ विकास कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, खोलने का है, यदि हां, तो उन शाखाएं कहाँ खोली जायेंगी;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा जिले के चाँकटिया, भिक्या-सेन, बागेश्वर, लोहाघाट तथा द्वायघाट स्थित खंड विकास कार्यालयों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया । देखिए संख्या LT-3018/70]

(ग) और (घ). रिजर्व बैंक ने राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में 141 शाखाएं खोलने की स्वीकृति पहले से ही दे रखी है । इन स्थानों के नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गए एक विवरण में दिये गए हैं [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया । देखिए संख्या LT-3018/70] उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी 54 जिलों को जिनमें पहाड़ी इलाके भी शामिल हैं, "बैंक नेतृत्व योजना" के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के 9 वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का मोपा गया है । "नेता बैंक" शाखाओं के विस्तार, कृषि और लघु उद्योग के लिए जोरदार रूप से वित्त-प्रबन्ध करने के दृष्टिकोण से, इन क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए सम्बद्ध जिलों

का सर्वेक्षण करेंगे और इसके बाद ऋण संबंधी कमियाँ और सम्भाव्यताओं के क्षेत्रों का पता लगायेंगे । आशा है कि नेता बैंकों द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य के उन सभी स्थानों पर, जहाँ बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है, धीरे-धीरे बैंकों की शाखाएं खुल जायेंगी ।

(ङ) अभी तक, अल्मोड़ा जिले में बताए गए स्थानों पर शाखाएं खोलने के लिए किसी भी वाणिज्यिक बैंक ने रिजर्व बैंक से मंजूरी नहीं मांगी है । परन्तु "बैंक नेतृत्व योजना" के अन्तर्गत अल्मोड़ा जिला भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह को सौंपा गया है और आशा है कि स्टेट बैंक जिले का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद उन सभी क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है, ऐसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में तेल उत्पादन

4335. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयाग ने मध्य प्रदेश में तेल का पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय वार्षिक उत्पादन कुल कितना है; और

(ग) क्या वहाँ से निकाला गया तेल किसी काम में लाया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी उद्योग

4336. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित सरकारी

उद्योगों को हुए लाभ और हानि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के पांच औद्योगिक और खनन उपक्रमों के एकक मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। इनके 1968-69 के कार्यों के वित्तीय परिणाम इस प्रकार हैं:—

मध्यप्रदेश में काम कर रहे	शुद्ध लाभ (+)
उपक्रमों के नाम	शुद्ध हानि (—)
	(लाख रुपयों में)

1. हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) (—) 586.7 लिमिटेड, भोपाल
 2. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमि- (—) 1119.0 टेड, भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना
 3. राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास (+) 144.6* निगम लिमिटेड (कोयले की कुछ खानें)
 4. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास (—) 182.2* निगम लि० (हीरे और लोहे की कुछ खानें)
 5. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिन्ट एण्ड (+) 24.2 पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, नेपालनगर।
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*चूंकि इन उपक्रमों के केवल मध्य प्रदेश स्थित एककों के कामों के वित्तीय परिणामों के भ्रांकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इसलिए ये भ्रांकड़े, इन उपक्रमों के समूचे कार्यों के वित्तीय परिणामों के हैं।

Alleged Bungle in Grant of Contract for Float-ore Mining at Bailadilla Iron Ore Mines

4337. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tenders were invited for float-ore mining a few months

back at Bailadilla Iron Ore Mines of National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) whether the work was awarded to the lowest tender who failed to keep up the schedule of production;

(c) whether instead of imposing penalty in terms of the penalty clause of the contract, the party was allowed to supply much lower quantities of ore to pick-up the best area located at the shortest distance from the stock-pile; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not terminating the contract and inviting the tenders afresh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The work was awarded to the lowest tenderer after verifying the previous experience. During the actual execution of the contract, however, the performance was found to be unsatisfactory. Keeping in view the paramount need to maintain production at the project, and the practical effect of (i) terminating the contract or (ii) imposing a penalty and getting involved in protracted litigation, with consequent likely stoppage of float ore mining for a considerable period of time, it was considered that the balance of advantage would lie in waiving the penalty till 16th December, 1969 and allowing the party to work in a smaller area. Accordingly, certain areas were got released from the party and allotted to two other contractors. The contractor agreed to release these areas only if the Central block was allowed to remain with him.

Loss Suffered by Bailadilla and Kiriburu Mines due to delay in supply of spare parts

4338. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of spare parts and replacement of old equipment at Bailadilla and Kiriburu mines has been delayed;

(b) whether the delay has resulted in loss of production at both the mines;

(c) what were the causes of delay; and

(d) whether the Director of Finance is also Incharge of Purchase Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The Kiriburu Project has been working at a loss and has therefore, not been able to generate resources for meeting replacements. Replacement requirements at Kiriburu, where needed, have since been met out of funds obtained from Government. Spare parts, where needed, are also being obtained. Since there are many imported equipments in operation both in Bailadilla and Kiriburu, the spares required therefore, have also to be imported following the prescribed import procedure.

(b) In Kiriburu mine, production during the current year has been almost according to the planned target, keeping in view the available stocks at the mine and the port and the availability of ships. At Bailadilla, monthly production level upto October, 1969, was satisfactory. However, during November and December, 1969 there was slippage in the production due primarily to strained labour situation and adoption of 'go slow' tactics by the operators. As a result of the settlement reached with the workers towards the end of December, 1969 and other steps taken by the management, the production trend in the last quarter of 1969-70 has shown a distinct improvement.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir, since August, 1969.

Deputation of CPWD Engineers to the Ministry of Railways

4339. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Public Works Department has lost six posts of Executive Engineers by not sending character rolls of selected persons for appointment as Vigilance Officers in the Ministry of Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central

Public Works Department is refusing to send the experienced and good Assistant and Executive Engineers on deputation to the Delhi Development Authority, other Government Undertakings and Departments even though there are reversions and stagnations without the timely promotion; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in complying with the requirements of other departments in regard to the requirement of Engineers of all categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir. The Department recommended a number of good Executive Engineers for deputation to the Ministry of Railways against their demand for 2 Executive Engineers for their Vigilance Cell. So far, the Ministry of Railways have not considered any of them as suitable for appointment against these posts. The question of recommending some more names is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir. Names of suitable officers for deputation to the Delhi Development Authority and other Government Undertakings are recommended from time to time.

(c) In view of replies to (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Sectional Officers in C.P.W.D.

4340. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Unstarred Question Nos. 4824 on the 25th August, 1969 and 3816 on the 15th December, 1969, respectively and state:

(a) the reasons for not treating Sectional Officers as industrial staff while they are hundred percent responsible for the work done by the Industrial Staff/W.C. staff;

(b) whether it is proposed to allot free Government accommodation to the Sectional Officers who are mainly responsible for construction of Government accommodation etc. on the basis of free Railway passes issued to the Railway employees; and

(c) whether the C.P.W.D. department propose to give up recruitment according to decade old recruitment rules which have no provision to promote meritorious candidates in the name of quota system as stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 3823 on the 15th December, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Sectional Officers are not being treated as industrial staff because their role is primarily that of supervision and organising of the work at site both in construction and maintenance. They also work in offices in Planning units.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of revising the recruitment rules for Engineering posts in the C. P. W. D. is under consideration. Even at present there is provision in the rules for promotion of meritorious candidates.

Payment of Special Allowance in C. P. W. D.

4341. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and U.P. Electricity Board are giving special electrical risk allowance to their Supervisory staff in addition to overtime allowance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that C.P.W.D. has decided to sanction such allowance to its employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not sanctioning such allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such proposals have ever been made out and considered.

Effect of Contaminations from Use of Utensils on Human Life

4342. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increased use of utensils made of aluminium has increased the contamination of food in India and whether it is also a fact that the same is true in the case of stainless steel utensils;

(b) whether any detailed study has been made in India about the extent of toxicity caused in the human system through the extensive use of utensils made of the above two metals or its salt derivatives which are formed during the cooking process of foods; and

(c) if so, what preventive measures are being contemplated by Government to stave off the dangers to human lives through such contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No. The utensils made of stainless steel do not appear to have given toxic effect or given rise to contamination. However, danger to health may arise if utensils made of all kinds of aluminium scrap of unknown purity and not conforming to the specifications prescribed by the I.S.I. are used.

(b) No detailed study has been made in India. As a result of the research work done abroad on the subject, it has been established that utensils fabricated out of right quality of the metal do not cause any toxicity to the human system.

(c) Necessary amendments to Clause 4 of Sub-rule 5 of Rule 49 of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 was issued forbidding the use of any aluminium container other than those conforming to IS: 20 or IS 21. Containers made of aluminium not conforming to IS: 20 or IS: 21 when used for the preparation of food shall be deemed to render it unfit for human consumption.

The Government of India issued a circular

on the 8th January, 1959 requesting all State Governments/Administrations to exercise stricter control over the small scale utensils manufacturers in their respective areas to ensure that aluminium conforming to IS: 20 and IS: 21 was used for the manufacture of utensils.

Retirements in C.P.W.D. During 1970

4343. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of class I and class II officers in C.P.W.D. likely to be retired at the age of fifty and fifty-five during the year 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): The review of the cases of Class I and Class II officers for continuance beyond the age of 50/55 years is being made from time to time and it is not possible to give the figures of Class I and Class II officers likely to be retired during 1970.

Appointment of Civil Assistant Engineers in C. P. W. D.

4344. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8498 on the 5th May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether recruitment in relaxation of the competitive examination could be made under the recruitment rules for the Central Engineering Service Class II only from amongst the temporary Engineers and Sectional Officers working in the Central P.W.D.

(b) whether a huge number of such officers eligible for selection were ignored;

(c) whether the direct appointment can be made only by selection on the basis of merit;

(d) whether the recruitment rules for the Class II service were duly amended and gazetted in order to legalise these ad hoc appointments; and

(e) whether according to para 8 of the General Principles of seniority etc. issued by the Home Ministry on the 22nd December, 1969, the ad hoc appointments are only those which are made without consulting the U.P.S.C. and whether the ad hoc appointees cannot be kept for more than 3 to 6 months whereas these 38 Assistant Engineers are continuing from 4 to 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Suspension of Leaders of Indian Oil Workers' Union by Calcutta Branch of Indian Oil Corporation

4345. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSE:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether the management of Calcutta branch of the Indian Oil Corporation suspended six leaders of the Indian Oil Workers' Union;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the management and the Indian Oil Employees Union, Calcutta, filed identical complaints to the Police against these suspended workers;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The six employees physically assaulted two other employees (Leaders of Indian Oil Employees Union) during office hours in the Corporation's canteen. The Management thereafter called the Police

and a case was registered with the Police authorities. The Indian Oil Employees Union as well as the Indian Oil Workers Union also registered cases with the Police Authorities with counter charges.

(d) and (e) It is proposed to wait for the outcome of the police case in the matter.

बोहरा समिति का उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा

4346. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य में पहले विनाशकारी बाढ़ के कारण हुई भारी क्षति का अनुमान लगाने के लिए बोहरा समिति ने उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन का धरारा क्या है और विशेषकर पूर्वी जिलों में कितनी क्षति हुई है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

श्री एस० बोहरा के नेतृत्व में केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट तथा उस संबंध में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का धरारा

केन्द्रीय दल को जो सूचना उपलब्ध की गई थी, उसके आधार पर उसने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि 17,714 गांव बाढ़-ग्रस्त हुए थे । लगभग 31.70 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र में तकरीबन 34.17 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की फसल बर्बाद हुई थी । लगभग 1,43,586 मकान या तो छह गए, बह गए या आंशिक रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए थे । अनुमान लगाया गया था कि मकानों को 2.73 करोड़ रुपये की

क्षति पहुंची । 106 व्यक्तियों और 3183 पशुओं के मरने की सूचना मिली थी । गोंडा जिला में लगभग 1.08 लाख रुपये मूल्य के उर्वरक के स्टॉक के बह जाने की सूचना मिली थी । 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नुकसान आजमगढ़, बहराइच, बाराबंकी, बस्ती, देवरिया, फैजाबाद, गोंडा और गोरखपुर जिले में हुआ ।

2. उक्त दल ने बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद, 1969-70 में, राहत-कार्यों पर किए जाने वाले व्यय के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के बारे में सिफारिश की थी:—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. राहत कार्य, राहत संबंधी मुफ्त सहायता, मकान बनाने के लिए अनुदान, परीक्षण के तौर पर किए जाने वाले राहत कार्य आदि । | 1. 50 |
| 2. मवेशियों की खरीद के लिए तथा अन्य कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण । | 0. 25 |
| 3. सिंचाई संबंधी निर्माण कार्यों, सड़कों और पुलों की मरम्मत और उनका फिर से निर्माण । | 1. 15 |

जोड़ 2. 90

3. भारत सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशें मंजूर कर ली हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में, 1969-70 में किए जाने वाले राहत-कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले व्यय के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए 2.90 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा स्वीकार कर ली गई है । इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने जो निर्णय किया है उसकी सूचना राज्य सरकार को दे दी गई है ।

**Bank Account of Former Chief Engineer,
P and T Department in Foreign Countries**

4347. SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry to the effect that Shri P.M. Agarwala, former Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department has no account in any bank in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The Enforcement machinery is set in motion only when it is known or suspected that a person has maintained an unauthorised account abroad and has thereby contravened the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. In the circumstances, the question of conducting any enquiry in this case does not arise.

**Plaza Dedicated to the Memory of Mahatma
Gandhi and Martin Luther King**

4348. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plaza has been dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King in the Lodhi Estate area in New Delhi;

(b) who has provided the land for the purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that the low income employees of the India International Centre who were promised housing accommodation will be deprived of that elementary right now;

(d) whether it is also a fact that both Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King were against pomp and show and gave priority to the service of the poor including housing facilities to the homeless; and

(e) whether Government propose to direct the India International Centre to make immediate provision of housing facilities to its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A plaza has been constructed. A pillar, about 7 ft. high, on the two sides of which quotations from Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King are inscribed, both in Hindi and English, has also been constructed in the plaza.

(b) The land under the plaza is partly leased by Government to the Ford Foundation and partly belongs to the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(c) Government are not aware of any such promise.

(d) Yes.

(e) Government have no authority to give such directions to a private Institution like the India International Centre.

**Allegations Against Shri L. C. Jain,
Ex-Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.**

4349. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRIHUKAMCHANDKACHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter (undated) addressed to the Prime Minister by dealing staff of (1) Delhi Airport Sorting Office, (2) Customs Staff, Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi and (3) Foreign Post Office Staff, New Delhi, containing allegations against Shri L. C. Jain, Ex-Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, of sending parcels from Japan to India containing gold and watches valued at several lakhs of rupees; and

(b) if so, what action, if any has been taken on these allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes sir. such an unsigned letter was received.

(b) Two bags addressed to Shri L.C. Jain, the then Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, received from Tokyo, were examined. The bags were found to contain dutiable goods valued at Rs. 123/- only. Duty was

charged on these goods and the goods were released since the goods were gifts and of small value. There was no gold or watch.

Sale of Chinese Consumer Items in India

4350. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of consumer items from China are regularly coming in the Indian markets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these items are openly sold in most of the Indian towns including Delhi; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this war on the economic front?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Chinese goods such as fountainpens, watches, mechanical lighters, thermos flasks and silk fabrics which are brought as baggage by passengers and crew members and are also smuggled from Nepal into India are sold in small quantities by petty shopkeepers and hawker mainly in the major ports and in the towns near the Indo-Nepal border.

(c) Preventive units of the Customs and Central Excise Department collect intelligence and conduct raids over premises used for storing such goods in substantial quantities. Number of check posts have been established along Indo-Nepal border to check the flow of such goods into India. Penalties are imposed in addition to confiscation of goods. Prosecutions are also launched against persons involved in cases concerning goods in large quantities. Customs Act has been amended to facilitate detection and confiscation of smuggled goods.

पंजाब तथा हरियाणा द्वारा किराया न दिया जाना

4351. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चंडीगढ़ संबंधी विवाद को ध्यान में रखते हुए पंजाब तथा

हरियाणा की सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को किगया नहीं दिया है;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है;

(ग) क्या उक्त सरकारों की ओर बकाया राशि की केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान से कटौती की जा सकती है; और

(घ) उक्त दोनों सरकारों की आंग कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति):

(क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों के 10 प्रतिशत की दर से मकानों के किराए के कारण उनके वेतन से की गई वसूलियों को छोड़कर, दोनों सरकारों ने उन दोनों के दखल में वास के बारे में अब तक किराया अदा नहीं किया। परन्तु चंडीगढ़ के अगड़े का इसमें कोई संबंध नहीं है।

(ख) 7 मई, 1968, 12 सितम्बर, 1968, 22 मार्च, 1969, 19 और 20 सितम्बर, 1969 को दोनों राज्य सरकारों के साथ मीटिंग करने के अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन ने इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है।

(ग) यद्यपि रकमों को, राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय गैर-अनिवार्य अनुदानों में समायोजित करना संभव हो सकता है, तथापि अन्ततः ऐसा कदम उठाना आवश्यक नहीं होगा।

(घ) पंजाब सरकार 167.96 लाख रुपये (रिहाइसी तथा गैर-रिहाइसी दोनों प्रकार के भवनों के लिए)।

हरियाणा सरकार 108.06 लाख रुपये (रिहाइसी तथा गैर-रिहाइसी दोनों प्रकार के भवनों के लिए)।

Payment of Medical Allowance to Employees Working under Government of Manipur

4352. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the payment of medical allowance at flat rate for the employees under the Government of Manipur to avoid payment of medical reimbursement bills;

(b) if so, the amount of the said allowance; and

(c) the names of the States in which such a medical allowance is so far paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of West Bengal pays monthly medical allowance to its employees. No medical allowance is paid by the following States:

1. Rajasthan
2. Delhi
3. Assam
4. Orissa
5. Punjab
6. Maharashtra
7. Bihar
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Haryana
10. Tamil Nadu
11. Gujarat
12. Kerala
13. Manipur

Information about other States is not readily available.

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम

4353. श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4891 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुणा सेन) : (क) जी. हाँ।

(ख) व्योरे सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-3019/70]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Smuggling in India

4354. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the 'Economic Times' dated the 29th January, 1970 entitled 'Smuggling is big business'; if so, whether the facts on smuggling and the *modus operandi* of smugglers as stated in the above report are true;

(b) whether Government are aware that the contraband trade in India is mostly controlled by the foreigners;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the anti-smuggling measures adopted by Government have failed to arrest the smuggling business in the country; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The attention of Government has been drawn to the report. Some parts of the report are broadly correct, others are only partly correct while some are mere estimates and inferences which may or may not be correct.

(b) It is difficult to say one way or the other.

(c) and (d). It cannot be said that anti-smuggling measures of the Government have failed to arrest the smuggling business in the country.

Increased value of seizures during the last few years shows that the steps taken by Government have been proving successful. The Government are also keeping the situation under close watch so that suitable steps can be taken to meet new developments.

Technicians Required by ONGC for its Expansion Programmes

4355. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is facing difficulty in securing the services of technicians for its expansion programmes;

(b) if so, whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has worked out its total requirement of different type of technicians required by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to secure the services of trained technicians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Even though the Commission is not facing any particular difficulty in securing the services of technicians, for the reasons of forward

planning, ONGC has tentatively formulated a manpower plan for the next ten years.

(c) As per the tentative assessment made under this manpower plan, the Commission would require about 1700 additional Scientists and Engineers of various descriptions by 1973-74 and about 3200 Scientists and Engineers by 1978-79.

(d) The Commission is continuously building up most of its technical cadres and has also provided for adequate training facilities where the new entrants can be trained and oriented for the jobs. For jobs of a very specialized nature, where Indian technicians still lack the necessary know-how, services of foreign experts have been, and will continue to be, obtained, for the minimum period required.

Project Report for Setting up Zinc Smelter Unit at Visakhapatnam

4356. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on the preparation of a Project Report for setting up Zinc Smelter Unit at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether the work on the Project Report has been completed; if not, the position of work to be completed;

(c) whether the Project Report was got prepared without taking a firm decision on the necessity for the Zinc Smelter Unit; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Total expenditure of Rs. 16,36,647 has been incurred so far by the Government including Rs. 15, 18,028 paid to M/s. CENTROZAP of Poland in terms of the contract entered into with the Polish agency for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report.

(b) to (d). It is expected that the Detailed Project Report will be ready by the end of May, 1970. In taking the decision to get the Detailed Project Report completed, the need for additional smelting capacity based on imported concentrates was recognised.

Depending on the economic viability of the Project as assessed from the Detailed Project Report, a decision on implementing the project will be taken.

Advertisement of Contraceptives

4357. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are patronising certain varieties of contraceptives and are discouraging or discriminating against manufacture of other varieties;

(b) if not, the reason for not permitting advertisement of contraceptive pills in the country while other forms of contraceptives are being advertised on a lavish scale; and

(c) whether some vested interests are playing a part in this policy of discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) No.

(b) The advertisement of drugs is regulated under the "The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954" and the Rules there-under. The advertisement of contraceptives is normally not permitted. In 1966 the marketing of oral contraceptives was approved according to certain preconditions, specially the following:—

- (i) The retail sale of the oral contraceptives shall be effected only on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner; and
- (ii) No advertisements of oral contraceptives in the lay press will be permitted.

In view of this the Government decided not to permit the advertisement of contraceptive pills specially in the lay press. This is because, it was feared that the public might use the pill without consulting a doctor.

(c) Does not arise.

Application for Soda Ash Plant by Companies Other than Tata Chemicals

4358. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL:
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE:

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

(a) whether any other company, except Tata Chemicals, had applied for licence in the field of soda ash plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for giving priority for expansion to Tata Chemicals over others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) Messrs. Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar, applied for an industrial licence for effecting substantial expansion to their soda ash capacity from 500 tonnes/day to 800 tonnes/day at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 459 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 70.50 lakhs.

(c) The application of M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals was received after a decision was taken on the application of Messrs. Tata Chemicals. There was, therefore, no question of priority but the latter was considered as it was received earlier.

West German Investment in India

4359. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI A. DIPAL:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a report in the Statesman of the 10th January, 1970 regarding the anticipated increased private German investment in our country; and

(b) if so, the initiative, if any, being taken by Government to ensure such investments in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. This report appeared with reference to the observations made by the Executive Director of the Indian Investment Centre in a Press conference held in New Delhi on the 9th January, 1970, two days before the arrival of the German delegation in India. The Executive Director made a general statement saying that the Indian Investment Centre had identified about 30 illustrative items in chemical, engineering and other industries which offered possibilities for increased co-operation between India and the Federal Republic of Germany. He added that these areas of investments could provide a scope for an additional German investment of the order of about Rs. 60 crores.

(b) The potentiality for investment and the Government policy in regard to foreign investments in India were discussed with the West German Business Delegation. Specific proposals involving West German investment collaboration, when received, will be considered in the normal way on merits.

Speech of Chief Minister of Orissa on Leprosy

4360. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Orissa has urged a systematic and sympathetic campaign to remove the social stigma attached to leprosy and the general horror for the disease caused by our traditional beliefs in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) To remove the wrong notion and stigma attached to leprosy, the Government has intensified health education on this disease by means of radio talks, holding of exhibitions, distributing leaflets and pamphlets and film shows etc.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में पूँजी

4361. श्री जयेश्वर यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में पूँजी के काफी बढ़ाए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रत्येक में अब तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग की कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रत्येक में कितनी-कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी पूँजी लगाए जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कुछ अन्य महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (घ). प्रथम तीन आयोजनाओं की अवधि में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उप-क्रमों में लगाई गई कुल पूँजी का तथा इन उप-क्रमों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि का व्योरा इस प्रकार है:—

	लगाई गई कुल पूँजी (करोड़ रुपयों में)	एककों की संख्या
पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के शुरू में	29	5
पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में हुई वृद्धि	52	16

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में हुई वृद्धि	872	27
तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में हुई वृद्धि	1462	26
1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 की वार्षिक आयोजनाओं में हुई वृद्धि मार्च 1969 के अंत में	1487	11
कुल—	3902	85

चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के मसौदे में, 1969-74 में प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त निवेश 2910 करोड़ रुपये

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने, चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना (1969-74) के मसौदे में सम्मिलित प्रस्तावों पर अभी हाल ही में विचार किया है।

अधिकतम आय सीमा

4362. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिकतम आय की कोई सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; यदि हां, तो निर्धारित न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम आय का अनुपात क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि निर्धन तथा

धनी व्यक्तियों की आय में बहुत अधिक अन्तर है; यदि हां, तो अन्तर कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) सरकार ने, ग्राम-दनियों और संपत्ति के वितरण में वर्तमान असमानताओं को कम करने के लिए 1970-71 के बजट प्रस्तावों में कई उपायों की व्यवस्था की है। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि बजट में जिन कुल उपायों की व्यवस्था की गई है उनसे व्यक्तिगत ग्रामदनियों को कारगर ढंग से सीमित करने में सफलता मिलेगी। इन उपायों में आय-कर तथा संपत्ति कर की दरों में वृद्धि करने और इन करों के दोषों को दूर करने के लिए किए गए उपाय भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) निम्नानुसार, देश में ग्रामदनियों में भारी असमानता है किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Income-Tax due from concerns of Sahu-Jains Question

4363. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Income-tax arrears due from different concerns of Messrs Sahu-Jains particularly those operating in Delhi/ New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of concern	Commissioner of Income-tax charge	Amount of income-tax arrears Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
M/s Rohtas Industries Ltd. Dalmianagar	Calcutta (Central)	Nil	(Excluding demands stayed by appropriate authority and amounts pending adjustments).
M/s Ashoka Marketing Ltd., Calcutta	..	Nil	—do—
M/s New Central Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta	..	Nil	—do—
M/s Bharat Collieries Ltd., Calcutta	..	Nil	—do—

(1)	(2)	(3)	
M/s Sahu Jain Ltd., Calcutta	„	Nil	—do—
M/s S.K.G. Sugar Ltd., Calcutta	„	Nil	—do—
M/s Parashava Properties Ltd., Calcutta	„	Nil	—do—
M/s Universal Investment Ltd., Dalmianagar at present New Delhi	„	Nil	—do—
M/s Albion Plywood Ltd., Calcutta	„	Nil	—do—
M/s Sahu Jain Services Ltd., Calcutta	„	Nil	—do—
M/s Bharat Overseas (P) Ltd., Calcutta	„	Nil	—do—
M/s Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Swaimadhopur	Delhi (Central)	20,05,000	(Excluding demands stayed, amounts pending adjustments and payments recently made by cheques awaiting encashment).
M/s Bharat Nidhi Ltd.	„	46,61,000	(Excluding demands stayed).

Growth without Inflation

4364. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps to ensure growth without inflation have been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Growth with stability and social justice is a major objective of the Government's policy. The budget for 1970-71 proposes various measures to step up the level of over-all investment in the economy and raise resources in a non-inflationary manner. The Plan outlays are proposed to be increased by about Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 2,637 crores in 1970-71, and a substantial effort is being made to raise larger resources through additional taxation as well as through intensified programmes of small saving collections and market borrowings.

Lawyers Engaged by Government to Defend Banks Nationalisation case

4365. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the lawyers engaged by Government for defending the Bank Nationalisation Act case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The names of the lawyers engaged by the Government in contesting the writ petitions in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1969 and the Act replacing the Ordinance are:

S/Shri Niren De
Attorney General

Jagdish Swarup
Solicitor General

M. C. Setalvad

C. K. Daphtary

N. S. Bindra

Dr. Syed Mohd.

N. H. Hingorani.

Selection of Directors of Board of Directors of Public Undertakings

4366. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the basis on which the Directors are selected to serve on the Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In making appointments to the Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises, Government always keeps in view the suitability and professional competence of the persons to hold such appointments. For facilitating selection to the posts of full-time Directors, the Bureau of Public Enterprises maintains panels of suitable persons, drawn up from among those serving in Industry, Public Enterprises, as well as Government Services, etc. These appointments of Directors, full-time and part-time, are finally approved by the Government.

Labour Minister's Speech re. Nationalisation of General Insurance

4368. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Labour Minister recently stated in a speech at Calcutta that the Government propose to nationalise general insurance;

(b) if so, whether it is proper for individual Ministers to make policy pronouncements of major significance outside Parliament even though firm decisions may not have been taken by Government; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister will direct her Ministers not to do so in future?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir. He referred only to the economic resolution passed at the A.I.C.C. session at Bombay which covered, *inter alia*, nationalisation of general insurance.

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

Jewellery belonging to the Late Nawab of Rampur

4369. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state whether the exemption granted by the Central Board of Direct Taxes to the so-called heirloom or dynastic jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur was withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The heirloom jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur was recognised as such by the Central Government before the commencement of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. The value of such jewellery would, therefore, be exempt under section 5 (1) (xiv) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, without a formal recognition by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in terms of the Wealth-tax (Exemption of Heirloom Jewellery of Rulers) Rules, 1958. Since the exemption was not granted by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, the question of their withdrawing it does not arise.

Valuables belonging to the Begum of Rampur

4370. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any jewellery seized in a raid carried out in a jeweller's firm at Bombay and claimed by the jeweller as belonging to the present Begum of Rampur (Aftab Zamani Begum) has been admitted by the said Begum of Rampur as belonging to her;

(b) if so, whether necessary action has been taken by the Wealth Tax authorities and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the value of the items of jewellery seized during the raid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

प्रतिरक्षा लेखा विभाग में अधिकारियों का तीन वर्ष पश्चात् तबादल।

4371. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा लेखा विभाग में प्रत्येक कमिश्नरी तथा अधिकारी का तीन वर्षों के पश्चात् तबादला कर दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 1947 तक अर्थात् स्वाधीनता से पहले 300 रुपये मासिक से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों की आवास संबंधी तथा अन्य कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनका तबादला साधारणतया नहीं किया जाता था, यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त नियम में कब संशोधन किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उपर्युक्त कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को तबादला होने के फलस्वरूप आवास संबंधी तथा अन्य कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार 300 रुपये मासिक तक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों का एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर तबादला करने की प्रणाली को बन्द करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

प्रति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, नहीं। रक्षा लेखा विभाग के कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों का तबादला तभी किया जाता है जब कभी ऐसा करना प्रत्येक मामले में प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से आवश्यक समझा जाता है।

(ख) 1947 से पहले भी स्थिति वैसी ही थी जैसी कि ऊपर भाग (क) में बताई गई है।

(ग) स्थानान्तरणों के कारण उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों अन्य उन विभागों के कर्मचारियों के मामले में उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों के समान ही है जिनमें अखिल भारतीय सेवा संबंधी दायित्व होता है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

Rate of Growth of Economy in India

4372. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the recently published Colombo Plan Committee Report in which India's place in the rate of growth is 8th among the 12 Asian countries (even Pakistan's rate of growth of the economy is higher than that of India's); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Government are aware that the review in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan shows that the real growth rate recorded by India in 1968 was about the lowest among the twelve countries of the Colombo Plan Region for which data were available. However, in interpreting this, account has to be taken of the fact that the relatively small increase in India's real national income in 1968-69 took place in the wake of a rise of 8.9 per cent in the immediately preceding year.

Exemption from payment of Wealth Tax to the Nawab of Rampur

4373. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how exemption, under Section 5 (1) (XIV) of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, was granted to the present Nawab of Rampur in respect of the same peices of dynastic or heirloom jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur, who himself had never claimed exemption in respect of the said heirloom or dynastic jewellery;

(b) whether any raid was conducted by the officials of any of the department of the Ministry of Finance at any time after the 1st August, 1969 at the residence of the present Nawab of Rampur at 2, Sardar Patel Road, New Delhi; and

(c) if so, whether any undeclared or undisclosed items of jewellery were found or seized by the Officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) On receipt of a petition from the successor to the late Nawab of Rampur, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, after making necessary enquiries, were satisfied

that 7 (Seven) items of jewellery were recognised as heirlooms by the Central Government before the commencement of the Wealth Tax Act, and that they were, therefore, entitled to exemption from wealth tax in the assessments of the successor Nawab notwithstanding the fact that the late Nawab had not claimed such exemption in respect of these items in the Wealth Tax returns filed by him.

(b) and (c). In connection with the investigations into certain transactions suspected to involve contravention of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, the Nawab and Begum of Rampur were contacted towards the end of June 1969. They readily furnished the documents required for investigation and produced the valuables for inspection. There was, therefore, no need for a "raid."

With a view to preventing any transfer or disposal of the jewellery pending further investigation from the Direct Taxes angle, an order under section 132 (3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, was served on the Begum of Rampur on 25th August, 1969 to deposit the same with the State Bank of India, New Delhi. For the purpose of making an order under section 132 (3), it was necessary to first issue an authorisation under section 132 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, which, in this case, was only a statutory formality. No search was physically carried out, and no seizure was made.

Valuables belonging to the Nawab of Rampur

4374. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at any time the present Nawab of Rampur filed any details in respect of the description, weight and value of the so-called dynastic jewellery or heirloom, with the Central Board of Direct Taxes or with any other concerned department of Government for the purpose of granting recognition under the Wealth Tax (Exemption of Heirloom Jewellery of the Rulers) Rules, 1958; and

(b) if so, the value given and whether it was in consonance with the value of the same

pieces of jewellery of the dynastic or heirloom jewellery given by the late Nawab of Rampur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The present Nawab filed before the Central Board of Direct Taxes, an application dated 30-11-1968 under Rule 2 of the Wealth Tax (Exemption of Heirloom Jewellery of the Rulers) Rules, 1958. In this application the description of the jewellery was given but the approximate weight and the value of the said jewellery were not given.

(b) Does not arise.

Abolition of 'P' Form

4375. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HUKAMCHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the relaxation in the issue of 'P' form for citizens intending to go abroad;

(b) whether Government are considering the total abolition of these forms in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) 'P' form control was introduced with effect from 8th June, 1962, and has been in operation for more than 7 years. The recent relaxation has been made to enable those who have not had an opportunity to go abroad for some time (for more than three years) to make one trip.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum regarding Financial Assistance for Development of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh

4377. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation

consisting of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and some Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly, Andhra, submitted a memorandum regarding the financial assistance to be given for the development of Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A deputation of Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly led by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh met the Prime Minister. No memorandum was, however, presented.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में अकाल से राहत के लिए एक केन्द्रीय समिति की नियुक्ति

4378. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बाबूराव पटेल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि अकाल से राहत के कार्य को देखने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय समिति की नियुक्ति की जाय;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से इस बीच उत्तर प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

पूर्ति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार ने इस बीच केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों और अपने प्रतिनिधियों को मिलाकर एक केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति बनाने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया है। उक्त समिति, सूखा संबंधी उपयुक्त राहत कार्यों की योजना तैयार करने तथा उसे क्रियान्वित करने और राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की

आयोजनाओं में सम्मिलित विकास कार्यक्रमों के साथ उसका तालमेल बिठाने में राज्य सरकार को सहयोग देगी।

Full Neutralisation to Central Government Employees

4380. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will discuss the steps to be taken to provide full neutralisation with Central Government Employees representatives in view of the gloomy price front indicated in the Economic Survey; and

(b) if so, when and the basis on which Government intend to provide protection to Central Government Employees against the upward pressure on prices acknowledged in the Survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) No Sir. The 12-monthly average of All India Consumer Price Index (1949-100) as available upto the month of January, 1970 is 213.41. Dearness Allowance increase has already been allowed on the basis of 12-monthly average level of 215 from 1-9-68. Accordingly the question of grant of increase in Dearness Allowance to Government employees unless the average reaches 225, does not arise. Currently the extent of neutralisation provided at the lowest pay range is 90%. The Third Pay Commission, which is to be set up shortly, is expected to consider the entire structure of salaries and allowances of all Central Government employees. In view of this, the question of Government discussing any steps with Government employees does not arise.

पी० एल० 480 की निधि का धर्म परिवर्तन के लिए उपयोग करने के बारे में शिकायत

4381. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री प० ला० वारूपाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में

विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरियों द्वारा सीमा निवासी हरिजनों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के आदिवासियों तथा आदिमजाति लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन करने के लिए पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत धनराशि का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि उक्त फंड का उपयोग धर्म परिवर्तन के लिए न किया जाय ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जो संस्थाएँ पी० एल० 480 निधि से सहायता प्राप्त करती हैं उनसे यह आशा की जाती है कि वे उस सहायता का वितरण अन्तिम रूप से लाभान्वित होने वाले लोगों में जाति अथवा धर्म का ध्यान रखे बिना असांप्रदायिक आधार पर करेंगी। सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि इस धन का उपयोग धर्म-परिवर्तन के लिए किया जा रहा है।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Appointment of Chairman/General Manager of Copper Corporation of India.

4383. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a youngman of 35 years who has practically no experience of copper mines is being appointed as General Manager or Chairman of Copper Corporation of India; and

(b) if not, who is being appointed for this post and whether any advertisement was given in the Press for recruitment to this post?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b) Shri Daya Dhaon aged about 36 years has been appointed as Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Hindustan Copper Limited, with effect from 20-2-70. Shri Dhaon had been previously working with M/s. Bird and Company, for over a decade and held various top level managerial posts. He is also em-

panelled by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in schedule 'C' (Rs. 2500-3000 PM) for appointment to top executive posts in public sector undertakings. A number of names including that of Shri Dhaon were considered for this post and finally his appointment was approved by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

Demand for Upgrading of Kamptee Cantt to B-I Class

4384. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees working in Kamptee Cantt. have demanded that Kamptee Cantt. should be treated as part of Nagpur and upgraded from B-2 to B-1; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government employees have demanded that Kamptee Cantt. should be treated as part of Nagpur, which should be upgraded from B-2 to B-1 class.

(b) According to the existing criteria, Kamptee does not qualify for payment of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances to employees stationed there at Nagpur rates, as it is a separate Municipality not contiguous to Nagpur Corporation.

Block Grants to States

4385. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Block Grants released to different State Governments during each of the years 1966 to 1969;

(b) whether Government have any information with regard to spending of these grants by the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details of amounts spent by different State Governments; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to see that the amounts sanctioned are spent for that purpose during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) During the years 1966-67 to 1968-69, grant assistance for State Plan schemes was not provided in the form of block amounts.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Losses to Public Sector Undertakings

4386. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI T. P. SHAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 73 Central Government Public Undertakings in operation during the year 1968-69 showed a net loss of about Rs. 28 crores as against the net loss of Rs. 35 crores in the previous year;

(b) if so, the names of the undertakings which are incurring continuous losses;

(c) whether it is a fact that the main undertakings which are incurring losses are Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to see that in the year 1970-71 the margin of loss is reduced; and

(e) the names of the undertakings likely to yield profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The working results of 73 Public Enterprises (excluding those under construction and L.I.C.) during 1968-69 showed a net loss of Rs. 28 crores after depreciation, interest, tax and write off of deferred revenue expenditure. The corresponding position in respect of 1967-68 was that 67

Public Enterprises (excluding those under construction and LIC) showed a net loss of Rs. 38 crores.

(b) The names of the undertakings which incurred losses consecutively during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) While the position regarding profit/loss of the Public Enterprises during 1970-71 will be known only after the financial year is over and all the enterprises close their Annual Accounts, it is still more difficult to name the undertakings which are likely to yield profit. While efforts are being made to reduce losses in Public Enterprises by stepping up their production, removing, as speedily as possible, the various impediments for improving the working results, as also improving the managerial and technological efficiency in Public Enterprises, the latter will depend also on other factors like the rate of growth of economy, buoyancy of the market conditions, general state of industrial relations, availability of raw materials, etc. In the circumstances, it is not possible to predict at this stage with any degree of certainty which particular enterprises will earn profits in 1970-71.

Statement

1. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.
2. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
3. Heavy Electricals Ltd.
4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
5. Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.
6. National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.
7. National Instruments Ltd.
8. Central Road Transport Corpn. Ltd.
9. Prage Tools Ltd.
10. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
11. National Buildings Construction Corpn. Ltd.
12. Central Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.
13. Janpath Hotel Ltd.
14. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
15. National Research Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
16. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.
17. National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.

**Detection of Three Time-Bombs in a
Railway Wagon in the Barauni
Refinery Shed**

4387. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently three time-bombs complete with fuse wires were detected from a railway wagon in the Barauni Refinery Shed;

(b) whether full inquiry into the matter has been made; and

(c) whether the incident indicates any well-planned saboteur activity developing in the region and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No. Enquiry made in the matter revealed that, out of 50 tanks mines sent by an ordinance factory in a wagon for unloading at Dinapur, 3 tank mines continued to be in the box wagon, without being unloaded. The wagon was considered as empty and was, therefore, sent to the refinery for loading raw petroleum coke.

(c) Does not arise.

**Views of F. I. C. C. I. Regarding
Nationalisation**

4388. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry vehemently opposed nationalisation as an answer to the serious problems facing the economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) The Government is

aware of the views of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding nationalisation. It is the view of the Government that decisions on nationalisation of any enterprise are to be taken with reference to the needs of the economy and national interest.

केले के तने से रेशा तथा स्टार्च तैयार करना

4389. श्री महाराजसिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केले के तने से रेशा तथा स्टार्च तैयार करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा देश में उपलब्ध केले के तनों का कब तक पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग किए जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : केले के वृक्षों तथा केले के तने से रेशा और स्टार्च तैयार करने की आर्थिक संभाव्यता अभी तक प्रयोगिक अवस्था में है।

**Setting up of B. H. C. Plant by
Orissa Cement Ltd.**

4390. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether Orissa Cement Ltd.; a State Public Sector Undertaking has applied for setting up a BHC Plant in Orissa;

(b) whether he has given a favourable opinion for setting up such a plant in Orissa;

(c) whether the plant when commissioned would utilise the surplus chlorine of the caustic soda plant at Ganjam of Jayashree Chemicals, also a public sector unit;

(d) whether the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, a State Government undertaking, has financial interest in Orissa Cement Ltd.;

(e) whether the proposed unit will offer opportunity for employment and if so, to what extent; and

(f) the reasons for delay in granting the licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes; Orissa Cement Ltd. is not a State Public sector undertaking.

(b) The application has been recommended by this Ministry to the Licensing Committee.

(c) Yes. But Jayashree Chemicals is not a State public sector unit.

(d) Government have no information on the point.

(e) According to the information furnished by Orissa Cement Ltd. in their application, employment opportunities may be created for 41 persons out of which 36 fall under skilled/unskilled, 2 under clerical, 2 under supervisory and 1 under managerial categories.

(f) This application along with similar others has been placed before the Licensing Committee for consideration as required under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The minutes of the Committee are awaited.

Public Sector Projects in Orissa

4391. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Orissa in New Delhi on the 5th February that Central Government should ensure that a large proportion of the investment in the public sector projects is allocated specifically to the industrially backward States during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the percentage of total investment in public sector undertakings already allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan to the backward States and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the Central industrial and mineral projects proposed to be set up in the public sector during the Fourth Plan period is given in the Draft Fourth Five

Year Plan Report which has already been laid on the Table of the House. While weightage is given to the location of public sector projects, to the extent possible, in backward areas, the problem of balanced regional development requires the simultaneous use of a large variety of policy instruments not only by the Central Government but also by the State Governments and private and cooperative sectors

Top Posts Lying Vacant in Public Undertakings

4392. SHRI SITARAM KESARI:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain vacancies at the top in various Public Undertakings have not been filled for sometime past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the vacancies which have remained unfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) On the basis of the incumbency position, etc., communicated as on 1st January, 1970, the following top posts in Public Enterprises were vacant:

1. Executive Director, National Research Development Corporation.
2. Managing Director, Central Fisheries Corporation.
3. Managing Director, National Textile Corporation Ltd.
4. General Manager, Film Finance Corporation.
5. Director, State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
6. Managing Director, Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
7. General Manager, Koyna Aluminium Project.
8. Deputy Chairman, Hindustan Steel Ltd.
9. Director (Finance), Hindustan Steel Ltd.
10. Director (Commercial), Hindustan Steel Ltd.

11. Managing Director, Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
12. Full time Chairman, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
13. General Manager, Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India.
14. General Manager, Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India.
15. General Manager, Durgapur Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India.
16. General Manager, Planning and Development Division, Fertilizer Corporation of India.
17. General Manager, Kalamassery Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
18. Deputy Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

The Administrative Ministries were endeavouring to locate suitable incumbents for these top posts, having regard to the nature of experience required, etc. In some cases it has been decided not to fill up the post for administrative reasons for some time, as in the case of General Manager, Film Finance Corporation, etc. Some of the posts mentioned above, like Director (Commercial), Hindustan Steel Ltd. have also been filled up since.

Setting up of Caustic Soda Chlorine Plant at Korba by M. P. Audyogic Vikas Nigam

4393. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a letter of intent has been issued to the Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Vikas Nigam for a Caustic Soda Chlorine Plant at Korba; and

(b) if so, whether it will not be possible to utilise the Chlorine by locating one of the Central Government's proposed BHC-DDT plant at Korba?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) No. There is no scope now for setting up a BHC-DDT plant by Central Government at Korba.

Financing of Agricultural Schemes by State Bank of India in Dry Farming Areas

4394. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Bank of India has prepared a scheme to co-ordinate the efforts with the State Governments and to finance agricultural schemes in the dry farming areas;

(b) if so, what is the scheme and how many State Governments have approved those schemes;

(c) in what State the finance agricultural schemes in the dry farming areas have been started; and

(d) on what conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Bank of India has decided to extend the activities for boosting production in dry farming areas by undertaking during 1970-71 at least one integrated scheme of dry farming in a selected area, in each State, involving the application of modern technology adaptable to local conditions. The schemes are formulated in consultation with the concerned State Governments and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

One such scheme which is in the course of implementation in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra envisages the introduction of Hybrid and other improved varieties of soyabean, cotton, jowar, bajra, moong, groundnut and rice under multiple cropping over about one lakh acres belonging to about

10,000 farmers. With the implementation of the scheme, the production of foodgrains and other crops is estimated to rise by 30,000 tonnes worth about Rs. 2.33 crores and the additional income which will accrue to each farmer with an average holding of about 10 acres is estimated at Rs. 2,200 per annum. Incidentally there will be saving in foreign exchange through a reduction in the import of soyabean oil to the extent of about Rs. 102 lacs and addition to the foreign exchange earnings of the country with the export of soyabean meal/cake of about Rs. 63 lacs annually. Similar schemes for other States are under preparation.

(d) The terms and conditions on which advances will be granted are briefly set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3020/70.]

सिवाई साधनों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

4395. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 बड़े बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामान्य रूप से पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में और विशेष रूप से पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में सिंचाई साधनों तथा अन्य विकास कार्यों के लिए अधिक राशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) मुख्य बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने से ही, उन साधनों में वृद्धि नहीं हो जायगी जो राज्यों में बांटे जाने के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा नहीं होते।

Long Stay of Officers in the Office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

4396. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any period has been prescribed for which an Officer of the Defence Accounts Department can stay at one place;

(b) if so, what, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are Officers working in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna for more than seven years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to transfer all such officers to other places; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It has been considered administratively unnecessary to fix the stay of an officer in one place, as it is always open to the competent authority to order a transfer whenever this is considered necessary.

(c) Yes. One officer has been serving in that office for more than 7 years.

(d) and (e). Please see answer to (b) above. The transfer of this officer will be considered when it becomes administratively necessary.

कृषि योजनाओं के लिए मेरठ जिले में किसानों को ऋण

4397. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4935 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उक्त प्रश्न के (ख), (ग) तथा (घ) भाग में मांगी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रकृत बैंक उन लोगों को नलकूप लगाने तथा ट्रेक्टर आदि खरीदने के लिए ऋण नहीं दे रहे हैं जिन्हें गंगा-खादर परियोजना के अधीन भूमि

आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां के किसानों ने इस बारे में सैकड़ों आवेदन-पत्र भेजे हैं परन्तु मवाना (मेरठ) तहसील के अधिकारियों ने उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) सम्बद्ध बैंकों से सूचना प्राप्त हो गई है।

(ख) 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में से केवल पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के मवाना वेतन कार्यालय को एक स्थानीय भूतपूर्व सैनिक से एक आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें उसने एक रूसी ट्रेक्टर खरीदने के लिए मध्यावधि ऋण मांगा था। इस प्रयोजन के लिए उसे 8,000 रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया गया है। पम्पसेटों और भूमि को समतल बनाने के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था किए जाने के लिए पार्टी द्वारा दिए गए आवेदन-पत्र पर बैंक द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) चूंकि यह मामला मूलतः राज्य सरकार का है इसलिए सरकार को इसके बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Complaints regarding Smuggling by Employees of Indian Airlines and Air India

4398. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the smuggling carried on by the employees of the Indian Airlines and Air India, who travel to foreign countries on their passes issued to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) During the last three years, 3 such employees of the Air India and one of the Indian Airlines were caught smuggling.

(b) Customs officers exercise vigilance over suspect crew and airline staff besides the

usual preventive precautions taken by them as part of their day-to-day duties.

Irregularities in the Sale of Country Liquor in Delhi

4399. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the growing irregularities in the sale of country liquor and working of the bonded ware-house and country liquor shops in Delhi;

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) the number of deaths occurred in Delhi on account of drinking poisonous liquor during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop illicit distillation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government is not aware of any growing irregularities in the sale of country liquor and in the working of the bonded warehouse and country liquor shops in Delhi.

(b) The Government have, however upgraded the post of the officer in charge of the bonded warehouse from sub-Inspector to that of Inspector in order to have more efficient supervision.

(c) The number of deaths due to consumption of poisonous/spurious liquor during the last three years is as below:

1967 — 7

1968 — 30 (including 3 due to excessive drinking of liquor)

1969 — 18

(d) To curb the illegal production of liquor, the Police and Excise authorities of the territory keep a strict watch on the boot leggers and frequent raids are organised.

सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का उत्पादन

4400. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सरकारी उद्योगों में ऐसी वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने का कार्यक्रम बना रही है जिनका इस समय आयात हो रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौटा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठ) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र में निवेश संबंधी निर्णय लेते समय जिन मुख्य बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है, उनमें आयात पर देश की निर्भरता को कम करने की आवश्यकता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। किन्तु सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में, ऐसी वस्तुएँ तैयार करने के लिए, जो इस समय दूसरे देशों से मंगाई जा रही हैं, विशेष रूप से कोई अलग कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। फिर भी, भारत सरकार के विभिन्न अभिकरण और खासतौर पर तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय आदि जैसे अभिकरण, ऐसी अधिक से अधिक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के सिलसिले में, जो इस समय विदेशों से मंगाई जाती हैं, विकास कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए बराबर कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम भी, इन अभिकरणों द्वारा जारी की गई हिदायतों को, निश्चित रूप से ध्यान में रखते हैं जिनका उद्देश्य उत्तरोत्तर अधिक आयात-प्रतिस्थापन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना है।

Fertilizer Projects Under Fourth Plan

4401. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at least nine out of ten fertilizer projects envisaged under the Third Five Year Plan failed to come up, if so, the main reasons therefor;

(b) the broad details of the fertilizer production programme as envisaged under the final Fourth Plan; and

(c) the likely gap in the requirements and production of fertilizers in the country at the end of the Plan; and

(d) whether prospects are being explored for setting up additional fertilizer production capacity for the private sector under the Fourth Plan and the estimated resources available in that sector for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Of the ten fertilizer projects licensed to be established in the private sector during the Third Plan Period only one went into production during that period. Two more went into production after the Third Plan period and the rest did not materialise because the promoters could not finalise the foreign collaboration arrangements and finances for the projects.

(b) The present status of the fertilizer programme is given below:

	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
	(Million tonnes)	
Existing capacity	1.344	0.421
Capacity under construction	1.210	0.423
Capacity approved in principle but not yet firmed up	2.146	0.598

(c) The following is the estimated requirement, production and shortfall of fertilizers at the end of Fourth Plan:

	(Million tonnes)		
	Require- ment	Produc- tion	Short- fall
Nitrogen	3.20	1.96	1.24
Phosphatic	1.40	0.60	0.80
Potassic (K ₂ O)	0.90	Nil	0.90

(d) Yes. It is not possible to give an estimate of the resources available in the private sector for this purpose.

Payment of Income Tax by Film Companies

4403. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax realised from the film companies namely, All India Theatres (P) Ltd., Natraj Studio (P) Ltd., Bombay; Prasad Production (P) Ltd., Bombay; Associated Film Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay; Johar Films (P) Ltd., Bombay; Mahal Pictures (P) Ltd., Bombay; Anna-poorna Picture (P) Ltd., Madras and Devi Films (P) Ltd., Madras during the current year and also during the last 3 years;

(b) the names and addresses of the Directors of the companies together with the names of their share holders who had paid Income-tax during the same period;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large amount of Income-tax is outstanding against these film companies; and

(d) if so, the amount due from each and the steps taken to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The requisite information regarding the film companies and their Directors is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

As there may be several shareholders in each of the companies, the collection of information regarding all the shareholders would involve considerable time and labour. However, if the Hon'ble Members desire to have information about any particular shareholder (s), the same would be duly furnished.

Income-tax Due from Film Companies

4404. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax paid by each Director and each shareholder of the film companies New Delhi Theatres (P) Ltd.,

Eagle Pictures (P) Ltd. and Cinefones (P) Ltd. Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether the payment of Income-tax has been outstanding against these companies; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof and the steps taken to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available. Information regarding these Companies and their Directors is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Purchase of Booklet 'Khandani Munsooba Bandi'

4405. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that between October, 1968 and November, 1969 more than 5 lakh copies of a booklet, namely 'Khandani Munsooba Bandi' were purchased by the Department of Family Planning for distribution through a society which has actually no existence;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and whether the Islamic Reforms Society made public allegations against some of the officials of this Department who were involved in this deal; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry was held and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) 5.5 lakh copies of the pamphlet (3.5 lakh in Urdu, entitled "Khandani Munsooba Bandi" and 2 lakh in Hindi entitled "PARIVAR NIYOJAN—QURAN AUR HADIS KI ROSHNI MAIN") were purchased from the Islamic Research Society between October 1968 and November, 1969. They were entrusted to Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for distribution. The Islamic Re-

search Society is a Registered Body under the Registration of Societies Act XXI, 1860.

(b) and (c). The National Council for Social Reforms, which is an unregistered body, levelled some allegations against the Islamic Research Society and also against some officials of the Department of Family Planning. The matter has been looked into and the transaction has been found to be in order.

Contract for Family Planning Publicity to Foreign Advertising Firm

4406. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract of worth millions of rupees for Family Planning publicity is being given to a foreign advertising firm called Clarion Mc-Cann Advertising Services Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether this is against the assurance given on the Floor of the House that no foreign agencies will be given such contracts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Secretary, Family Planning Department is persuading the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to agree for the involvement of foreign agency in the family planning campaign in league with U.S. Agency of International Development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) to (d). Though no contract for Family Planning Publicity has been placed by the Department of Family Planning with Clarion Mc-Cann Advertising Services Limited, the United States Agency for International Development offered as a gift in May, 1969, to the Department of Family Planning, art work and materials for Nirodh publicity. This is being prepared by M/s. Clarion Mc-Cann under contract from USAID. The total contract amount is Rs. 7.57 lakhs including

the cost of materials. Clarion McCann's quotation was the lowest and of good quality among the competitive offers made by Indian companies. According to information available with Government, this firm is an Indian concern, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1956 with a majority of Indian shareholders. Furthermore, clearance was given to USAID after obtaining the approval of the Department of Economic Affairs and Finance as per standing instructions of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The actual printing and production of publicity material as well as advertisements in appropriate media for the Nirodh campaign will be undertaken by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

In regard to the assurance given in Parliament and referred to in para (b) of the Question, the Rajaya Sabha Resolution of May 4, 1956, only directed that *preference* should be shown to Indian controlled and Indian owned advertising agencies in the matter of advertising done by Government and its subordinate formations. It was only on the 13th March 1970, that another Resolution was moved in the Rajaya Sabha wherein Government were directed that no advertising shall, hereafter, be issued through foreign advertising agencies, whether wholly or partly owned by foreigners. The contract in question was given by USAID for art work and material meant to be gifted to Government in July, 1969, much before the 13th March, 1970, Resolution was moved in the Rajya Sabha.

The Question raised in para (c) does not arise. The correct position has been explained to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The question of this Ministry persuading the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to involve foreign agency in the Family Planning Campaign in league with USAID agency does not therefore arise.

Conveyance Allowance Permissible for C. P. W. D. Officers

4407. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of Conveyance Allowance permissible for various slabs of mileage for C.P.W.D. officers;

(b) when these rates and slabs were fixed;

(c) the cost of petrol and maintenance at the time of fixation of these rates;

(d) the prevailing rates of petrol and maintenance at present; and

(e) whether Government propose to revise these rates in view of the increased cost of petrol and maintenance and if so, when Government will announce the revised rates of conveyance allowance for different slabs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The rates of allowance prescribed by the Ministry of Finance and payable to the officers of C.P.W.D. are as under:

Average monthly travel on official duty	Rates of conveyance allowances for journeys by	
	Owned motor car	Other modes of conveyance
201-300 K.Metres	Rs. 60 P.M.	Rs. 20 P.M.
301-450	Rs. 90 P.M.	Rs. 30 P.M.
451-600	Rs. 120 P.M.	Rs. 40 P.M.
601-800	Rs. 150 P.M.	Rs. 50 P.M.
Above 800	Rs. 180 P.M.	Rs. 50 P.M.

(b) The above rates were fixed in May, 1961.

(c) This is not known to this Ministry.

(d) The retail price of petrol is Rs. 1.20P. per litre at present inclusive of taxation in Delhi. There can be no uniform rate of cost of maintenance for all conveyances.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Change in Mode of Drawal of Salary by Class II Officers of Government

4408. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mode of drawal of salary

has been changed in certain categories of class II Officers of Government of India;

(b) whether certain categories of Class II officers have been excluded from this change;

(c) if so, the reasons for exclusion and the categories of officers excluded; and

(d) whether Government propose to end this discrimination and follow uniform policy in this regard for all class II officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Gazetted officers (including class II Gazetted) generally draw their salaries by submitting bills to treasuries. The main changes that have recently been made in the arrangement are:—

(i) In some Ministries/Departments/Attached Offices, especially where the officers are liable to frequent transfers from one Accounts Circle to another, payments are made under a centralised system, by which cheques are issued by the Accounts Officer for credit to the Officers' accounts in banks.

(ii) In some Ministries/Departments/Attached Offices where the centralised system has not been introduced payments in respect of officers not ordinarily liable to frequent transfers from one Accounts Circle to another are made by 'heads of offices' in the same manner as for non-gazetted officers.

The above changes have been recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission in their report on Finance, Accounts and Audit. These are however being implemented in a phased manner after taking into account the extent of work involved. The question of any discrimination between different categories of officers does not therefore arise.

भारतीय संस्थानों, कर्मों, कम्पनियों आदि
के विदेशी बैंकों में खाते

4409. श्री शारदा नन्वः

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसे भारतीय औद्योगिक संस्थानों, फर्मों, कम्पनियों तथा व्यक्तियों के नामों के नाम मालूम हैं जिनके भारत में स्थित विदेशी बैंकों तथा विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय तथा विदेशी बैंकों में खाते खुले हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार अपने स्रोतों से उन व्यक्तियों, फर्मों तथा औद्योगिक कम्पनियों के नामों का पता लगाएंगी जिनके इस समय विदेशी बैंकों में खाते खुले हुए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न व्यक्तियों, फर्मों आदि द्वारा भारत में विदेशी बैंकों में खोले गए खातों की सूचना सरकार के पास नहीं है। बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथा और व्यवहार के अनुसार, बैंक अपने खातेदारों के संबंध में सामान्यतः कोई सूचना नहीं देते। जहां तक विदेशों में खोले गए खातों का सम्बन्ध है, 788 व्यक्तियों और फर्मों आदि ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक अपनी जमा राशियों के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को सूचित किया है।

राज्यों को दिए गए ऋण पर व्याज

4410. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के दौरान

राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए गए विभिन्न ऋणों पर व्याज के रूप में भ्रमण कितनी-कितनी धनराशि वसूल की है ;

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार से व्याज की कितनी राशि वसूल करेगी, और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की ओर व्याज की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रभुपालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3021/70]

(ख) अनुमान है कि 1970-71 में राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से व्याज के रूप में कुल 290 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त होगा। परन्तु राज्यों/संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों के अनुसार व्याज का जो ब्यौरा होगा वह इस बात पर निर्भर होगा कि चानू वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्येक राज्य/संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्र के नाम ऋणों की कितनी रकम बकाया रहेगी।

(ग) 31 मार्च 1969 को व्याज की लगभग 33.80 करोड़ रुपये की रकम बकाया थी। इस बकाया रकम की अदायगी मुख्य रूप से जम्मू और कश्मीर की सरकार द्वारा (20.38 करोड़ रुपये) और पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार द्वारा (13.40 करोड़ रुपये) की जानी थी। 31 मार्च 1970 को जो स्थिति होगी उसका पता वर्ष समाप्त होने पर ही लगेगा।

Stoppage of Work at Government of India Press, New Delhi

4411. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently work at the Govern-

ment of India press at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi was stopped suddenly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) For the orderly exit of workers during the printing of the Railway Budget papers, the Security Officer of the Press had got an iron rod fixed at the gate. This rod accidentally slipped and fell on one of the workers at about 6.30 P.M. at the end of the first shift on the 21st February. Alleging that the worker had been injured, others refused to go to work. After persuasion by the officers of the Department the workers resumed work at about 11 P.M. The medical report stated that the worker had not suffered any visible injury.

Income-tax Due from Film Producers

4412. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3844 on the 15th December, 1969 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount of Income-tax is outstanding at present in the names of Film Producers Shri Vijay Bhatt, Shri Shanker Bhatt, Shri B. R. Chopra, Shri T. R. Ramana, Madras, Shri A. Bhim Singh, Madras, Shri L. V. Prasad, Madras, Shri Vasu Menon, Madras, Shri S. L. Jalan, Calcutta, Shri Shakti Samanta, Shri A. R. Kardar, Shri Subodh Mukerjee, Shri A. A. Nadiadmala, Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that payment of Income-tax is not commensurate with their actual income and if so, whether Government propose to determine their actual incomes;

(c) the amount of income-tax outstanding in each case and since when;

(d) whether any case of concealment of Income has been detected and if so, the amount thereof, and the action taken; and

(e) whether their houses have been raided during the above period and if so, the unaccounted money recovered from each during

the raids and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 3022/70*].

(b) Proper assessments have been made in the cases of producers referred to in Part (a) of the Question and their tax liability is in accordance with their total incomes as determined by the Department.

Income-tax Due from Film Producers

4413. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3844 on the 15th December, 1969 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of Income-tax is outstanding at present in the names of the film producers Shri J. Om Prakash, Shri S. Mukherjee, Shri Devender Goel, Shri Mohan Sehgal, Shri Gulshan Rai, Shri Ajit Bose, Calcutta, Shri G. B. Mansata, Shri P. K. Das, Calcutta and Shri O. P. Ralhan, Bombay.

(b) if so, the amount of income-tax outstanding in each case and since when this amount is due;

(c) the steps taken so far to recover the same; and

(d) whether any case of concealment of Income has been detected by Government and if so, the amount of concealment and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3023/70*].

Raids on Film Companies

4414. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the film distributing or film producing companies of Bombay and

Tamil Nadu whose offices were raided by the Police and the Finance Ministry officials during the last three years on charges of tax evasion, over-invoicing and under-invoicing and other corrupt practices;

(b) the details of the papers seized during these raids and the amount of tax evasion, under-invoicing and over invoicing in rupees detected during the raids during these years; and

(c) the names of those under investigation by the C.B.I. for the charges referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Payment of Wealth Tax by Film People

4415. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the film stars in Film industry who are paying wealth tax on wealth ranging from Rs. one lakh to Rs. five lakhs and Rs. five lakhs to Rs. ten lakhs;

(b) the value of wealth possessed by each and the amount of wealth tax paid by each of them during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the film stars whose declared wealth was increased by the wealth tax officers during the same period and the amount of increase effected in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available and its collection will involve enormous time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. If the Honourable Member seeks information regarding any particular film star, the required information would be gathered and furnished.

Second Malaysian Orthopaedic Meeting

4416. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian surgeons are going to participate in the 2nd Malaysian Orthopaedic meeting held at Kuala Lumpur in the months of April/May, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No Indian surgeon has approached the Government of India in this behalf.

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

Bank Loans for Transport Operators

4417. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give bank loans for the transport operators in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The nationalised banks have prepared schemes for providing direct finance to road transport operators. The schemes which provide for finance to road transport operators also provide for financing purchase of taxis, auto-rickshaws etc. The loan advanced in the case of rickshaws is ordinarily to the extent of about Rs. 500/- or the entire cost. In the case of auto-rickshaws, loan is granted usually upto Rs. 5000/- subject to a margin of 25 per cent. In the case of taxis, trucks and buses, loans are given upto 70 to 75 per cent of the value of the new vehicle subject to the maximum of about Rs. 60,000. In the case of rickshaw owners, the minimum margin is not always insisted upon, but the vehicle has to be hypothecated to the bank. The loan is repayable in suitable monthly instalments of 24 to 30 months. Interest charged is around 9 per cent. As at the end of January, 1970, the amount outstanding as advances of the banks in the public sector to transport operators

stood at Rs. 15.1 crores and the number of borrowal accounts at 6362.

Assistance to Indonesia

4418. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during discussion with the Indonesian Foreign Minister, an assurance has been given that India will give aid to Indonesia for the economic development of that country; and

(b) if so, whether the quantum of aid to be given to Indonesia has been decided upon and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Difficulties in Admission to Medical Colleges

4419. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students face many difficulties in obtaining admission to various medical colleges in the country; if so, the types of difficulties caused to the students;

(b) whether it is a fact that several medical colleges and institutions have imposed conditions for admission which are discriminatory and at times communal in nature; if if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in several States, the students are required to execute service bonds and in several institutions, capitations and donations are demanded; if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken and propose to take to eliminate such discriminations within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The difficulties in finding admission to Medical Colleges, *inter alia*, are:—

(i) inadequacy of seats in comparison to demand;

(ii) restrictions imposed by some institutions with regard to domicile;

(iii) restrictions imposed by some institutions with regard to the pre-admission qualification which is required to be obtained from a Board/University inside the State in which the admitting institution is located;

(iv) capitation fees charged by some private medical colleges.

(b) In a large number of Medical Colleges admissions are made on the basis of domicile. In two medical colleges some seats are set apart for admission on denominational basis.

(c) Information regarding the execution of service bonds by students admitted to State medical colleges is not readily available. The students who are given stipends/scholarships are, however, generally required to execute bonds for service. Capitation fees/donations are charged only by the private medical colleges at Warangal and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Bihar, Sholapur in Maharashtra, and Gulbarga, Belgaum, Manipal and Devanagere in Mysore.

(d) In pursuance of the recommendation of the National Integration Council, the State Governments have been asked to consider the removal of domiciliary restrictions in the matter of admission to medical colleges. In addition they have been advised not to encourage the establishment of private medical college, and to take over private medical colleges as far as possible.

Oil Refinery at Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan

4420. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan have urged the Centre to set up an oil refinery near Swai Madhopur; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government

have considered the issue and if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) This, and similar requests made by other State Governments are being kept in view for consideration at the appropriate time when the necessity for additional refining capacities is considered.

Development of Surakachar Coal Mines for Supply of Coal to Fertilizer Plant at Korba

4421. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation developed Surakachar Coal Mines and also invested in mining equipment for the purpose of supplying coal to the proposed Fertilizer Plant at Korba;

(b) what is the investment made and whether it is not economical to work these mines except for local supply for the plant;

(c) whether a Railway bridge has been constructed on Hasdeo river to connect Surakachar and the site of the Fertilizer Plant, if so, the cost of the bridge; and

(d) whether the costs at parts (b) and (c) above have been taken into account in determining the priority for the three coal-based fertilizer plants, if so, whether the plant at Korba would be given top priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Surakachar coal mine was taken up by National Coal

Development Corporation as part of the coal development programme of the public sector in the Third Plan to meet the anticipated demand for coal by Railways, power stations and other steam raising plants, particularly in Western India.

(b) The investment made in Surakachar Colliery by National Coal Development Corporation till 30-9-1969 is Rs. 9.31 crores. In the present market conditions, the mine cannot be worked economically unless it works to target capacity.

(c) A railway bridge across Hasdeo river was constructed at a cost of Rs. 38.40 lakhs in connection with extension of the Champa-Korba branch upto Gevra Road and was opened to traffic on 1-4-65. The sidings to serve the Surakachar and Banki Collieries have been provided from Gevra Road Station on Assisted/Private siding terms.

(d) The priority of the plants has been determined taking into consideration all relevant factors. The Talcher and Ramagundam Fertilizer Projects will be taken up for implementation immediately. Phasing of the Korba Fertilizer Project will be determined after the foreign exchange required for the other two projects is tied up. The prospects for marketing of the products of Talcher and Ramagundam projects are better as compared to those of Korba.

Purchase of Machinery from USSR for setting up Coal-based Fertilizer Plants

4422. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has decided to purchase machinery from the Soviet Union to set up coal-based Fertilizer Plants; and

(b) If so, the conditions on which U.S.S.R. has agreed to supply the machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No decision has yet been taken in respect of the source/sources from which the equipment for the coal based fertilizer plants, not indigenously manufactured, is to be obtained. The possibility of getting some of the equipment from U.S.S.R. has been under study.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Subsidy for Setting up of Hospitals by People in Rural Areas

4423. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of medical facilities, particularly in rural areas, Government are considering a scheme to subsidise setting up of hospitals by the people themselves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There is an undoubted shortage of medical facilities generally which shortage is even more pronounced in the rural areas. Nevertheless there is fairly wide coverage even in the rural areas provided by a net-work of 4938 Primary Health Centres and 23,075 Sub-Centres, in addition to rural dispensaries. It is proposed to strengthen the basic health services at the Primary Health Centres for which the Central Government will offer 100% Central assistance to the State Governments.

There is no proposal to subsidise the setting up of hospitals by the people. However, a Sub-Committee of the Central

Council of Health has recently recommended that voluntary organisations running medical institutions should be encouraged by giving grants on the condition that they should reserve at least 20% of the total beds as free beds for people belonging to the middle and low income groups.

Approach to Nationalised Banks for Help for Rural Medical Facilities in Fourth Plan

4424. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to approach the nationalised banks to help in implementing the Scheme for providing medical facilities to rural areas during Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Tariff Commission Recommendations regarding Drug Industry

4425. SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BA³U:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are considering to have a new price structure for drugs;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the report of the Tariff Commission which had inquired into the cost structure of the drugs;

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be announced;

(d) what is the total price increase; and

(e) whether Government have also given ultimatum to the drug industry to reduce the price of drugs or suggest proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The Tariff Commission which went into the cost structure of some essential drugs have made certain recommendations which are under consideration of the Government. Government's decision on the fair selling prices of drugs will be announced shortly in the light of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

(e) No ultimatum as such has been given to the drug industry. The Government had recently met the representatives of the industry in order to ascertain their view points in regard to the reduction of drug prices. They were told to convey their views within ten days of the meeting.

Non-Implementation of Licences Granted to Entrepreneurs for Expansion of Big Chemical Units

4426. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many entrepreneurs who were given licences for expansion of big chemicals units in the last three years or before have not implemented them by now;

(b) the names of such entrepreneurs; and

(c) whether Government has cancelled their licences or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information in so far as the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals is concerned is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Two licences at S. Nos. 2 and 10 of the statement have been revoked. The question of cancellation of two licences at S. Nos. 1 and 9 is under examination. In other cases the validity period of the licence has not expired and therefore the question of cancellation does not arise.

Statement

1. M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M/s. Sandez (India) Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri.
4. M/s. Ciba of India Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Associated Capsules Private Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Amar Dye-Chem Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd., Baroda.
8. M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.
9. M/s. Pesticides Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd., Calcutta.
11. M/s. Shriram Chemical Industries, Kota (Rajasthan).
12. M/s. Atul Products Ltd., Atul.
13. M/s. Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Ltd., Bombay.
14. M/s. National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
15. M/s. Kanoria Chemicals & Industries Ltd., Renukoot (U.P.).
16. M/s. Shri Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., Jagadhri (Haryana).
17. M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar (Gujarat).
18. M/s. Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd., Bombay.
19. M/s. Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.

तिहाड़ के समीप दिल्ली तथा दिल्ली के करोल बाग क्षेत्र में विकलांग तथा कान के रोगों के लिए हस्पताल खोलना

4427. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री भ्रातृ दास :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार तिहाड़ के समीप क्या दिल्ली के करोल-बाग क्षेत्र में विकलांग तथा कान रोगों के हस्पताल खोलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त हस्पतालों पर कितना धन खर्च किया जाएगा तथा उनमें कितने बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मू०) :
(क) और (ख). केवल विकलांग अथवा कान रोग के हस्पताल खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है। वैसे, दिल्ली प्रशासन का तिहाड़ के निकट पश्चिम दिल्ली में 100 पलंगों वाला एक हस्पताल खोलने का विचार है। प्रथमतः 54 पलंगों वाले एक ब्लाक की स्थापना की जायेगी। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में इस उद्देश्य के लिए 80 लाख रुपये का नियतन किया गया है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने करोलबाग में स्थित डा० जोशी हस्पताल को अपने अधीन लेने का भी विचार किया है जिसमें हड्डियों के टूट-फूट के उपचार के लिए एक क्लिनिक की स्थापना की जायेगी तथा इसमें विकलांग तथा अस्थि-भंग के रोगियों के लिए 30 पलंग रखे जायेंगे। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अनुमान लगाया है कि इस काम पर चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 82 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे।

Experiments on Herbs

4429. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that half a dozen drugs based on herbs and plants have passed chemicals and clinical tests at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(b) whether Government will encourage the commercial manufacture of these drugs to save foreign exchange and also to obviate the fear of many side effects of allopathic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) About half a dozen medicinal plants and/or their active principles are currently under chemical and/or clinical investigation at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and elsewhere.

(b) The question of commercial manufacture of drugs can be considered only after the drugs have been clinically tested and found effective.

Residential Plots to Citizens of Old Delhi

4430. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a scheme to give plots to those residing in the Old city of Delhi, on priority basis and on cheap rates, in some new colonies; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The following

categories of persons in the Low and Middle Income Groups are proposed to be allotted plots of land, at pre-determined rates applicable to those Groups, on priority basis:

- (1) Persons who own or are tenants of properties in areas which have been declared as 'clearance areas' under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.
- (2) Persons owning houses/plots in the congested localities in the old city measuring less than 80 square yards whose houses have been declared dangerous and they are not allowed to rebuild in pursuance of the requirements of the Master Plan or Building bye-laws of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

The allotments will be subject to certain restrictions, such as:

- (a) The person concerned does not own a house or a residential plot in the Union Territory of Delhi in his/her name or in the name of his/her wife/husband or any of his/her dependent relations including unmarried children.
- (b) Clear possession of the property has been given to the authority concerned.
- (c) Persons who are given land in lieu of compensation will not be eligible for any other benefits or facilities for rehabilitation under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

Value of Indian Rupee

4431. **SRI S. K. TAPURIAH:**
SRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of Rupee is again going down and that US Dollar and Pound Sterling is being quoted in unofficial market at rates far above the official rates;

(b) the rates quoted unofficially both for US Dollars and Pound Sterling on the first

of every month since August, 1969 to February, 1970;

(c) the reasons for this decline in the value of Rupee; and

(d) the present external value of Rupee *vis-a-vis* the pre-devaluation period official parity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The value of the rupee, that is, its official rate of exchange in terms of U.S. Dollar, has remained unchanged since the devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966. Transactions carried out at a rate of exchange different from the official rate of exchange are a contravention of the exchange control regulations. These illegal and unauthorised transactions which are of a sporadic and marginal character have little relevance to the strength of the rupee. It is not possible to give any reliable figures of the so-called unofficial quotations of the rate of exchange of the rupee as they are wholly unauthorised and unrecognised.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The current par value is Re. 1=13.33 U.S. cents as against a par value of Re. 1=21 U.S. cents prior to 6th June, 1966.

Setting up of Working Group for Manganese Industry

4432. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a working group has been set up to look into the problems of manganese industry;

(b) if so, who are the members of the group; and

(c) on what lines the group has been asked to submit the report and by what time the report will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) List of members is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3024/70].

(c) The terms of reference for the Working Group is enclosed. An interim report is expected to be submitted in April, 1970.

Incidence of Taxation in India

4433. SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent study undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta on tax burden in India in which it has been shown that tax incidence in India is the highest in the world;

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

(c) whether Government have themselves conducted such a comparative study of tax incidence in India *vis-a-vis* other countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government are contemplating to do so in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government are not aware of any such study undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) and (d) No such study has been attempted as it would not be possible to make precise comparison of incidence of corporate taxation in different countries.

Discovery of Deposits of Iron Ore in North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu

4434. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of Iron Ore have been discovered recently in North Arcot District (Tamil Nadu);

(b) if so, their exact locations and the estimated approximate quantity of the depo-

sits, the quality and their value generally speaking;

(c) when the mining operations are likely to be taken in hand;

(d) whether the mines will be worked by the Central Government or by the State Government or jointly, and

(e) if jointly, what will be share percentage in expenditure and profit of the Central and the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b), Investigations are being carried out under United Nations Development Programme for iron ore near Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District. Preliminary inference of 50 million tonnes of magnetite-quartzite containing 33-40% iron ore has been reported by the United Nations Development Programme for the occurrences near Tiruvannamalai.

(c) The investigation is still in progress. The question of undertaking mining will arise after the present investigation is completed.

(d) and (e) Do not arise at present.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गृह-निर्माण ऋण

4435. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री रघुबोरसिंह शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गृह निर्माण के लिए ऋण दिए गए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोगों ने अब तक अपने मकान बना लिए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि क्या वे अधिकारी और कर्मचारी अपने नए मकानों में चले गए हैं या अभी तक सरकारी मकानों में रह रहे हैं तथा क्या उन्होंने

अपने नए मकानों को किराए पर दे दिया है; और

(घ) क्या इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति):
(क) 1956 में योजना के प्रारंभ होने से 28 फरवरी, 1970 तक, 9,038 केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अग्रिम राशि दिए जाने की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी थी।

(ख) और (ग). मंत्रालय में ऐसे कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। अग्रिम राशि निकालने की वस्तुतः स्वीकृति संबंधित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विभागाध्यक्षों द्वारा दी जाती है। ऐसी सूचना सारे देश में एकत्रित करने का परिणाम, लगने वाले समय और परिश्रम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा। वर्तमान आदेशों के अन्तर्गत जब सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने मकान/फ्लेट बना लेते हैं या खरीद लेते हैं जो उनके ड्यूटी स्थान पर हों अथवा नहीं, तो यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी सरकारी वास (जो प्रसंगवश सभी नगरों और शहरों में उपलब्ध नहीं होते) को खाली कर दें।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Setting up of Pelletisation Plant at Bailadilla
by N. M. D. C.

4436. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI NITRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Mineral Development Corporation have

under consideration the setting up of a pelletisation plant at Bailadilla in the Public Sector to make use of iron ore fines; and

(b) if so, when this plant is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, has commissioned a techno-economic feasibility study on the establishment of a pelletisation plant based on iron ore fines and blue dust in the Bailadilla area. The feasibility report is expected by the middle of 1970. An investment decision on the establishment of the plant can be taken only after examining the feasibility report.

Accommodation for Employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation from General Pool

4437. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation were ever considered eligible for accommodation in the general pool of accommodation of Central Government employees; and

(b) if not, how some of the officers of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation who were not having any lien in Central Government were allotted accommodation from the general pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Only in one case the allotment was made to an employee of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation having no lien in the Central Government, as a special case, on the ground of death of her husband. The allotment was cancelled in her name with effect from 1st February, 1969 and eviction proceedings have been initiated for getting the house vacated.

**उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने घरों पर
किए गए जल-पान व्यय की अपनी
कम्पनियों से वसूली**

4438. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या पेट्रो-
लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कम्पनियों के
बड़े अधिकारी अपने घरों पर जल-पान पर
जो खर्च करते हैं उसे वे खुद कम्पनियों से
वसूल करते हैं; और

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष में इन कम्पनियों
के उच्चतर अधिकारियों द्वारा वसूल किए
गए ऐसे व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है ?

**पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा
धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा०
चव्हाण) :** (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी
की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल
पर रखी जाएगी ।

Arrears of Income-Tax above Rs. 5 Lakhs

4439. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-
tion No. 2112 on the 1st December, 1969
and state:

(a) whether the information regarding
arrears of Income-tax above Rs. 5 lakhs
in the cases of 75 families of Monopolies
named by the Mahalanobis Commission has
since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is given
in the Statement laid on the Table of the
Sabha. [(Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3025/70)].

Analysis of Arrears Demands

4441. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-
tion No. 1044 on the 2nd March, 1970 and
state:

(a) whether the analysis of the arrear
demands above Rs. 1 lakh has since been
completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete results of fixing up of
the responsibility of officers for their accu-
mulation and the officers against whom
action has been taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI): (a) The analysis of the arrear
demands above Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 5
lacs has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) as the analysis of the arrear demands
above Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 5 lakhs
has not been completed so far, the question
of fixing responsibility for the accumulation
of such arrears or taking action against the
erring officers, if any, does not arise.

**इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड
के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय कर्मचारी संघ को
मान्यता देना**

4442. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या पेट्रो-
लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स
लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
कर्मचारी संघ को अब तक मान्यता न दिए
जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इस मामले में विलम्ब होने के
क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात
की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उस कंपनी के
प्रबंधक सरकार द्वारा जारी आदेशों का तथा
प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों का
पालन नहीं करते हैं, जिनको कि केन्द्रीय सरकार
ने विधिवत स्वीकार किया है; और यदि हां,
तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन प्रबंधकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). यूनियन को मान्यता देने का प्रश्न कम्पनी के विचाराधीन है। इस बारे में निर्णय करने से पूर्व कम्पनी को निम्न कई तथ्यों पर विचार करना है:—

- (1) प्रधान कार्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या; जो प्रतिमास 500 रुपये से कम वेतन पाते हैं;
- (2) अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों में, जिनके प्रधान कार्यालय दिल्ली में स्थित हैं; लागू पद्धति आदि।

(ग) कम्पनी के सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों अथवा प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों, जिन्हें सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है, का पालन न करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रम, स्वायत्त निकाय हैं और सरकार का उन पर सीमित नियंत्रण है। सरकार के निर्णयों के अनुसार सरकारी उद्यमों का ब्यूरो, मार्गदर्शन जारी करता है और सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों में उनके पालन के लिए आज्ञा की जाती है। इंडियन इग्ज एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि० सामान्यतः इन मार्गदर्शनों का पालन करती रही है; अथवा एक या दो मामलों में यह कुछ विशेष कारणों से ऐसा नहीं कर सकी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Department of Obstetrics in Medical Colleges in Orissa

4443. SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Department of Obstetrics has been sanctioned to any of the Medical Colleges in Orissa;

(b) the financial assistance to be given in the next five years;

(c) whether Government of Orissa have claimed and received the money for opening this Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A post Graduate Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology has been approved in the current year in the Medical College, Cuttack for grant of Central assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Central assistance for Post graduate medical departments in the Fourth Five Year Plan will be provided on the following pattern subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs per Department during the Plan Period.

Non-recurring expenditure:

- (i) *Buildings:* For the construction of additional buildings for laboratory and clinical training in the Department concerned.
- (ii) *Equipment:* For the provision of special equipment required for the Department.

Recurring Expenditure:

- (i) *Staff:* For the provision of additional staff in accordance with the pattern of staffing recommended by the Medical Council of India and the affiliating university concerned.
- (ii) *Stipend:* For the payment of stipends to ten Post graduate students admitted to the department at the rate prevalent in the region or approved by the affiliating university.

(c) and (d). Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Post Graduate Medical and

Dental Departments is not released for individual departments separately. The Government of Orissa preferred a claim for Rs. 6.47 lakhs during the current year for their post graduate departments. The amount has been sanctioned.

Ore Dressing Investigations Done by Indian Bureau of Mines for Private Parties

4444. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ore dressing investigations are not being taken up by the Indian Bureau of Mines from private parties on charge basis;

(b) whether private parties have any facilities of this nature;

(c) if not, where the ore dressing investigations are done on their behalf;

(d) the number of investigations disposed of during the last three years, year-wise and the number pending with I.B.M. on account of private parties; and

(e) the number of investigations proposed to be disposed of during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The ore dressing investigations for the private parties are mainly carried out in the Indian Bureau of Mines and the National Metallurgical Laboratory. Some laboratories under the C.S.I.R., i.e. at Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar etc., carry out certain beneficiation tests on specific minerals.

(d) The number of investigations taken up in the last three years, including pilot plant tests, were as under:—

Year	Total No.	Private sector mines
1966-67	18	—
1967-68	19	2
1968-69	25	1

No sample from the private mines is pending.

(e) The number of investigations expected to be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is 150.

Aid from US Aid Mission in beneficiation of Rock Phosphate in India

4445. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Aid Mission is rendering some help in beneficiation of rock phosphate deposits in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of help being given by the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to explore the rock phosphate deposits in Mussoorie area of Uttar Pradesh expeditiously, the Government of India entered into an agreement with the US AID Mission to India vide Aid Loan No. 386-H-115, Consulting Services known as 'Operation Softrock'. Under this agreement US AID have provided, among others, the services of One Extractive Metallurgist for conducting beneficiation tests on phosphate rock samples from selected areas for determining best method for obtaining concentrate for manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers, demonstrating correct methods for designs, start-up and operation of pilot plant for beneficiation of medium grade phosphates and imparting training in latest techniques in rock phosphate beneficiation.

Location of Oil Bearing Structure in Dumduma and other Areas of Assam

4446. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil India Limited has struck oil-bearing structure in the Dumduma and other areas of Assam during the first week of March, 1970;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has also been made regarding the reserves of this place; and

(c) the time by which the exploitation work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Duarmara Test-well in the Dumduma area produced a small quantity of condensate and some oil/gas for a few days. Later, however, water appeared in the production and oil production declined sharply, indicating that the accumulation concerned is very small. Further tests are under way.

(c) Exploitation work will commence if and when reserves capable of commercial exploitation have been discovered.

Country's Population Control Programme

4447. **SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA:**

SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the ten-men mission headed by Mr. Leo Mates, Director of the Institute for International Economics and Politics, Belgrade who visited India last year to help the country's population control programme;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on these recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN

DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Copies of the Report of the United Nations Advisory Mission on the evaluation of the family planning programme of the Government of India are available in the Library of the Parliament. The summary of the recommendations has been given in Chapter XII of the Report.

(b) and (c). There commendations are being examined.

Special Financial Assistance to States

4448. **SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA:**

SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state the amount of special assistance to be given to each State during the year 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The quantum of special assistance to be provided to the States in 1970-71 to cover the gaps in their resources has not yet been finalised.

Fire in South Block Basement

4449. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:**

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has been told not to investigate into the cause of the fire which broke out in the furniture godown of the Central Public Works Department in South Block basement on January, 17, 1970; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The Security Officer of the Ministry of Defence did not allow any one, including the Police, not connected with fire fighting operations, to enter the premises. There was also negligence in C.P.W.D. for not taking appropriate action.

A departmental enquiry into the cause of the fire for fixing responsibility for negligence has been ordered.

Financial Assistance to Orissa Government

4450. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a deficit in the Orissa budget this year;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the quantum of Central assistance to the Orissa Government to overcome this deficit?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). In the Budget Speech of the Orissa Chief Minister, while presenting the Budget Estimates of 1970-71, an anticipated deficit of Rs. 32.09 crores in 1969-70 has been indicated.

(c) The Government of India are providing special assistance amounting to Rs. 32 crores during 1969-70 to the State Government, this being the gap in resources assessed by the Planning Commission.

Increase in the Amount of Pension for Central Government Employees Workers

4451. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to increase the amount of pension for employees of Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). With effect from 1st March, 1970, all Central Government pensioners including those in receipt of family pensions, will get a minimum of Rs. 40/- p.m., inclusive of *ad hoc* and temporary increase, if applicable. Apart from this there is no proposal to revise the amounts of pensions.

Orientation to Private Medical Practitioners for Family Planning Programme

4452. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a Plan to give orientation in Family Planning Programme to about ten thousand private medical practitioners in the near future;

(b) if so, how much expenditure will be incurred by Government on this;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give honorarium to Doctors who render clinical services for Family Planning to their patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of such Doctors available in different States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes, to the General Medical Practitioners who are members of the Indian Medical Association.

(b) Rs. 5,05,800 approximately.

(c) Yes.

(d) Following remuneration to doctors for clinical services and follow-up treatment has been provided:

	<i>Per case</i>
IUCD ..	Rs. 11.00
Vasectomy	Rs. 30.00
Tubectomy ..	Rs. 40.00

(e) The numbers proposed to be oriented in Family Planning in States and Union Territories are as under:—

Andhra Pradesh	500
Assam ..	300
West Bengal ..	2000
Bihar ..	1200
Bombay (capital)	800

Gujarat ..	700
Haryana ..	70
Kerala ..	450
Madhya Pradesh	500
Tamil Nadu	650
Maharashtra	800
Mysore	500
Orissa	200
Punjab	180
Rajasthan	200
Uttar Pradesh	800
Himachal Pradesh	30
	9880

482 General Medical Practitioners from the States, Union Territories have so far been oriented with the help of the Indian Medical Association, New Delhi. The support of doctors who are not yet members of the Indian Medical Association is also being enlisted for the Programme.

Suggestion given by Gandhi Centenary International Conference to L. I. C.

4454. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhi Centenary International Conference held recently in New Delhi has recommended to Government to issue a directive to the Life Insurance Corporation to introduce life, accident and motor insurance policies at lower rates of premium for non-drinkers;

(b) whether the suggestion has been given a consideration; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Persons Employed in Khetri Copper Project

4455. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers who have been employed at Khatri Copper Project in the Head Office as well as at the Project in the pay scale of Rs. 325—575 and above along with their designations, department-wise;

(b) how many of them hail from Rajasthan and how many from other States; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure employment for men from Rajasthan who are found suitable for those jobs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3026/70].

(c) (i) Selection Committees set up for recruitment for the posts include one representative of the State Government, preferably the State Government official who is on Board of Directors.

(ii) The Government of India have laid down certain guidelines for Recruitment of personnel in public sector undertakings and these are being followed by the Company:

(a) For middle level technical and non-technical posts (Rs. 350—850), recruitment is made on All-India basis, merit and qualifications being the principal criteria. Care is taken to ensure that local candidates receive a fair deal.

(b) In case of higher technical and non-technical posts, carrying a salary of Rs. 600/- and above, the posts are advertised on All-India basis; in addition to candidates who apply in response to advertisements, those who have applied on their own or have been retrenched from other Government Projects are also considered. Vacancies are also notified to National Employment Service, Direc-

tor General, Employment and Training and Bureau of Public Enterprises to sponsor names of suitable candidates on their panel.

National Mineral Policy

4456. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

- (a) whether any National Mineral Policy has been evolved for the country; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The National Mineral Policy is outlined in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 30th April, 1956, according to which the future development of the undermentioned minerals is the exclusive responsibility of the State:—

Coal and Lignite; Mineral oils; Mining of Iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamond; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control, Production and Use) Order, 1953.

The Resolution, however, does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units, or the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units, when national interests so require. Whenever co-operation with private enterprise is necessary, the State shall ensure, either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise, that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operation of the undertaking. The Resolution further provides that there will be no ban on small privately owned units undertaking small scale mining.

As regards the remaining minerals, the State will increasingly participate in their

working. At the same time private enterprise will also have the opportunity to develop in this field, either on its own or with State participation.

Anti-Leprosy Day

4457. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President inaugurated the martyrdom day of Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi as 'Anti-Leprosy Day' to highlight the lot of 2,50,000 Indians who suffer from this disease;

(b) if so, whether a fund raising campaign was launched by the Prime Minister for the welfare of those affected with leprosy which is still fairly widespread in the country;

(c) the number of voluntary organisations at present functioning in the country as Lepar Ashrams; and

(d) whether they are receiving any monetary help from the Central as well as State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes. There are about 25 lakhs of persons suffering from leprosy in the country.

(b) No.

(c) There are at present 219 Inpatient Institutions in the country.

(d) Yes, out of 219 institutions, 37 are receiving grant-in-aid from the Government of India, for participating in the Leprosy Control Programme. Some of the institutions are receiving financial assistance from the State Governments also.

Scheme for Relief to Educated Unemployed

4458. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised Banks have any scheme for relief of the unemployed among the educated young men;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many educated unemployed were given assistance and in what way by the Central Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The nationalised banks have prepared schemes for providing credit facilities to the neglected sectors of the economy which include the educated unemployed as well. Finance is provided to the educated unemployed persons for their self-employment and for setting up small industries. Thus doctors, architects, engineers, and other professionals may obtain bank loans to set up their practice and to enable them to purchase equipment and tools and also for their working capital requirements. Qualified engineers can get credit to set up small-scale industries if their schemes are viable. The loans are granted usually against a pledge of hypothecation of stocks or machinery or equipment with suitable margins and/or with additional guarantee of the insurance policy of the buyer. The loans are repayable in instalments; interest charged is around 9 per cent.

(c) Under its scheme for assistance to educated unemployed technicians and engineers, Central Bank of India has, so far, provided financial assistance by way of term loan for purchase of machinery and equipment and working capital requirements to 14 such borrowers. The limits sanctioned aggregated to Rs. 1.38 lakhs and the amount outstanding stood at 0.85 lakhs on 31st December, 1969. Upto 31st January, 1970, the bank granted limits aggregating Rs. 86.71 lakhs to 53 graduates possessing technical know-how for setting up their own industries.

Increase in Cost of Building Materials in Delhi

4459. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction

of building particularly in Delhi/New Delhi has become 20 per cent costlier over a period of one year;

(b) the comparative prices of different building materials and the cost of labour today and those in January, 1968 and January, 1969;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the building material is not available to the builders at fair or controlled prices; and

(d) if so, the specific steps Government are taking to ensure that the material is available to the builders at fair prices, particularly in view of the shortage of housing accommodation in the country in general and in Delhi/New Delhi in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir. The increase during the last one year is about 16 to 20 per cent.

(b) A statement showing the comparative prices of various building materials and different categories of labour in January, 1968, January, 1969 and at present is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3027/70.*]

(c) and (d). Bricks and cement are available in Delhi and New Delhi at fixed prices. As regards steel there is no statutory control over the prices of steel and due to expanding demand in the local market, the price of steel has gone up. Government are taking steps to relieve the shortage by releasing larger quantity of steel for domestic market.

Exploration of oil deposits in Tripura

4460. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB
BURMAN:
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether rich oil reserves have been struck near Agartala in Tripura;

(b) if so, the precise estimates about these reserves and how far they show prospects of viable oil yield from this area; and

(c) the steps taken to further explore the oil deposits in Tripura and the financial provision made therefor for the year 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed geological mapping of the Baramura structure in Tripura has been completed and it is proposed to drill an exploration well on the structure. Detailed geological mapping of some of the other exposed structures in Tripura is in progress.

On a limited programme of drilling two wells in Tripura, which is in view at present, an expenditure of Rs. 2.89 crores is envisaged. A large part of this expenditure is likely to be incurred in 1970-71 for which the necessary financial provision has been made.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में संसदीय सहायकों को समयोपरि भत्ता

4461. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस समय के लिए जिसके लिए उन्हें कोई विशेष भत्ता नहीं मिलता है, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले संसदीय सहायक समयोपरि भत्ते के हकदार हैं अथवा नहीं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठ) : (क) जी, हाँ। जिन महीनों में संसद का सत्र नहीं चल रहा होता है उनमें मंद महायक, निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने पर, अन्य कार्यालयी कर्मचारियों की तरह समयोपरि भत्ते के हकदार हैं।

(ख) यह सबान पैदा नहीं होता।

जनसंख्या अध्ययन केन्द्र, मद्रास को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता

4462. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जनसंख्या अध्ययन केन्द्र, मद्रास को वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(ख) उक्त केन्द्र को दी गई राशि का वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त सहायता की राशि से किए गए खर्च की पूर्णतया लेखा परीक्षा की गई है तथा सरकार को रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जनविद्या के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करने के लिए वर्ष 1964-65 के दौरान जनसंख्या अध्ययन केन्द्र, मद्रास को केवल इकतीस हजार रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था।

(ग) क्योंकि केन्द्र यह कार्य आरम्भ न कर सका, इसलिए उसने सम्पूर्ण धन-राशि भारत सरकार को लौटा दी थी। अतः इसकी लेखा-परीक्षा कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

Substitution of Naptha by Heavy Residue for Fertilizer Production

4463. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

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

(a) whether a three million-ton refinery

can supply naphtha enough for 1000 ton ammonia plant for production of fertilizers;

(b) whether heavy residue can also be a substitute for Naphtha for fertilizer production;

(c) whether coal, specially low grade coal and lignite can also be substitutes for fertilizer production; and

(d) if so, why fertilizer plants based on coal are being set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The important considerations for setting up coal-based fertilizer plants are:

- (i) The anticipated shortage of indigenous naphtha and other petroleum feed stock.
- (ii) Availability of inferior grade coal on a large scale as feed stock.
- (iii) The plants can be located near the source of coal.

Policy Regarding Attachment of Petrochemical Plants and Fertilizer Plants with Refineries

4464. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

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

(a) whether promotion of integrated complexes of refineries petro-chemical plants coupled with fertilizer production plants is the best approach;

(b) if so, why all the refineries have not petro-chemical plants and fertilizer plants attached to them;

(c) if not, which policy is taken as the best suited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Although the promotion of integrated complexes of refinery, petro-chemical plants and nitrogenous fertilizer plants will generally have advantages, it is not always possible for reasons such as inadequacy of feedstock, inadequate market potential, transport difficulty etc. to develop such integrated complexes around all refineries simultaneously. It is, however, Government's policy that as and when all necessary conditions are fulfilled, petro-chemical complexes should be promoted alongside a refinery in a feasible integrated manner.

Consumption of Fuel Oil for Power Generation

4465. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

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

(a) whether fuel oil is being used in the country for power generation;

(b) if so, its annual consumption;

(c) whether banning of fuel oil for power generation is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider this now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The annual consumption of all grades of fuel oils for power generation during 1969 was approximately as under:

(Kilolitres)

Regular Fuel Oil	Hot Heavy Stock	Low Sulphur Heavy Stock
130,630	241,732	787,000

(c) and (d). The techno-economic feasibility of using the various grades of fuel oil feedstock for fertilisers is under considera-

tion and depending on the results of the studies now being made, the desirability of discouraging the use of fuel oil for power generation, will be considered at the appropriate time.

Oil Reserves and Demand of Petroleum Products

4466. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the proved oil reserves within the country and the annual demand of petroleum products and the likely demand in 1975 and 1980;

(b) how long the national reserves are likely to last; and

(c) whether hydrocracking would help supply of more petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The recoverable reserves of crude oil are approximately 131 million tonnes. The consumption of petroleum products in 1969 was 17 million tonnes, which is expected to rise to 31 million tonnes in 1975 and to 43 million tonnes in 1979.

(b) It is difficult to assume how long the national reserves are likely to last as some of the fields discovered are in different stages of development and their production capacities are yet to be determined. It is also likely that new fields may be discovered by exploration done in the course of development in the already discovered fields.

(c) Hydrocracking is a secondary refining process and only converts one type of oil into another. It does not produce more petroleum products from a given crude but changes the product pattern by producing lighter product, like kerosene and diesel at the expense of residual oil.

Survey of Andamans by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

4467. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have visited Andamans during the last five years;

(b) whether they have submitted any report to the Government; and

(c) if so, their findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Geological field parties of the O. N. G. C. have carried out geological mapping in Andamans during 1964-65 and 1965-66 field seasons and mapping is being continued in the current (1969-70) field season.

Besides the above mentioned parties Prof. N. A. Eremenko, an U. N. Expert attached to the Commission's Institute of Petroleum Exploration, visited Andamans during April, 1968 along with two other officers of the ONGC.

(b) The field parties have been submitting to the Commission monthly reports on the progress of work done by them and annual reports on the work done by them during each preceding field season.

A report was submitted also on the visit of Prof. Eremenko and others to the Andamans and this was forwarded to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in March, 1969.

(c) Possibility of favourable structural conditions existing in the Archipelago Group of Islands, has been indicated. However, the position in this regard will be known more reliably only after completion of the geological mapping of this group of islands.

Introduction of Shift System in Customs Department of Madras Airport

4468. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Second Shift System in the Customs Department at the Madras Air Port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A proposal to this effect is under examination.

Post-Graduate Medical Education in Orissa

4469. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The amount provided for Post-Graduate Medical Education in Orissa under the Fourth Five Year Plan and the details of the scheme for development of such education in that state under the Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government have impressed that minimum requirement of the scheme would be of the order of Rs. 75 lakhs and against that Central Assistance of Rs. 40 lakhs only are being made available for the said wholly centrally sponsored scheme; and

(c) if so, whether the State Government have represented in the matter urging upon the Central Government to grant an additional assistance of Rs. 35 lakhs and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There is no statewide allocation of Central funds for starting Post-Graduate Departments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Post-Graduate Medical and Dental Departments in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The State Governments are required to formulate their proposals for starting such Departments and seek Central assistance for them. Central assistance for each department is provided on an approved pattern which applies to all States.

(b) and (c). According to the approved pattern Central assistance for the Post-Graduate Medical Departments will be provided upto a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs per Department during the Fourth Plan period. The Government of Orissa have informed that they would need Central assistance to the

extent of Rs. 75 lakhs for four Post-Graduate Departments, three of which were started before the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan. They have been informed that the provision of Central assistance is regulated by the pattern approved for the respective Plans and that such assistance is Plan-bound. They have also been asked to furnish the requisite details for the assistance sought for by them on the basis of the pattern laid down by the Central Government.

Scheme to give Accommodation at Concessional Rates to Artists

4470. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme to give accommodation at concessional rates to artists as in the case of some other categories of persons not normally entitled to Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Protection of Pay of Income Tax Officers

4471. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the candidates selected for appointment as Income-tax Officers (Class II) on the basis of Direct Recruitment Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission in the year 1966 and who actually joined the Department;

(b) the number of candidates who were already in Government service and drawing a higher basic pay in their regular posts in their parent departments than the minimum of the pay-scale of Income-tax Officers' Class II;

(c) whether any representations have been received from these candidates for protection of their basic pay which they were drawing prior to joining the Department and if so, the number of cases finalised;

(d) whether Government propose to protect their last pay drawn; and

(e) if so, the time likely to be taken by Government in arriving at a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) 199 candidates were selected out of which 183 actually joined.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when ready.

(c) Yes, Sir. Representations were received from several officers including those, who were in Government service before their appointment as Income-tax Officers, Class II for the fixation of their pay. Orders were issued in December, 1969, regulating the pay of all officers.

(d) The pay of officers is to be protected, if it is permissible under the orders issued by Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Scheme for Effective Involvement of the Working Class in Family Planning

4472. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a scheme for effective involvement of the working class in family planning; and

(b) If so, the detailed aspects of the scheme involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the scheme for involving the working classes in Family Planning are given below:

- I Special patterns of assistance have been prescribed for helping the public sector undertakings, units in private industry, voluntary organisations and the tea gardens.
- II In the coal mining areas, family planning services are being provided through the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation for which a special set-up has been sanctioned.
- III For the workers coming within the purview of the Employees State Insurance Act, family planning service facilities are provided under the ESIC Scheme by the Insurance Medical Officers. All dispensaries and hospitals under the Scheme, are equipped for providing facilities for advice, supply of appliances and insertion of IUCDs etc. and the hospitals also have facilities for sterilization operations.
- IV Special organisations have been created under the Ministries of Defence and Railways for the provision of Family Planning services to the large number of employees working under these Ministries.
- V The usual compensation money at the prescribed rates is paid to the working classes through the various organisations rendering family planning services within their respective jurisdictions. Special casual leave as per Govt. rules is also allowed to the Government employees as also to some non-Govt. employees for undergoing sterilization operations and for IUCD insertions.
- VI In addition to the compensation money admissible under the Government rules, many undertakings in the private industrial sectors are also making payments to their employees as an incentive to accept sterilization/IUCD insertions.
- VII A special scheme has been put into operation for education and motivation of the employees of the various Govt. offices in Delhi and also for the distribution of Nirodh to them through the Welfare Officers in the Ministries/Departments.

VIII Other schemes intended to reach out to the large number of industrial and trade employees with the family planning programme through the various All India Bodies like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and United Planters Association of South India etc., are also under consideration.

IX Additional efforts are also contemplated for launching on an experimental basis, special schemes to cover various pockets in which the industrial population is concentrated.

X Special awards have been instituted for commendable performance in family planning work among the industrial workers.

XI The staff of some of the other Departments, e.g. the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Social Welfare, have been provided guidelines for helping the popularisation of the family planning programme by their workers in addition to their other normal functions.

भारत में मादक वस्तुओं की खपत में वृद्धि

4473. श्री रघुबीरसिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गत कुछ वर्षों से देश में चरस, भांग, गांजा तथा एल० एस० डी० जैसी मादक वस्तुओं की खपत बढ़ रही है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप कई भयंकर रोग पैदा हो रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति के बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस आदत को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० खं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन से सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य योजना

4474. श्री रघुबीरसिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को दिल्ली प्रशासन से कोई सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यय क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Alleged Discriminatory Policies in Favour of State Bank of India

4475. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have passed orders that all public sector Banks should share the public sector accounts on an equitable basis; and

(b) whether Government are aware of great public inconvenience because of some of its discriminatory policies still continuing in favour of the State Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It has been accepted in principle that the public sector enterprises could have their banking arrangements with any suitable bank in the public sector. At a recent meeting of the Coordination Committee of Public Sector Banks the general view taken was that (i) new public sector undertakings, which needed to establish bank accounts,

could be left free to choose their bankers from among the banks in the public sector, and (ii) existing undertakings which had bank connections already but were in need of large additional limits, (as in the case of Food Corporation of India) could have the additional limits shared by other banks in the public sector. The manner in which this general view should be implemented in practice has to be examined so as to avoid serious difficulties arising from unplanned opening of accounts. It will also be desirable, to lay down the terms and conditions under which participation arrangements of the type proposed may be entered into. Appropriate instructions will be issued by the Government without undue delay.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to cash transactions on Government account undertaken at present only by the State Bank and its subsidiaries as agents of the Reserve Bank. The Government intends to entrust Government business also to the other banks in the public sector as and when satisfactory arrangements for the conduct of such business, particularly in the matter of training of staff, have been made in these banks.

Direct Advances to Agriculturists by the Public Sector Banks

4476. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the direct advances to agriculturists by the Public Sector Bank as on the 31st December 1969;

(b) what were the advances to small scale industries by the Public Sector Banks as on the 31st December, 1969;

(c) the number of total borrowing accounts of each of the Public Sector Banks shown against their total advances as on the 31st December, 1969;

(d) whether it is a fact that as reported in Dr. Gadgil's Report of the National Credit Council the number of accounts in fact have been going down year after year instead of increasing with development of banking; and

(e) what steps have the Government and

the Reserve Bank of India taken to set right this serious state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Advances of the public sector banks to agriculturists and small scale industries as outstanding at the end of December, 1969 were as under:

(Rs. crores)

Outstanding

Direct advances to agriculturists 90.96

Advances to Small-scale industries 304.36

(c) Information regarding the total number of borrowal accounts of public sector banks as on 31st December, 1969 is not available. However, figures of borrowal accounts of public sector banks for selected sectors are available and are indicated in a statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3028/70].

(d) The Gadgil Report observed that over the period April 1961 to March 1967, the number of accounts declined by 22,000. The decline was particularly marked under personal accounts, commerce and agriculture. The number of accounts in the case of industry went up by 27,000.

The position had, however, improved somewhat by the end of March, 1968. The total number of accounts of all scheduled commercial banks was 11,26,888 compared to 10,56,015 at the end of March, 1967. Following nationalisation there has been a striking improvement in the number of borrowal accounts in particular sectors in the case of the public sector banks. During the period July-December 1969, the number of borrowal accounts for agriculture (excluding plantations), small-scale industries, road transport operators, retail traders, self-employed persons and for education increased from 2,70,421 to 5,31,535 in the case of these banks.

(e) As already stated in (d), the trend has been reversed particularly after nationalisation of the major banks. This has been the result of Government as well as the Reserve Bank impressing on the public sector banks from time to time the need to meet the credit requirements of the small man.

Demands by All-India Bank Employees' Association

4477. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Bank Employees' Association demanded that all Bank Employees in the Public Sector Banks should draw the same salary as the employees of the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government would see that this demand is acceded to in view of the solemn assurance given by the Prime Minister that nationalisation would improve the pay scales of Bank employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Representation has been received from the All India Bank Employees' Association for the standardisation of wage structure in the public sector banks.

(b) Bipartite discussions are going on between the Indian Banks Association on behalf of the 14 nationalised banks and All India Bank Employees' Association on behalf of the employees for the revision of terms and conditions of service of the award staff now obtaining in these banks. Government are awaiting the result of these bipartite discussions.

Number of Displaced Families in Delhi/New Delhi Evicted from Government Accommodation by the Director of Estates, New Delhi

4478. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced families evicted from Government accommodation by the Director of Estates, New Delhi from Talkatora Lane, Telegraph Lane, Connaught Circus, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road, New Delhi, and Turkman Road, Delhi;

(b) the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) the particulars of movable property recovered in respect of these families; and

(d) the rents/damages charged from these families, quarterwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Generally, alternative accommodation was offered/ allotted to those displaced persons who were in unauthorised occupation of the properties under the control of the Directorate of Estates, New Delhi, out of the quota of residential units in rehabilitation colonies placed at the disposal of the Directorate of Estates provided such displaced persons fulfilled certain criteria prescribed by the then Ministry of Rehabilitation. These allotments were made in 1952 and the records pertaining to them had been destroyed long ago except in respect of property No. 19-C, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road, New Delhi. No details, year-wise, in respect of the number of displaced families evicted from Government premises is as such available. The unauthorised occupant of No. 19-C, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road did not fulfil the prescribed conditions and was, therefore, not allotted alternative accommodation and he was physically evicted from the said premises.

(c) The unauthorised occupant of premises No. 19-C, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road, was not found at the premises at the time of physical eviction and after breaking open the lock, an inventory of movables was prepared in the presence of the representatives of the Directorate of Estates, Police and two independent witnesses of the locality. The particulars of movable property recovered in respect of the said premises are as under:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Coir matting | Three pieces. |
| (2) Broken Iron Tin rods | Four |
| (3) Broken fan wheel | One |
| (4) Broken electric tube | One |
| (5) One small tin-case locked | but broken from backside |
| (6) One small wooden case | all nailed |
| (7) One big wooden case | all nailed. |

(d) A sum of Rs. 1,070.14 towards damages was recovered from the unauthorised occupant of the said premises for the period from 12th November, 1949 to 22nd October, 1952.

Directives Issued by Director of Estates for the Recovery of Arrears of Rent Damages

4479. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of directives/references issued year-wise during the last 3 years by the Director of Estates, New Delhi to Electrical Circles and Divisions, New Delhi for withholding the recovery of amounts due from the contractors towards the arrears of rents or damages caused to the Government premises, occupied by them;

(b) the number of cases in which the contractors had authorised the Estates Office for the aforesaid recoveries;

(c) the number of cases in which nothing was due and the cases where over payments had been wrongly charged; and

(d) the steps taken to refund the over-payments or pay the pending bills and the number of complaints received upto 31st August, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No directives/references were issued by the Director of Estates during the last 3 years to the Electrical Circle and Divisions in New Delhi for withholding the recovery of amounts due from the Contractors towards the arrears of rents or damages caused to the Government premises, occupied by them.

(b) to (d). These questions do not arise.

Allotment of Alternative Accommodation to Persons Displaced from Government Accommodation at Various Places in Delhi

4480. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken to allot suitable alternative accommodation and restore valuables to the refugees evicted from Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road, Telegraph Lane, Talkatora Lane, Connaught Circus and Turkman Road, Delhi by the

Director of Estates, New Delhi, in whose case the officials are alleged to have made false declarations in the Courts and caused fatal injuries to the family members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) Generally, those displaced persons who were in occupation of residential units under the control of the Directorate of Estates and who fulfilled the criteria laid down for the provision of alternative accommodation, were offered/provided alternative accommodation, before eviction, in the rehabilitation colonies out of the quota placed by the then Ministry of Rehabilitation at the disposal of the Directorate of Estates. Those who did not accept alternative accommodation or did not fulfil the criteria laid down for provision of alternative accommodation, were evicted from the premises and wherever some movables were taken charge of, inventories were prepared in the presence of the representatives of the Directorate of Estates, Police and two independent witnesses of the locality. The persons concerned were given notices to take charge of the movables and in one case the person concerned did not present himself for taking charge of the articles and these were declared unclaimed and were handed over to the Police for disposal, in accordance with the provisions of the Police Act, 1861. The person concerned filed a suit in the Court of Law in Delhi in regard to the false declarations made by officials but failed to prove the same and the case was dismissed by the Court.

Cases of Sterilization in Mysore State

4481. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the persons whose sterilization was done were less than 18 years or more than 50 years of age in the Mysore State; and

(b) the number of cases of sterilization, loop insertion and tubectomy in Andhra and Mysore States during the period from June 1968 to January, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) 1719 persons above the age of 50 years have been sterilized by vasectomy and 4 persons below the age of 18 years have been sterilized by tubectomy.

(b) A statement containing the consolidated information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3029/70].

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के औषधालयों की संख्या

4482. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के औषधालयों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से कितने औषधालय एलोपैथिक हैं तथा कितने आयुर्वेदिक;

(ख) उन औषधालयों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिनमें डाक्टर रात्रि में इपूटी पर रहते हैं;

(ग) उन औषधालयों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जो सरकारी इमारतों में हैं तथा उन औषधालयों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जो किराये की इमारतों में हैं तथा प्रत्येक ऐसा औषधालय कितने समय से किराए की इमारत में है; और

(घ) उन औषधालयों के लिए जो किराए की इमारतों में हैं, इमारतें बनाने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई गई है तथा उक्त इमारतें कब तक निश्चित रूप से तैयार हो जायेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति):

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में एलोपैथिक,

आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक औषधालयों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना इस प्रकार है:—

एलोपैथिक औषधालय 55 (इनमें संभ्रमण भवन में स्थित प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र भी सम्मिलित है)

आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय 5
होम्योपैथिक औषधालय 2

योग 62

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना [सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3030/70]

(घ) धन तथा समुचित भूमि के उपलब्ध होने पर इस समय किराए की इमारतों पर काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के सभी औषधालयों के लिए सरकारी भवन बनाने का विचार है, नए भवन कब तक बनाए जा सकेंगे यह निश्चित रूप से बतलाना कठिन है।

Lottery Scheme

4484. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a lottery scheme under which one in every 100 persons buying tickets will get a house worth Rs. 10,000; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No final proposal has emerged though discussions have taken place. However, the lottery floated by the Delhi Development Authority inter-

alia envisages allotment of house/house sites as a part of the prizes.

Loans from Nationalised Banks for Creating Self-Employment

4485. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the 14 nationalised banks for loans for creating self-employment and in how many cases loans were advanced;

(b) whether the amounts of loans requested for were fully met and if not, to what extent and the reasons for not meeting the amounts requested for fully;

(c) whether the loans were advanced against the personal property of the applicant or against surety or against the personal bond;

(d) the number of applications which satisfied the terms and conditions of the loans and which were rejected together with the reasons for their rejection; and

(e) whether the repayment of the loans is satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a), (b) and (d). The nationalised banks had advanced loans to self-employed persons in 8072 cases and such loans outstanding as at the end of January, 1970 amounted to Rs. 226.0 lakhs.

Information regarding the number of applications received for such loans and the amounts applied for, is not available. Usually, the reason for rejection of an application for such loan is the applicant's failure to satisfy the bank about the viability of his proposition for which finance is sought.

(c) Details of security taken in each case are not available. However, finance is generally provided by the banks to the self-employed against the security of equipment or tools to be purchased with the help of the loan and guarantee of a third party. Clean advances for small amounts are also granted usually against a guarantee.

(e) It is too early to make such an assessment.

Demand for Scrapping Section 40B of the Insurance Act

4486. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand from the National Organisation of Insurance Workers for scrapping Section 40B of the Insurance Act;

(b) whether the above Section constitutes a hurdle in the way of increase of wages of employees as pointed out by the National Tribunal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is not aware of the opinion of the National Tribunal in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Token Strike by the Reserve Bank Employees at Nagpur

4487. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank employees of Nagpur observed a token strike in the first week of March against promotion policy of class IV employees;

(b) if so, the main demands of the employees; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). On 2nd March, 1970, 177 out of 732 Class III employees and 33 out of 237 Class IV employees belonging to the Reserve Bank Employees' Association and Reserve Bank Workers' Organisation, Nagpur (both unrecognised organisations)

resorted to 60 minutes' token strike from 10.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. and 9.45 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. respectively, at the Reserve Bank of India, Nagpur. In accordance with the agreement with the All India Reserve Bank Workers' Federation, which is the recognised union, Class IV staff are given certain concessions in the matter of appointment to Class III cadre in their own office. This concession is not being extended to other offices of the Bank. The demand of the Nagpur staff was, in effect, that these concessions should be extended to them for appointment in Bombay Office also. The recognised union has also come forward with certain suggestions, which are under consideration of the Bank.

(c) The Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central), Nagpur, who is the Conciliation Officer, is seized of the matter.

Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research, Chandigarh

4488. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Science and Research, Chandigarh is experiencing some difficulty in the exercise of its autonomy;

(b) if so, whether the Institute has made some suggestions for removing those difficulties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, is functioning smoothly in accordance with the provisions of the Act, Rules and Regulations pertaining to it. No difficulty of the kind envisaged in the question has been brought to the notice of the Government, nor has any suggestion been received from the Institute in that regard.

सचिवों के सरकारी बंगलों का छत्ता तथा न छत्ता क्षेत्र

4489. श्री बंशनाारायण सिंह:
श्री रामस्वरूप बिष्टाश्री:

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टाइप एक के क्वार्टर और सर्वोच्च श्रेणी के बंगले में, जिसके लिए सचिव तथा अतिरिक्त सचिव हकदार होते हैं, अलग अलग छत्ता हुआ तथा न छत्ता क्षेत्र कितना-कितना होता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सचिवों तथा अतिरिक्त सचिवों को दिए जाने वाले सरकारी आवास उस ब्रिटिश काल की याद दिलाते हैं जब भारत परतन्त्र था और उक्त बंगले ब्रिटिश ढंग से लोगों में रौब उत्पन्न करने के प्रतीक हैं;

(ग) उक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित टाइप के सरकारी आवासों की मरम्मत आदि के लिए क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी जाती हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार समाजवाद की नीति के अनुसरण में टाइप एक तथा उच्चतम टाइप के सरकारी आवासों में क्षेत्र के बारे में 1:10 का अनुपात निर्धारित करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) और (ख). अन्य लोगों के अलावा, सचिवों तथा अपर सचिवों टाइप VIII के मकानों के पात्र हैं। ये भवन स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व बनाए गए थे, और उनकी कुर्सी तथा खुला स्थान प्रत्येक निवास स्थान में भिन्न है। सचिवों तथा अपर सचिवों के दखल में आजकल टाइप VIII मकानों की कुर्सी का क्षेत्रफल लगभग 4,000 वर्ग फुट से लेकर लगभग 10,000

वर्ग फुट के बीच में है, और खुला क्षेत्रफल लगभग 1.5 एकड़ से लगभग 3.5 एकड़ के बीच में है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद ऐसे कोई बंगले निर्मित नहीं किए गए और अब यह निर्णय किया गया है कि निवास स्थान केवल छः टाईप के होंगे। इन मकानों के सबसे छोटे और सबसे बड़े टाईप के मकानों का कुल छता हुआ क्षेत्रफल तथा भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल, संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) विभिन्न टाइपों के क्वार्टरों के वार्षिक अनुरक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध रकम की गणना, विशिष्ट मकान के निर्माण की कुल

पूँजीगत लागत के एक निर्धारित प्रतिशत पर की जाती है, जो इसके निर्माण के वर्ष पर निर्भर है। विभिन्न टाइप के क्वार्टरों के लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकारी क्वार्टरों के मौजूदा वर्गीकरण के अनुसार, सबसे ऊँचे टाइप के क्वार्टरों की कुर्मी का क्षेत्रफल, सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर और गैराज सहित, 2,725 वर्ग फुट है, जबकि टाइप I क्वार्टरों के लिए 479 वर्ग फुट है, जो 1:6 के अनुपात से कम निकलता है।

विवरण

निवास स्थान का टाइप	कुर्मी का क्षेत्रफल	भूमि का क्षेत्रफल
टाईप—VI	मुख्य भवन — 2260.5 वर्ग फुट सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर — 240.0 वर्ग फुट गैराज — 225.0 वर्ग फुट ----- 2725.5 वर्ग फुट -----	क्षेत्रीय योजना में निर्धारित घनत्व की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, अब सभी टाइप के निवास स्थानों के बहुमंजिले निर्माण की आयोजना की जा रही है, और अब से सभी टाइप के क्वार्टरों के लिए केवल सांझे लान ही उपलब्ध होंगे। व्यक्तिगत तौर पर बिना छत्ते क्षेत्र की परिकल्पना नहीं है।
टाईप—I	— 479 वर्ग फुट	

आयातित चरबी से साबुन तैयार करना

4491. श्री शिवचरण लाल :
श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में आयातित चरबी से बड़ी मात्रा में साबुन तैयार किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त चरबी

गाय और सूअर की होती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों को गाय और सूअर की चरबी के प्रयोग पर आपत्ति है;

(घ) क्या माबन बनाने वाली सभी कम्पनियों के लिये माबन पर चत्ते कागज पर शब्द इसमें गाय और सूअर की चरबी का प्रयोग किया गया है, लिखना अनिवार्य करने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों की भावनाओं को ठेस न पहुँचे; और

(ड) कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) आयातित चर्बी, भेड़, पशु, सूअर, घोड़ा आदि अथवा इन सबकी सम्मिश्र हो सकती है। अतः सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है कि क्या आयातित चर्बी का कोई विशिष्ट परेषण गाय या सूअरों का है ।

(ग) सरकार को जानकारी है कि कुछ लोगों को चर्बी युक्त साबुन के प्रयोग में आपत्ति है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । इस बारे में, 24 फरवरी 1969 को लोकसभा में पूछे गए अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 832 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है जिसमें यह बताया गया था कि सरकार इंडियन सोप एण्ड टायलैटरीज मेकर्स एसोसिएशन के विचारों से सहमत थी कि क्योंकि केवल वनस्पति तेलों से तैयार साबुन (जिनके लपेटने वाले कागजों पर उचित चिह्न होते हैं) और पाउडर एवं टिकियों के रूप में संश्लेषी प्रक्षालक (जिनमें पशु की चर्बी नहीं होती है), पहले से ही उन लोगों के लिए, जिन्हें चर्बी निमित्त साबुन के प्रयोग में आपत्ति है, उपलब्ध हैं; इसलिए अन्य साबुनों को "पशु-चर्बी मिश्रित" लिखकर बेचने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में कारें

4492. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी:

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा सम्बद्ध

कार्यालयों में कितनी कारें हैं तथा उनमें से कितनी कारें देश में बनी हुई हैं तथा कितनी आयातित हैं;

(ख) इन कारों के द्वारा वर्ष 1969 में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों ने कितने किलोमीटर की दूरी की यात्रा की;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में बस सेवा की तरह स्टाफ कार सेवा चालू करने का है ताकि जो अधिकारी सरकारी काम पर सफर करना चाहें, वे इस आशय का प्रमाण पत्र देकर ऐसा कर सकें; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि स्टाफ कार केवल अधिकारियों की कारें न हो जायें तथा वे उनका दुरुपयोग न करें तथा देर तक कार्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को स्टाफ-कार सेवा उपलब्ध हो क्या प्रबन्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) . संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा उपलब्ध होते ही यथा संभव शांति सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) मंत्रालयों को पहले ही इस आशय की हिदायतें जारी की जा चुकी हैं कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उनके नियंत्रण में आने वाली स्टाफ-कारों का पूरी पूरी कुशलता और किफायत के साथ इस्तेमाल हो । इसके अतिरिक्त, स्टाफ-कार नियमावली में मनोरंजन-स्थलों, सार्वजनिक आमोद-प्रमोद स्थलों, प्रीतिभोजों तथा सैर-सपाटे आदि के संबंध में यात्राओं के लिए स्टाफ कारों का प्रयोग किया जाना वर्जित है । निवृत्त अधिकारी को (जो अवसर-मंच में नीचे की श्रेणी का नहीं होता है) स्टाफ-कार के उचित प्रयोग, उसकी देखभाल तथा रख-रखाव के लिए तथा सामान्यतः इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत उसकी यात्राओं के

विनियमन के लिए जिम्मेवार बना दिया गया है। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को इन नियमों के अनुसार महीने में एक बार लागवुक की जांच भी करनी होती है जिससे इसका इतमीनान हो सके कि स्टाफ कारों का दुरुपयोग नहीं हो।

जब कर्मचारियों को रात में बहुत देर तक कार्य करना होता है तथा जब परिवहन के अन्त्य कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हों तो ऐसी दशा में स्टाफ-कार के इस्तेमाल किए जाने पर कोई रोक नहीं है। किन्तु, ऐसे मामलों में स्टाफ-कारों का इस्तेमाल किया जाना उनके उपलब्ध होने अथवा न होने पर तथा प्रशासनिक बातों पर निर्भर करता है जिनमें ड्राइवर के समयोपरि भत्ते पर होने वाला अतिरिक्त व्यय भी शामिल है।

गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के लिए अर्जित भूमि का उपयोग

4493. श्री हुकम चंद कछाय :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनु-रोध किया है कि मंत्रियों तथा राज्यपालों के पास 800 गज से जितनी अधिक भूमि है उसका अर्जन किया जाय और दिल्ली तथा विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के लिए उसका प्रयोग किया जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा उस पर क्या कार्य-वाही किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :

(क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद, दिल्ली से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Seizure of Gold at Badrajuhu Sea Coast, Bombay

4494. SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of smuggled goods was seized in February, 1970 at Badrajuhu sea coast in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the number of persons against whom action has been initiated in this connection and the value of smuggled goods seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). On 22nd February, 1970, officers of the Anticorruption Bureau of the Maharashtra Government seized 101 packages containing 2400 spindles of Nylon Yarn of Japanese make valued about Rs. 3 lakhs and 6 pieces of plastic crystal Chandeliers valued at Rs. 6,000/- alongwith a truck valued about Rs. 60,000/- on Bandra Juhu sea coast in Bombay. The goods remain unclaimed. No person has so far been arrested.

स्वास्थ्य में अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

4495. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चंद कछाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वास्थ्य में फरवरी, 1970 में दिल्ली की एक गाड़ी में बड़ी मात्रा में अफीम पकड़ी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़ी गई अफीम का मूल्य कितना है और इस सम्बन्ध में घब

तक कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई थी तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी हाँ। 13-2-1970 को कार संख्या डी० एल० के० 5288 से 100 कि० ग्रा० निषिद्ध अफीम पकड़ी गई थी।

(ख) पकड़ी गई अफीम का मूल्य सरकारी बिक्री दर पर 10,000 रुपये है।

कार में बैठे व्यक्ति निषिद्ध अफीम सहित कारको छोड़कर अंधेरे में जंगल में बच निकले। वे अभी भी फरार हैं। मामला, पकड़ी गई कार और अफीम सहित आगे जांच-पड़ताल तथा इस्तगामे की कार्यवाही के लिए पुलिस को सौंपा गया है।

मंत्रियों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

4496. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कितने मंत्रियों की ओर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा वह कितने वर्षों से बकाया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रियों तथा बिड़ला समूह, दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स आदि जैसे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों से और साधारण कर-दाताओं से आयकर वसूल करने में बड़ा भेद-भाव बर्तना जाता है तथा साधारण कर-दाताओं की सम्पत्ति को नीलाम कर आयकर वसूल कर लिया जाता है चाहे उन पर अधिक कर ही क्यों न लगाया गया हो, जब कि मंत्रियों तथा बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के मामले में न केवल आयकर ही वसूल नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि उन्हें आयकर के भुगतान से छूट भी दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) मांगी गई सूचना तत्काल

उपलब्ध नहीं है। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के वर्तमान मंत्रियों के संबंध में यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) आयकर विभाग कर-निर्धारितियों के कर-निर्धारणों के मामले अथवा उनकी ओर बकाया करों को वसूल करने के मामले में उनकी श्रेणियों में कोई भेद-भाव नहीं बरतता।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गोरखपुर में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में मनी-टैस्टर के पद पर नियुक्ति

4497. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया ने 1961 तथा 1962 में एक परीक्षा लेने के बाद गोरखपुर में मनी-टैस्टर के पदों पर नियुक्तियों की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पदों पर नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों को परीक्षा अवधि के संतोषजनक रूप से पूरा होने के पश्चात् भी स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब उन व्यक्तियों ने न्याय की मांग की तो 1965 में उनको सेवा से निकाल देने का पड़्यंत रचा गया;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संबंध में न्यायालय का निर्णय भी उन कर्मचारियों के अनुकूल हुआ; और

(ङ) यदि उक्त मांगों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो क्या मामले की जांच की जाएगी और कर्मचारियों के प्रति न्याय किया जाएगा तथा इस दोष के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को सजा दी जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). भारतीय राज्य

बैंक ने 1961 और 1962 में गोरखपुर शाखा में मनी-टेस्टर के पदों पर अस्थायी आधार पर नियुक्तियों की थीं। चूंकि ये पद अस्थायी थे, इसलिए भारतीय राज्य बैंक में अस्थायी नियोजन से संबंधित सामान्य प्रथा के अनुसार, इन व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं का व्यवधान के साथ, यथा-आवश्यकता उपयोग किया गया। इन कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति को स्थायी बनाने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता था। 1965 में, बैंक ने संबंधित अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को सलाह दी कि वे स्थायी संवर्ग में नियुक्ति पाने के लिए बाहर के उम्मीदवारों के साथ लिखित परीक्षा दें। सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों ने लिखित परीक्षा में बैठने से इन्कार कर दिया और उन्होंने गोरखपुर के सिविल न्यायालय से, बैंक को परीक्षा का आयोजन करने से रोकने के लिए, व्यादेश (इंजक्शन) जारी करने की प्रार्थना की। सिविल न्यायालय का निर्णय बैंक के पक्ष में था। लेकिन जिला जज ने, कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपील किए जाने पर, उनके पक्ष में फैसला दिया। बैंक ने जिला जज के फैसले को स्वीकार कर लिया और इन अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी रूप से नियुक्त कर लिया। लेकिन इनकी सेवाओं की समाप्ति करनी पड़ी क्योंकि सम्बद्ध मुख्य खजांची ने उनकी सेवाओं के संबंध में क्षतिपूर्ति करने से इन्कार कर दिया, जबकि बैंक की सामान्य प्रथा के अनुसार ऐसा करना जरूरी है। इस पर मनी-टेस्टरों ने 23 अगस्त, 1969 को गोरखपुर के सिविल न्यायालय में बैंक के विरुद्ध दीवानी मुकद्दमा दायर कर दिया जिसमें यह प्रार्थना की गई थी कि बैंक का 14 अगस्त, 1969 का वह आदेश गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया जाय, जिसके जरिए उनकी सेवाओं की समाप्ति की गई थी, और बैंक को उनकी सेवाओं को समाप्त करने से रोकने के लिए व्यादेश जारी किया जाय। सिविल जज ने 28 अगस्त, 1969 को एक आदेश जारी करके बैंक पर मनी-टेस्टरों की सेवाओं को समाप्त करने से रोक लगा दी है। बैंक ने इस बीच,

गोरखपुर के सिविल जज के आदेश के खिलाफ, गोरखपुर के जिला जज की अदालत में अपील दायर कर दी है।

(ङ) यह मामला न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है।

Smuggling of Pig Hair

4498. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news under the heading 'Gorakhpur citizens involved in the smuggling of pig hair' and an annual loss of Rs. 50 lakhs to Government of India', in 'Bismil' a weekly magazine published from Gorakhpur dated the 9th February, 1970;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the names, designations and addresses of the persons involved in the said illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) On receipt of a notice from the Lok Sabha Secretariat about Provisional unstarred question D. No. 13940 Collector of Central Excise, Allahabad was requested to send to the Ministry the relevant issue of the weekly 'Bismil' and the Government have now seen the news item in question.

(b) Under Article II of the Indo-Nepal Treaty 1960, goods originating in either country can freely move to the other country without customs duties or quantitative restrictions. There have been reports that bristles are taken from India to Nepal and are re-exported therefrom to third countries. The Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of Nepal.

(c) In view of the fact that there is no restriction on the export of bristles from India to Nepal under the Treaty, there is no question of any action being taken against any person involved in this trade. However, the Collector of Central Excise, Allahabad and S.P.E. are being asked to make enquiries into the allegations contained in the news item.

Weekly regarding corrupt practices amongst the Police and the Central Excise and Customs staff concerned.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी आवास का आरक्षण

4499. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 18 दिसंबर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2115 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालयवार तथा विभागवार अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा अन्य पात्र कार्यालयों को दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल बास से बास के आवंटन के लिए 15-10-1969 तक सूचना भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया था । इस बीच में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि टाइप I और II की रिक्तियों का 5 प्रतिशत, इन टाइपों

के लिए पात्र अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों को आवंटन के लिए उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए, और इसलिए उन मंत्रालयों/विभागों से, जिनसे उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए थे, मामले का अनुसरण नहीं किया गया । जिन विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा अन्य कार्यालयों ने सूचना अभी नहीं भेजी है, उन्हें 31 मार्च, 1970 तक सूचना भेजने के लिए पुनः अनुरोध किया गया है ।

डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली

4500. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री डा० भगवानदास स्मारक न्यास, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली, के संबंध में 17 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 146 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख), (ग) तथा (घ) में पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र की जा चुकी है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क), (ख) और (ग). प्रश्न संख्या 146 के संबंधित भागों के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह न्यास तथा कुछ अन्य व्यक्ति अथवा संघ एक साथ मिलकर कोई सामाजिक शिक्षण-संस्थान चला रहे हैं; (ख) ज्ञात नहीं ।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस न्यास ने निम्नलिखित ऋण दिए हैं:—

1961-62: 33653.96 रुपये (ऋण लेने वाले का नाम नहीं दिया गया है)।

1962-63: (1) 10,000.00 रुपये (आनन्द फिनेन्स, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, दिल्ली)

(2) 6,017.05 रुपये (इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशियल साइडेंस)

(3) 973.76 रुपये (डाक्टर कुमार पाल)

(4) 6,317.60 रुपये (ऋण लेने वाले का नाम नहीं दिया गया है); और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऋण पाने वालों के नाम और पते क्या हैं, उन्हें कितना ऋण दिया गया है, ऋण पाने वालों ने कितना रुपया वापस भ्रदा किया है, किस तारीख को भ्रदा किया है, तथा अभी कितना रुपया वापस भ्रदा किया जाना है ?

(ग) ज्ञात नहीं।

(घ) इसका संबंध डाक्टर भगवान-दास स्मारक न्यास नई दिल्ली के आन्तरिक मामलों से है जिनसे सरकार का कोई सरोकार नहीं है।

Setting up of 'Barat Ghar' in Government Employees Colonies in Delhi

4501. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up "Barat Ghar" for marriage purpose Government Employees colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, those quarters which are in the process of allotment are made available for marriage purposes to Government servants in occupation of general pool accommodation or those sharing accommodation with them, generally for a period not exceeding one week on payment of rent. The question of the

Community Halls in the various Government colonies being used for marriages is under the consideration of Government.

Cure of Cancer Through Ayurvedic Treatment

4502. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Ayurvedic physicians, including Shri Lekh Raj Mishra of Aligarh, have claimed that they can cure cancer through Ayurvedic treatment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of them have represented to him in writing in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined their claim to provide them facilities to further the cause of Indian medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b) Information regarding the treatment of cancer according to Ayurveda has been received from Shri Lekh Raj Mishra of Aligarh and two other physicians.

(c) Details of the therapy have been called for and the same will be examined on receipt.

बिहार में खान मालिकों की ओर आय-कर की बकाया राशि

4503. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में अनेक खान मालिकों की ओर आय-कर की बकाया राशि के करोड़ों रुपये बकाया हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन खान मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उक्त राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने एक खान मालिक, राजा रामगढ़, के विरुद्ध उन पर बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए मुकदमा दायर कर दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो राजा रामगढ़ पर बकाया धनराशि कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार राज्य में खान मालिकों की ओर स्वामित्व की बकाया राशि

4504. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कोयला, अभ्रक, लोहा और तांबा खानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ; उसमें से खानें कितनी सरकारी क्षेत्र में और कितनी गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं ;

(ख) बड़ी गैर-सरकारी खानों के मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में अनेक खान मालिकों की ओर स्वामित्व आदि के कारण करोड़ों रुपये की राशि बकाया है; और यदि हां तो उन खान-मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने उस धन को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुणा सेन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा ग्रामीण लोगों हेतु कल्याण योजनाओं की क्रिया-न्विति में सहायता

4505. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने ग्रामीण जनता के कल्याण की योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने में सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) निगम द्वारा कब तक ऐसा कार्य आरम्भ किए जाने की संभावना है ?

पूति मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० छाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). विकास एजेंसी नहीं होने के कारण,

जीवन बीमा निगम अपना धन विशेष योजनाओं और/अथवा अपने हिताधिकारियों के सन्दर्भ में नहीं लगाता है। एक निवेश संस्था होने से निगम अपने धन के लिए वित्तीय दृष्टि से स्वस्थ साधनों की तलाश करता है। यह कार्य वह अपने लिए निर्धारित कानूनी रूप रेखा के भीतर ही करता है। 31-3-69 को जीवन बीमा निगम के निवेशों में से जिन निवेशों की ग्रामीण जनता के हित में किए गए निवेशों के रूप में तत्काल पहचाना जा सकता है, वे नीचे दिए अनुसार हैं:—

रकम
(करोड़ रुपये में)

1. सहकारी भूमि-वन्धक बैंकों के ऋण-पत्र	58.09
2. शर्करा (चीनी) सहकारी संस्थाओं को ऋण	1.90
3. राज्य विद्युत् बाड़ों को ऋण	103.50

ऊपर बताई गई रकमें बकाया आधार पर निवेशों के मूल्य हैं जो चुकोती अथवा क्षतिपूर्ति को छोड़कर शुद्ध रकमें हैं। सकल रकमें अवश्य ही अधिक रही होंगी। इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण जनता को जीवन बीमा निगम के अन्य निवेशों से लाभ हुआ होगा। इन निवेशों में विशेषकर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों, सरकारी और सहकारी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न निकायों को दिए गए ऋणों तथा उनकी प्रतिभूतियों में किए गए निवेश हैं। परन्तु, इस प्रकार के लाभों की सही मात्रा का अलग-अलग पता नहीं किया जा सकता है इस प्रकार, जहां तक संभव हो सकता है, जीवन बीमा निगम प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से ग्रामीण जनता की कल्याण योजनाओं में सहायता कर रहा है।

केरल तथा पश्चिम बंगाल को वित्तीय सहायता

4506. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की आर्थिक स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री अश्वयुत मेनन की अध्यक्षता में केरल सरकार ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो दोनों सरकारों ने कितनी सहायता मांगी है; और

(ङ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री श्रीर वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रं. के. खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). योजना आयोग द्वारा, राज्यों के साधनों का मूल्यांकन करने पर, जिन राज्यों के साधनों में कमी पाई गई है, उनमें पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल भी हैं। इन दोनों राज्यों ने केन्द्र से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है।

(घ) केरल सरकार ने 17.51 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष सहायता की मांग की है किन्तु पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने किसी निश्चित रकम का उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

(ङ) योजना आयोग द्वारा हाल में, राज्यों के साधनों का जो मूल्यांकन किया गया था, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल सरकार को भी, उनके साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।

अफीम तथा गांजा रखने के लिए गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति

4507. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में देश के विभिन्न भागों में अवैध रूप से गांजा तथा अफीम रखने

के कारण कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं;

(ख) उक्त व्यक्तियों से कितने मूल्य का माल बरामद हुआ है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया तथा सजा दिलाई गई?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) अफीम और गांजा अवैध रूप से कब्जे में रखने के संबंध में 1968 और 1969 में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दिए अनुसार है:

	1968	1969
अफीम	3,036	3,913
गांजा	9,894	14,720

(ख) बरामद किए गए माल का मूल्य इस प्रकार है:

	1968	1969
	रुपये	रुपये
अफीम	3,09,666	3,04,400
गांजा	94,93,143	83,48,087

(ग)	1968	1969
इस्तगामे की सजा	इस्तगामे की सजा	
कार्यवाही दिलाई	कार्यवाही दिलाई	
की गई	की गई	की गई
अफीम	2,539	1,898
गांजा	10,954	8,921
	3,640	2,816
	13,280	11,592

विशेष: 1969 से संबंधित आंकड़े अंतिम हैं।

सीमा शुल्क विनियमों का उल्लंघन

4508. श्री नुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न 2130 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से लेकर

21 नवम्बर, 1969 तक सीमा-शुल्क विनियमों के उल्लंघन के सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार किये गये 484 व्यक्तियों में से कितनों पर अभियोग चलाया गया और कितनों को सजा दी गई;

(ख) इस समय न्यायालय में कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं;

(ग) इस संबंध में गिरफ्तार किये गये राजपत्रित अधिकारी का पदनाम क्या है तथा इस समय वह कहाँ पर नियुक्त थे; और

(घ) उनके पास में पकड़े गये तस्करी के माल का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस बीच उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 1-1-69 और 21-11-69 के बीच माल के अभिग्रहण के संबंध में अब तक 49 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ इस्तगामे की कार्यवाही की गयी है। इनमें से 24 व्यक्तियों को सजा हुई है।

(ख) 23 मामलों में, जिनमें 24 व्यक्ति प्रस्त है, अदालतों में इस्तगामे की कार्यवाही चल रही है। मुकदमे के दौरान एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गयी।

(ग) और (घ). कोई राजपत्रित अधिकारी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था। वास्तव में उल्लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि एक अराजपत्रित अधिकारी गिरफ्तार किया गया था। वह गुंटाकल में रेलवे डाक सेवा में हेड साटंर था और उसे मद्रास में डफ्टी पर ही गिरफ्तार किया गया था। उसके पास से 398 कलाई घड़ियां पकड़ी गयी थीं। मामले की रिपोर्ट अधीक्षक, रेलवे डाक सेवा (ए० जी०) प्रभाग गुंटाकल को दी गयी थी। न्यायनिर्णय की कार्यवाही शुरू की गयी है।

बम्बई में एक कार से सोने का पकड़ा जाना

4509. श्री नुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या

वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने दिसम्बर, 1969 में, सेंट्रल बंबई में, एक कार से लगभग 20,000 तोला निषिद्ध सोना पकड़ा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय मुद्रा में इस सोने का मूल्य क्या है और इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई तथा किस किस्म की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 10 दिसम्बर 1969 को बम्बई पुलिस के कर्मचारियों ने सेंट्रल बम्बई में खड़ी की गयी एक कार से विदेशी मार्का का 20,000 तोला सोना बरामद किया, कार में कोई सवारी नहीं थी ।

(ख) बरामद किये गये सोने का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर मूल्य 20 लाख रुपये है और भारतीय बाजार भाव से 40 लाख रुपये है । कार के मालिक के बारे में की गयी पूछताछ का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है । किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ।

अरब सागर में चलने वाले एक जहाज द्वारा लाये गये तस्करी सोने तथा घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

4510. श्री हुकूम चन्व कछबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसंबर, 1969 के पहले पखवाड़े में मनौरी द्वीप, बम्बई में अरब सागर में चलने वाले एक जहाज से लगभग 35 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सोना तथा घड़ियां पकड़ी गई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बीच कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 10 दिसम्बर, 1969 को मनौरी द्वीप के घास-पास एक अरब नौका से सोना, कलाई घड़ियां तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की छोटी सी रकम और अन्य वस्तुएं बरामद की गयी जिनका भारत में बाजार मूल्य लगभग 27 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) कर्मिंदल के नौ सदस्य गिरफ्तार किये गये थे । इनमें से पांच व्यक्तियों के मामले में मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जमानत मंजूर की गयी थी और चार को जेल की हिरासत में भेजा गया है । उनके खिलाफ इस्तगामे की कार्यवाही का मामला अदालत में निर्णय के लिये पड़ा है ।

गाजियाबाद के निफ्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहीत भूमि पर निर्माण कार्य

4511. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कई वर्ष पहले गाजियाबाद के समीप केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अर्जित की गई कृषकों की भूमि पर निर्माण कार्य कब आरंभ होगा जो अप्रयुक्त पड़ी है ?

(ख) उक्त भूमि को किम तारीख को अर्जित किया गया था तथा अब तक मुआवजे की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है;

(ग) आरम्भ से लेकर कब तक मुआवजे की कुल राशि पर कितना व्याज दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि सरकार उन भूमि पर निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करना नहीं चाहती है तो कृषकों को उक्त अप्रयुक्त भूमि पर कृषि करने के उनके अधिकार से वंचित किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूति):
(क) और (घ). साधन उपलब्ध होते ही, सरकार का भूमि पर निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। अतएव, इस बीच में काश्तकारों को भूमि को उपयोग में लाने की अनुमति देना उचित नहीं समझा गया है।

(ख) मिनम्बर, 1965 और जनवरी, 1966 के बीच अर्जित की गई। ब्याज सहित मुआवजे की रकम 1,21,39,079.96 रुपये हैं।

(ग) 10,35,575.31 रुपये।

भारतीय नेताओं तथा सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के नाम पर नई दिल्ली में सड़कों के नाम बदलना

4512. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री:
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली की उन सड़कों के नाम भारतीय नेताओं अथवा सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के नाम पर रखने का प्रस्ताव है जिनके नाम इस समय अंग्रेजों के नाम पर रखे जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक किया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व उक्त प्रस्ताव के कार्यान्वयन में अब तक बाधा डाल रहे थे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूति):
(क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा यह बताया गया है कि उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र

के नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र में किसी भी सड़क का नाम अंग्रेजों के नाम पर नहीं है। जहाँ तक नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का प्रश्न है, यह बताया गया है कि लिटन रोड और इर्विन रोड के अतिरिक्त नगर पालिका को जिसमें विदेशियों के नाम की सड़कों के द्वारा नामकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। ये प्रस्ताव अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

मुद्रास्फीति

4514. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 21 अप्रैल, 1969 के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 7031 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन को पूरा करने वाले 29 अगस्त, 1969 को सभा पटल पर रखे गए वक्तव्य के मंदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) (1) दस-दस हजार रुपये वाले 773 नोटों, (2) पांच-पांच हजार रुपये वाले 1901 लाख नोटों और (3) एक-एक हजार रुपये वाले 5159 लाख नोटों में से कितने नोट विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा भारत को दिए गए ऋण के बदले में उनके पास जमा हैं और उनमें से कितने देश में परिचालित हैं;

(ख) देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और कुछ ही व्यक्तियों द्वारा उन्हें अपने पास रखने और सरकार की समाजवादी नीतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उन सभी नोटों को रद्द करने और उनके परिचालन को गैर-कानूनी घोषित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) सरकार विदेशी सरकारों से प्राप्त ऋणों के बदले, उन सरकारों के पास करेंसी नोट जमा नहीं कराती।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के शिशु कल्याण तथा प्रसूति केन्द्रों आदि द्वारा हिन्दी प्रपत्रों (फार्मों) को स्वीकार करने में इन्कारी

4515. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में जांच कराने का है कि नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका के शिशु कल्याण तथा प्रसूति केन्द्र और जन्म तथा मृत्यु पंजीकरण कार्यालय, हिन्दी में भरे हुए प्रपत्रों को लेने से मना कर रहे हैं और वे ऐसा लिखित रूप में देने से भी मना कर रहे हैं कि उन्होंने उक्त प्रपत्रों को लेने से इन्कार किया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को ऐसा निदेश देने का है कि यह अपना सारा कार्य तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का कार्य जिसमें शिशु कल्याण तथा प्रसूति केन्द्र और जन्म तथा मृत्यु पंजीकरण केन्द्र भी शामिल हैं, हिन्दी में चलाए; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि किसी व्यक्ति अथवा संगठन से हिन्दी में भरे गए किसी फार्म को न लिए जाने के बारे में उन्हें कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है । इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) और (ग). नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने बताया है कि उन्होंने राज भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के प्रावधानों के अनुकूल हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग शुरू कर दिया है

और समिति द्वारा इस संबंध में अनेक कदम भी उठाए गए हैं । इसलिए निदेश जारी करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Progress of LIC Business in Manipur

4516. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of L.I.C. work in Manipur during the year 1969-70 in terms of insurance amount and the number of policy holders;

(b) how many policies have been discontinued during the last two years;

(c) whether the L.I.C. Scheme of 'own your home' is extended to Imphal; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Since the accounting year of the Corporation ends on 31st March, the required information for the year 1969-70 will not be available till later. However, during the year 1968-69, 765 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs were issued in Manipur State. The Corporation does not compile statistics relating to the number of policyholders

(b) The information is not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Retrenchment of P.W.D. Workers in Manipur

4517. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers engaged in R. C. C. Pipes and Culverts in the P.W.D. Manipur are being retrenched and the work is going to be stopped only to favour a private concern;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that R.C.C. Pipes

and Culverts produced in the P.W.D. Manipur are of lesser cost and as such the retrenchment is not warranted under the circumstances; and

(d) whether Government will ask the Government of Manipur not to precipitate further unemployment by retrenching workers from their work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) It is a fact that the manufacture of R.C.C. Pipes in the Store Division of the Manipur P.W.D. has been ordered to be stopped and the Casual Workers engaged on the manufacture of pipes are being retrenched. It is, however, not a fact that this is being done with a view to favour any private concern.

(b) The R.C.C. Pipes manufactured in the Department are vertically cast and manually vibrated whereas centrifugally spun R.C.C. Pipes, which are much stronger, are available at cheaper rates in the open market. Hence manufacture of R.C.C. Pipes in the Department has been ordered to be stopped.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Union of C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers

4518. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sectional Officers under the C.P.W.D. have their own recognised Union; and

(b) if so, the name of the Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Sectional Officers of the C.P.W.D. are not Industrial workers. Therefore, they do not have their Trade unions as such. However, they have the

following three recognised Service Associations viz:—

1. C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers Association, India.
2. The A.M.I.E. Sectional Officers Association.
3. The Horticultural Sectional Officers Association.

Separate Quota of Promotion for C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers to Assistant Engineers

4519. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers who hold diploma and B.E. Degree have separate quota of promotion to Assistant Engineers;

(b) if so, the nature of the percentage in the quota; and

(c) whether the said separate quota is also maintained in the Manipur P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Generally Departmental Promotion Committees have been making selection in the ratio of 1:1 as between graduate and non-graduate Sectional Officers, for promotion as Assistant Engineers.

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

पूजोपतियों, मंत्रियों तथा भारत के भूतपूर्व नरेशों का विदेशी बैंकों में जमा धन

4520. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि पूजोपतियों, मंत्रियों, अधिकारियों तथा भूतपूर्व नरेशों का

भारत में विदेशी बैंकों में तथा विदेशों में बैंकों में कितना धन जमा है तथा उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक बैंक में कितना-कितना धन जमा है; और

(ख) इस कार्यवाही में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठ): (क) और (ख). सरकार को, भारत में स्थित विदेशी बैंकों में विभिन्न व्यक्तियों के खातों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और प्रणालियों के अनुसार, वे अपने खातदारों के कार्यों के संबंध में, सामान्यतः जानकारी नहीं देते। जहाँ तक विदेशों का संबंध है, सूचना वार्षिक आधार पर रखी जाती है। 31 दिसंबर, 1968 को, 788 व्यक्तियों और फर्मों ने अपनी जमा राशियों का व्यापार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को दे रखा था।

नेफ्था पर आधारित रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना

4521. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में चौथी योजना-अवधि में किन-किन स्थानों पर नेफ्था आधारित रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) उनका प्राथमिकता-क्रम क्या है और इसका आधार क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) संभरण सामग्री के रूप में नेफ्था पर आधारित उर्वरक परि-

योजनाएँ निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर निर्माण की जा रही हैं:—

- (1) दुर्गापुर
- (2) कोचीन
- (3) मद्रास
- (4) उद्योगमंडल (विस्तार का चौथा चरण)
- (5) बरीली
- (6) गोम्रा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंगलौर में नेफ्था पर आधारित एक उर्वरक परियोजना की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है।

नेफ्था पर आधारित अन्य उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Branches Opened by Foreign Banks

4523. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches that have been allowed to be opened by foreign banks six months preceding nationalisation;

(b) the number of foreign banks' branches that have been actually opened after nationalisation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) During the six months preceding nationalisation of the 14 banks, the Reserve Bank had allowed two foreign banks to open a branch each, namely, the National and Grindlays Bank at Calcutta and the Bank of America in New Delhi.

(b) and (c). Against the licence granted to National and Grindlays bank, a branch was opened by the said bank in Calcutta on 24th November, 1969. The Bank of America has not opened the branch in New Delhi yet.

Allocation of PL-480 Funds to Foreign Banks

4524. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been given to the foreign banking companies from PL-480 funds during the last three years;

(b) the names of these banks; and

(c) the amount given to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The U.S. Government keeps some of its PL-480 rupee funds in time deposits with the three American banks in India. In addition, it has used the services of these banks for Cooley loan disbursements and for operating current accounts. The net increase in the U.S. rupee balances in these banks during the three years ending December, 1969 was Rs. 20.87 crores, as per details below:

(Rs. crores)

	First National City Bank	American Express	Bank of America	Total
Balances at the end of December, 1966:	25.66	7.90	9.27	42.83
Change during three years 1967, 1968 & 1969:	(—) 2.58	(+) 12.85	(+) 10.60	(+) 20.87
Balances at the end of December, 1969 :	23.08	20.75	19.87	63.70

जनांकिकीय प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्र
बम्बई कार्यालय में कथित कुप्रबन्ध

4525. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को जनांकिकीय प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बम्बई कार्यालय में व्याप्त कथित कुप्रबन्ध की जानकारी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक ही व्यक्ति उक्त संस्था का चेयरमैन तथा प्रेजिडेंट है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया गया था और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): (क) जहाँ तक सरकार को जानकारी है, जनांकिकीय प्रशिक्षण और अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, बम्बई में कोई अव्यवस्था व्याप्त नहीं है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) विधि मंत्रालय से परामर्श कर लिया गया था और उनकी यह राय थी कि यह व्यवस्थित है।

12.1 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
AND MOTION UNDER RULE 377

(Query)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY (Hoshangabad): Sir, I want to raise a matter of very urgent public importance. The Constitution has been flouted. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any notice from him.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the break down of the Constitution. . . (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट मुझे भी सुनिएगा । . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट मुझे भी सुनिए। गुजरात असेम्बली में कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ काम किया गया है। (व्यवधान) .

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी अनुमति से एक वाक्य मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मु० अ० खां : अगर चीफ मिनिस्टर्स इतनी धांधली करेंगे तो फिर कैसे काम चलेगा ? गुजरात असेम्बली में कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ काम किया गया है . . .
(व्यवधान) . . . हमने आपको लिखकर नोटिस दी हुई है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक मिनट में अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ । . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मु० अ० खां : वहाँ पर सात सौ आठ सौ गुन्डों के जरिए से एम एल एज् बन्द किए गए हैं । उनको निकलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI HEM BARUA: In every State there is the same political pattern between the Chief Ministers and the State Governors regarding the State Legislature. I want to focus the attention of the House on this question. All over the country there is a similar pattern. The Chief Minister advises the Governor to follow a particular course of action in an arbitrary manner and the Governor accepts that advice. . . .
(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मधु लिमये जी, आपका

जो नोटिस आया है वह मुझे अभी मिला है । यह भी गलत है कि आप मौके पर नोटिस दे दें और मुझे सोचने का मौका भी न मिले ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे उम्मीद थी कि केरल और गुजरात विधान सभाओं के अचानक स्थगन के बारे में यहां पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आया होगा लेकिन जब वह नहीं आया तो फिर जो पहले से कार्यक्रम बंधा है उसको रोक करके जब इस प्रकार से विधान सभाओं के सत्र स्थगित किए जाते हैं तो इस देश में प्रजातंत्र कैसे चलेगा ? कल पार्लमेंट में भी यही चीज चलेगी । 16 दिन के प्रोग्राम को खत्म किया जा रहा है तो कम से कम इस सदन की गंभीर चिन्ता हम व्यक्त करें । केरल में भी यही हुआ है और गुजरात में भी यही हुआ है । इन्डीकेट और सिन्डीकेट, दोनों ही कर रहे हैं तो लोकतन्त्र का क्या होगा, यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मु० अ० खां : बजेटरी प्रपोजिन्स के रहते हुए विधान सभा को एडजर्न कर दिया गया है . . (व्यवधान) . .

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : गुजरात असेम्बली के बारे में हमने काल अटेंशन दिया हुआ है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे लॉग एक साथ क्यों खड़े हो जाते हैं । . .
(व्यवधान)

श्री मु० अ० खां : आप होम मिनिस्टर से कहिये कि यहां पर एक स्टेटमेंट दें । . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I receive a regular notice. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA: Without transacting the regular business the Assembly was adjourned. Tomorrow this may happen with the Union Parliament also, who knows? And you are presiding over it.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Sir, you have referred to the calling-attention so far as Gujarat is concerned but Shri Madhu Limaye's question was not limited to a particular Assembly; it was a wider question. Now a trend is developing where the Assemblies are being adjourned abruptly to protect somehow the Governments and the ruling parties there. He has raised the question of discussion of this trend. So far as I am concerned, Parliament should not encroach upon the rights of State Assemblies; in fact we wanted to give more rights to them. But here a particular trend is developing of sudden abrupt adjournment despite the programme announced as a *modus operandi* to save somehow the government in power and to avoid facing the Assembly.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Sir, now that it is being raised as a kind of a general question between the State Assemblies and Parliament, I am certainly not in agreement with the stand taken by my hon. friends here, namely, that just because they discover some kind of a general trend developing all over India, this Parliament should begin to sit in judgment over that kind of trend in the State Assemblies and begin to give directions. I think, it is entirely beyond the pale of our own authority and would be going against the federal structure and the federal relations that should subsist between this Parliament and the Legislatures. They are also elected bodies. We are an elected body and we must learn our own limitations before we begin to think of dictating to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I gave a calling attention notice about the Andaman Islands. There is a serious agitation going on in those far away islands. There have been four cases of hunger strike. We must know what is happening there. Therefore would you ask the Home Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not before the House.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura): I submitted a notice under rule 197. . .
(Interruption)

श्री मु० अ० खां: हरयाणा के बारे में

आपने कहा कि डिस्कशन होना चाहिए फिर गुजरात के बारे में कैसे कह रहे हैं कि नहीं होना चाहिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री सीताराम केसरी: गुजरात के बारे में भी आप स्टेटमेंट दिलवाइए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मु० अ० खां: आप होम मिनिस्टर से कहिए कि यहां पर स्टेटमेंट दें। कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ गुजरात असेम्बली को एडजर्न किया गया है। हाउस के सामने बिजनेस पड़ा हुआ था, बजेटरी प्रपोजल्स पड़े थे लेकिन हाउस को एडजर्न कर दिया गया। . . (व्यवधान) . . . सात सौ आठ सौ गुन्डों ने एम एल एज को बन्द कर रखा है। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है, इतना ही हम कह रहे हैं. . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI HEM BARUA: We find a similar pattern all over the country as to how democracy had been slaughtered in the States. In Gujarat the Assembly was adjourned at the sweet will of the Speaker and the Chief Minister as far as I know. He advised the Speaker and the Speaker, unfortunately, was listening too much to the advice of the Governor and the Chief Minister. It might so happen here also. Therefore, this should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received this motion under rule 377 and have not had much time to consider it. It came to me just while I was sitting here during the Question Hour. That too is rather unreasonable. That is one thing. Also, if you are worried about the trend in the country, I am worried about the trend this Lok Sabha is developing. Every little thing we arrogate to ourselves. I request you kindly to avoid it. I am going to study it again.

If I allow this discussion, you will be discussing the Speaker's conduct, his ruling and everything. We are not entitled to discuss all that. Papers to be laid.

SHRI HEM BARUA: This is not a little matter; this is a very serious matter. *(Interruptions)*

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह ट्राइफ़ालिग मीटर नहीं है, गम्भीर मामला है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात हुई है और वह यह कि राजस्थान के गवर्नर सरदार हुकमसिंह पंजाब को उकसा रहे हैं कि चंडीगढ़ का फैसला गलत हुआ है । फ़ाजिल्का हरियाणा को नहीं देना चाहिए । गवर्नर लोग इस किस्म की बात करते हैं, यह बड़ी गलत बात है । किसी गवर्नर का सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के फ़ैसले के खिलाफ़ बात करना और पूरे सूबे को उकसाना यह किस किस्म का कंवेनशन गवर्नर डाल रहे हैं ?

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1951:—
 - (i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 336 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1970.
 - (ii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 391 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3007/70.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commis-

sion for the year 1967-68 together with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, New Delhi, for the 1967 together with the Audited Accounts.
- (4) A copy of the Review by the Government on the Reports of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited for the period 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1967.
- (5) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Reports mentioned at items (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3008/70].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1968-69. Vols. I and II under article 338(2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3009/70].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BANKING COMPANIES ACT, WEALTH TAX ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 732 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1970 containing scheme for the amalgamation of the National Bank of Lahore Limited, Delhi, with the State Bank of India, under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

- Companies Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3010/70].
- (2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1026 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1970, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3011/70].
 - (3) A copy of the Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 486 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1970 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3012/70].
 - (4) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1970, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3013/70].

RESOLUTION RE. REPORT OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR PORT AND DOCK WORKERS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): On behalf of Shri S. C. Jamir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Government Resolution No. WB-21(7)/69 dated the 28th March, 1970 on the Report of the Central Wage Board for the port and dock workers at the major ports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3014/70].

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha,

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1970, agreed without any amendment to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th March, 1970."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order on item 6 of the Order Paper. Sir, with your consent, I had alleged during the discussion on the Bank Nationalisation Bill that a sabotage was committed and the compensation amount for the nationalised banks was fixed. This undermines the Parliament and these things have been done behind the back of the Parliament. . . (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a message from the Rajya Sabha and you are poking into the Rajya Sabha message also!

12.15 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board for the next term commencing from the 9th April, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board for the next term commencing from the 9th April, 1970.

The motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION ABOUT WEST BENGAL; WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1970-71; DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (WEST BENGAL), 1970-71; AND DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (WEST BENGAL), 1969-70.

MR. SPEAKER: As you might have seen the foot-note on the Order Paper, Items No. 8, 9, 10 and 11 are to be discussed together. We are discussing them together. The total time allotted for all these items is 5 hours. As the Business Advisory Committee decided, the other day, there will be no lunch hour today and at 5 O'Clock, all these items will be guillotined. After that, the other Bill will be taken up. We will not rise till the business put for today is finished. That was the decision taken the other day. I hope, you will kindly cooperate.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आठवें आइटम के बारे में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ, जिसके लिए आपने श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल को बुलाया है। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी तो उन्होंने मूव ही नहीं किया है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: मूव करने के पहले ही मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आर्डर पेपर जो हमको आज मिला है और जो मेरे हाथ में है, अगर वह सही है, तो उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि "यह सभा पश्चिमी बंगाल के संबंध में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अन्तर्गत 19 मार्च, 1970 को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गई उद्घोषणा का निरनुमोदन करती है।" निरनुमोदन का अर्थ होता है डिसएप्रूव करना। अगर यह सही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्या डिसएप्रूव कर रहे हैं या ऐप्रूव कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसका कौरीजेखम इश्यू हो गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): प्रेस में कोई मार्क्सवादी तो नहीं पहुँच गया है यह पता लगाया जाय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to move:—

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 19th March, 1970, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal."

I want to bring to the notice of the House the circumstances under which this step has to be taken by the President. As the hon. House knows the Chief Minister of West Bengal tendered his resignation on 16th March and at the request of the Governor he agreed to continue as the caretaker Chief Minister. On 17th March about 10 Parties wrote to the Governor saying that they were totally opposed to any Government led by Communists (Marxists) and that it would be wrong, immoral and illegal on the part of the Governor to invite the leader of the Communist Party (Marxists) to come and form the Government there. On this the Governor wrote to the leaders of the ten Parties asking them how it would be immoral or illegal for him to invite the CPM Leader to form the government and what exactly was their objection. Simultaneously he also considered and consulted many political leaders and among them was Mr. Jyoti Basu. Mr. Jyoti Basu first claimed full majority and he said he would be able to form and run a government. When the Governor asked him to disclose the names of his supporters in the face of the letter from the ten Parties he received, Mr. Jyoti Basu informed him on 19th morning that he was unable to disclose the names of his supporters. Thereupon a report was submitted by the Governor to the President and President's rule under Art. 356 was enforced.

As the hon. House might have seen, instead of dissolving the Legislative Assembly of

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

West Bengal. It has been kept under suspension and the Assembly is in existence but is not in operation. The broad approach of the Centre to the administration in the States which are under President's rule is already known to the hon. House because several States in the past four years were under President's rule. We do not want a very static or stand still administration in these States. We want to give them a positive and dynamic administration. As I said in the other House, we also want to cleanse the administration of whatever political and wrong influences that might have been injected into the administrative machinery of the State. In this we might face some criticism here and there. We might face difficulty. But I do not think we shall be able to justify our administration even though it may be for a short period and it would be our responsibility to see that proper, legal and constitutional administration is given to the people of West Bengal.

There have been criticisms about various aspects of the law and order situation and some people have written to us saying that even after the imposition of the President's rule, the law and order position has not improved to the extent that they expected. I want to state here that it will take a little time to come back to normalcy and we cannot expect that conditions would change in a day or in a few days and it would be very difficult to fulfil this expectation that normalcy would return in a few days.

As I said earlier, Sir, we want to give a dynamic and positive administration there. And, I hope, we will have the complete support in the House to give this kind of administration and that the House will approve the Proclamation that has been issued by the President.

[*Demands for Grants (On Account) West Bengal, 1970-71*]

DEMAND No.1—4—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.' "

DEMAND No. 2—9—LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,24,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '9—Land Revenue.' "

DEMAND No. 2—76—LAND REVENUE—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,98,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '76—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.' "

DEMAND No. 2—92—LAND REVENUE—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND-HOLDERS, ETC. ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '92—Land Revenue—Payment of compensation to Land-holders, etc. on the abolition of the Zamindari System.' "

DEMAND No. 3—10—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,76,000/- be granted to the President out

of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '10—State Excise Duties.'"

DEMAND NO. 4—11—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '11—Taxes on Vehicles.'"

DEMAND NO. 5—12—SALES TAX

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,75,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '12—Sales Tax.'"

DEMAND NO. 6—13—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,54,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '13—Other Taxes and Duties.'"

DEMAND NO. 7—14—STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,53,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '14—Stamps.'"

DEMAND NO. 8—15—REGISTRATION FEES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,89,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '15—Registration Fees.'"

DEMAND NO. 9—16—INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,33,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '16—Interest on Debt and other obligations.'"

DEMAND NO. 11—18—PARLIAMENT, STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,13,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '18—Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature.'"

DEMAND NO. 12—19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,68,78,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '19—General Administration.'"

DEMAND NO. 13—21—ADMINISTRATION OF
JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '21—Administration of Justice.'"

DEMAND NO. 14—22—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,91,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '22—Jails.'"

DEMAND NO. 15—23—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,49,60,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '23—Police.'"

DEMAND NO. 16—26—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS—FIRE SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,25,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '26—Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services.'"

DEMAND NO. 17—26—MISCELLANEOUS DE-
PARTMENTS—EXCLUDING FIRE
SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.

2,29,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '26—Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services.'"

DEMAND NO. 18—27—SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '27—Scientific Departments.'"

DEMAND NO. 19—28—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,65,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '28—Education.'"

DEMAND NO. 20—29—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,60,84,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '29—Medical.'"

DEMAND NO. 21—30—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,22,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '30—Public Health.'"

DEMAND No. 22—31—AGRICULTURE—
 AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,53,93,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '31—Agriculture—Agriculture.'"

DEMAND No. 22—95—AGRICULTURE—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,48,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '95—Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.'"

DEMAND No. 23—31—AGRICULTURE—
 FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,15,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '31—Agriculture—Fisheries.'"

DEMAND No. 24—33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,34,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '33—Animal Husbandry.'"

DEMAND No. 24—124—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—
 CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING—GREATER CALCUTTA MILK SUPPLY SCHEME.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,34,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '124—Animal Husbandry' Capital Outlay on Scheme of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme.'"

DEMAND No. 25—34—CO-OPERATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,58,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '34—Co-operation.'"

DEMAND No. 26—35—INDUSTRIES—
 INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,99,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '35—Industries—Industries.'"

DEMAND No. 26—96—INDUSTRIES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,83,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '96—Industries—Capital Out-

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lay on Industrial and Economic Development.'"

DEMAND NO. 27—35—INDUSTRIES—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,39,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '35—Industries—Cottage Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 27—96—INDUSTRIES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '96—Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 28—35—INDUSTRIES—CINCHONA

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,25,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '35—Industries—Cinchona.'"

DEMAND NO. 29—37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,80,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '37—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.'"

DEMAND NO. 29—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,77,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '109—Capital Outlay on Other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.'"

DEMAND NO. 29—LOANS AND ADVANCES UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.'"

DEMAND NO. 30—38—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '38—Labour and Employment.'"

DEMAND No. 31—39—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,22,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '39—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes.'"

DEMAND No. 32—39—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS EXCLUDING WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,66,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '39—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes.'"

DEMAND No. 33—42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,10,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '42—Multipurpose River Schemes.'"

DEMAND No. 33—43—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL).

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,91,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '43—Multipurpose River Scheme—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).'"

DEMAND No. 33—44—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,42,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '44—Multipurpose River Scheme—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-commercial).'"

DEMAND No. 33—98—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,63,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '98—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.'"

DEMAND No. 33—99—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,22,000/- be granted to the President out

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of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '99—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)."

DEMAND No. 33—100—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,26,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '100—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)."

DEMAND No. 34—50—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,52,52,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '50—Public Works.'"

DEMAND No. 35—51A—GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,68,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '51A—Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.'"

DEMAND No. 35—106A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.

65,33,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '106A—Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.'"

DEMAND No. 36—53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,38,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '53—Ports and Pilotage.'"

DEMAND No. 37—57—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '57—Road and Water Transport Schemes.'"

DEMAND No 37—114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '114—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.'"

DEMAND No. 38—64—FAMINE RELIEF

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '64—Famine Relief.'"

ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '68—Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 39—65—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

DEMAND No. 42—70—FOREST.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,88,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '65—Pensions and other retirement benefits'."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,14,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '70—Forest'."

DEMAND No. 39—120—PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

DEMAND No. 43—71—MISCELLANEOUS—CONTRIBUTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '120—Payments of commuted value of pensions'."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,01,84,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '71—Miscellaneous—Contributions'."

DEMAND No. 40—67—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS.

DEMAND No. 44—71—MISCELLANEOUS—SPORTS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '67—Privy purses and allowances of Indian rulers'."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,49,000/- be granted to the president out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '71—Miscellaneous—Sports'."

DEMAND No. 41—68—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

DEMAND No. 45—71—MISCELLANEOUS—CIVIL DEFENCE.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,08,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,61,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '71—Miscellaneous—Civil Defence'."

[Shri Vidhya Charan Shukla]

DEMAND No. 46—71—MISCELLANEOUS—
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,59,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '71—Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 46—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
OTHER WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,31,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '109—Capital Outlay on other works'."

DEMAND No. 47—71—MISCELLANEOUS—
IRRECOVERABLE LOANS TO DISPLACED
PERSONS WRITTEN OFF.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,33,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '71—Miscellaneous—Irrecoverable loans to displaced persons written off'."

DEMAND No. 47—71—MISCELLANEOUS—
EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,01,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '71—Miscellaneous—expenditure on displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 47—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
OTHER WORKS—EXPENDITURE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '109—Capital Outlay on Other works—Expenditure on displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 47—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO DISPLACED PERSONS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 48—78—PRE-PARTITION
PAYMENTS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '78—Pre-partition payments'."

DEMAND No. 50—98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—
DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,46,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '98—Capital outlay on multi-purpose river schemes—Damodar Valley Project'."

DEMAND No. 51—103—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,78,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '103—Capital outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 52—124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,27,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of '124—Capital outlay on schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND No. 54—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOVERN-
MENTS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,55,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and advances by State/ Union Territory Governments'."

[*Demands for Supplementary Grants*
(*West Bengal*), 1969-70]

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

DEMAND No. 3—10—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 68,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '10—State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 4—11—TAXES ON VEHICLES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '11—Taxes on vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 8—15—REGISTRATION FEES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '15—Registration fees'."

DEMAND No. 11—18—PARLIAMENT, STATE/
UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,87,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '18—Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 12—19—GENERAL ADMINIS-
TRATION.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,72,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '19—General Administration'."

[Shri Vidhya Charan Shukla]

DEMAND No. 15—23—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,44,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '23—Police'."

DEMAND No. 16—26—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS—FIRE SERVICES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '26—Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services.'"

DEMAND No. 17—26—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS—EXCLUDING FIRE
SERVICES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 51,57,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '26—Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services'."

DEMAND No. 18—27—SCIENTIFIC DEPART-
MENTS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '27—Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. 19—28—EDUCATION.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,68,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '28—Education'."

DEMAND No. 20—29—MEDICAL.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,86,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '29—Medical'."

DEMAND No. 24—124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING—
GREATER CALCUTTA MILK SUPPLY
SCHEME.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,36,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '124—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme'."

DEMAND No. 26—96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVE-
LOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Re. 1/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '96—Capital

Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 28—35—INDUSTRIES—CINCHONA.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '35—Industries—Cinchona'."

DEMAND No. 31—39—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '39—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

DEMAND No. 32 — 39 — MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—EXCLUDING WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,96,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '39—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes'."

DEMAND No. 33—42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,71,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '42—Multipurpose River Schemes.'"

DEMAND No. 33—43—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL).

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidation Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '43—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. 33—44—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL).

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,77,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '44—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. 33—98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,90,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '98—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.'"

DEMAND No. 33—99—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL).

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '99—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. 33—100—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)' "

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '100—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. 34—50—PUBLIC WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '50—Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 36—53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '53—Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND No. 38—64—FAMINE RELIEF.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,55,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '64—Famine Relief'."

DEMAND No. 39—65—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,24,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '65—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND No. 39—120—PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '120—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 41—68—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '68—Stationery and Printing.'"

DEMAND No. 44—71—MISCELLANEOUS—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,43,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '71—Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.'"

DEMAND No. 44—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '109—Capital Outlay on other Works.'"

DEMAND No. 45—71—MISCELLANEOUS—IRRECOVERABLE LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS WRITTEN OFF.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '71—Mis-

cellaneous—Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off.'"

DEMAND No. 45—71—MISCELLANEOUS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,19,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '71—Miscellaneous—Expenditure on displaced persons.'"

DEMAND No. 50—124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,17,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of '124—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.'"

DEMAND No. 52—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 76,33,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments.'"

The Statutory Resolution regarding the Proclamation, the West Bengal Budget, the Demands for Grants on Account (West Bengal) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (West Bengal) are all before the House.

Items 8, 9, 10 and 11, will all be discussed

[Mr. Speaker]

together. They have already been moved. Hon. Members may now move their Cut Motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

[Cut Motions moved on Demands for Grants on Account]

SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN (East Delhi): I beg to move:

That the demand for grant on account under the head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government in Maintaining law and order in the State. (11)]

That the demand for grant on account under the head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Induction of friends and relatives of the Ministers in the administration. (12)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government in checking incidents of murder, looting and arson. (13)].

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government in curbing political murders in the State. (14)].

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government in providing security to the industry in the State against sabotage by the Naxalities and other unruly element. (15)].

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Protection to encouragement to Muslims who slaughtered cows on Id day at

open places and in front of temples in West Bengal. (16)].

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to implement commission's recommendation on wages of State Government employees as demanded by the State Government Employee's Federation (17)].

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to advise the President to give assent on the Bill passed by overwhelming majority by the elected State Assembly of West Bengal for recognition of unions. (18)].

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Central Cabinet to recommend on the Bill on subsistence allowance to the workers. (19)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '96-Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development-Cottage Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take over all the factories including Mohini Mill (Cotton) and Bangshwarsary (Cotton) which were locked out. (20)].

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '38-Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to compel the jute employers to honour the clause to finalise wage structures of more than 2 lakhs jute workers of West Bengal by setting up tripartite body suggested by all the concerned unions of West Bengal. (21)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '109-Capital outlay on other works-Expenditure on displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to compel fishery corporation to implement the article of memorandum in West Bengal. (22)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '90-General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to implement effectively various amendment Acts, rules and orders of the United Front Government. (23)].

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '23-Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to continue norms fixed by the United Front Government for the Police personnel (24)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '35-Industries—Cinchona' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase wages of beedi workers of West Bengal on the basis of increased wages of jute, engineering and State Government employees. (25)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '35-Industries—Cinchona' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to extend the period of taking over by five years for complete nationalisation of foreign essential service companies by the State Government or Central Government as demanded by the entire people of Calcutta. (26)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '38-Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to fix minimum and maximum and grade scales for cotton workers of West Bengal on the basis of engineering tripartite agreement. (27)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '38-Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce uniform D.A. in all the industries in West Bengal on the basis of price index. (28)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '38-Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take strong steps against those engineering firms which have not implemented the engineering agreement in West Bengal. (29)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '57-Road and Water Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to finalise grade scales of 10,000 Calcutta Tramways employees which have been submitted to the State Government by all the Unions concerned. (30)]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I bed to move:

That the demand for grant on account under Head '19-General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up a high-powered judicial enquiry commission to go into complaints of killing, murder, assault, loot, arson, molestation of women, forcible seizure of legally owned land, gheraoes in industrial, educational and other concerns, setting up of 'People's Court' 'People's Railway Stations' levying illegal taxes, subversion of general and police administration, utilising Government machinery for enforcing totalitarian hold over the people, curbing democratic freedom of the people, terrorising Press and creating a reign of terror in the State by C.P.M. and other political elements. (31).]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '19-General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shuffling of administrative officers, giving preferential lifts to some set of officers, shifting other officers and creating an atmosphere of terror and intimidation in general administration by home Ministry for enforcing C.P.M. hegemony of the State administrative machinery. (32)]

[Shri Samar Guba]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '19-General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Absence of immediate setting up of Government machinery for distribution of vested land and Benami land to landless cultivators, recovery of illegally occupied land by C.P.M. and other political elements from poor land owners, recovery of illegally occupied land by CPM supporter jotedars, and guaranteeing legitimate rights of share croppers. (33)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '19-General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Absence of declaration of a policy for land reform for the benefit of landless cultivators and tribal people. (34)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '19-General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Absence of a labour policy for safeguarding interest of workers against all machinations of industrialists and ensure peace, and production in industrial field and stop influence of CPM onslaught on rival trade union. (35)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '19-General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Absence of general directives to the police to stop violent activities by CPM and steps to ban meetings, processions, demonstrations and assemblies with arms by CPM and political elements throughout the State. (36)].

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '19-General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Raising of 1,10,000 armed volunteers by CPM holding of meetings, processions and assemblies by such armed volunteers, creating an atmosphere of political terror and intimidation by such armed forces, and directives publicly given by CPM

Ministers and other chief party functionaries to those CPM armed forces to remain prepared for acting as an 'Army of Liberation' like the Liberation Army of Vietnam. (37)]

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I beg to move:

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '50-Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to include the Project for a bridge over the river Manshai, in Cooch Behar District, in the Fourth Five Year Plan. (38)]

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura): I beg to move:

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '64-Famine Relief' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take adequate measures in order to give relief to the famine stricken people of Hura P.S., Para P.S., Raghunathpur P.S., Jaipur P.S. and Kashipur P.S. in Purulia district and Chhatna P.S. in Bankura district. (39)]

That the demand for grant on account under the Head '64-Famine Relief' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to start immediate relief work in the famine stricken areas in Purulia and Bankura districts in the shape of starting gruel kitchen and making arrangements for Test Relief and Gratuitous Relief for the affected people. (40)]

SHRI DEVEN SEN ((Asansol): I beg to move:

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,72,000 in respect of 'General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Financial aid to West Bengal by the Fifth Finance Commission. (1)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,44,000 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to maintain law and order in the town of Burdwan.(2)]

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,44,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to maintain law and order in Sripur Colliery, Asansol, district Burdwan. (3)].

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): Sir, I rise on a point of order. How can items 8, 9 and 10 be discussed together?

(Item 8 is a statutory motion. It is a separate motion.....)

MR. SPEAKER: Statutory Motion at the end will be put first.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: It will be mixing the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: That was the decision of the House. That was the decision adopted by the House itself.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Please bear with me for a minute. The House cannot possibly override its own rules of procedure. You cannot override the rule which is already there. When it is a clear Statutory Motion, it has to be treated separately. When the Business Advisory Committee thought of this, out of 5 hours they could have allotted half-an-hour or some time for the Statutory Resolution separately. But in a peculiar manner, in order to suit the convenience or time of the House they have mixed up all the Motions, and it is clearly misleading the House, because, after all, Statutory Resolution should be first disposed of and then the budget should be taken up. I really object to this procedure. Even if the whole House agrees, unless you change the rules of procedure, you cannot do it. You must give your ruling about it.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I support what Mr. Kunte has said.

MR. SPEAKER: This was the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. It was put before the House and the House adopted it as it is. I am just carrying out the decision of the House. The House is the master of the Rules, of everything else.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: This is not the correct position. This cannot be done unless you change the Rules of Procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Rules are made by the House.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: If you want to suspend certain rule, you can suspend the rule. I want a clear ruling. Are you suspending the rule or not? If you don't do that, whatever be the decision of the Business Advisory Committee, whatever be the decision of the House, this cannot be taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER: The House has decided. I stand by the decision of the House. Now, Shri A. K. Sen.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री ए के सेन हाउस में हैं नहीं लेकिन आप उनका नाम पुकार रहे हैं। सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस दल की तरफ से पहले बुलाना मेरी समझ में कुछ यह तरीका नहीं आता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though we are in the Opposition today we are here to fully support the steps that the Government has taken. When the President's rule was imposed in Bengal people all over the country except a particular section, have welcomed it as a reprieve for the long sufferings of the people of Bengal. The people of Bengal expect a better future than what they were having during the last one year. We were getting more and more alarmed with the kind of reports we were receiving from Bengal during the period. The reports indicated that the Administration was paralysed, the police was completely immobilised, there

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

were constant inter-party clashes leading often to murders. I don't wish to go into the figures; we all know them. But the main features were the Naxalite type of rampages in various parts of the state resulting in violent clashes, rioting, arson, loot molestation of women, and such other criminal activities. People were afraid to give evidence or even report about it. We know the farce that was perpetrated in the name of enquiry over the Rabindra Sarovar incident.

When in 1969 after mid-term poll, the Leftists formed a Joint Front, and came into power, many people hailed them. That was due to the many omissions and commissions made by the Congress. I fully admit that. People thought that now they would get a good deal. Though the Marxist Communists got merely 20 per cent support, as far as their voting strength was concerned, they came to occupy a dominating position in the Assembly, and, therefore, they were the dominant partners in the Joint front that was organised to form the government. The people expected to get a progressive and radical rule. They expected peace and progress. They thought that the poor would come to their own as it was a people's government. I would have been very glad if it had come about. But what do we see instead after one year?

During the last one year, the history of their government is this. I have all the details here but I do not waste my time in going through it all, because everybody knows it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Better not.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I do not want any frivolous remarks from Shri Jyotirmoy Basu who is a very clever and stalwart leader of that party.

They were given a golden opportunity to show to the country that the bourgeois and reactionary government was no good and their Government would bring heaven to the poor of the country. But today, the Government has fallen. Why? It has fallen not because of any outside pressures, but it has fallen due to acute contradictions inside the

front. It has fallen due to the rot within. The responsibility for this has been squarely laid on the Communist Marxist Party, not by us, but by their own constituents, and by their own 13 other partners who functioned with them to bring this heaven on earth in Bengal. I have got a lot of quotations with me here to substantiate my statement to show how they have held the Communist Marxists responsible.

As I have said earlier they had a unique opportunity, but they wasted it. They were not bothered about carrying on the administration because. They were keen to build a base for the Communist Marxist Party, which would be a jumping ground for them for forging ahead and spreading out. All the other constituents were thus elbowed out from their positions of strength, so that the Communist Marxists could forge ahead in order to strengthen themselves for the future. They did not care even a brass button for the administration of the State. They had no time to attend to it.

As I said, they had a unique opportunity, because they were in a joint front, the joint front could have mobilised multiclass support and could have given a good leftist government. But what has been the result of their activities? The result of their activities has been that they evoked angry reaction among their own partners, that is, the 13 other partners. The whole State was riven with strife and violence. The last days of the UF rule brought credit to no party, and least of all to the dominant party, namely the Communist Marxist. They had thrown overboard all standards of political ethics. They rode roughshod over all norms by which democracy functions. They shocked the intelligentsia of Bengal, the intelligentsia which used to give a lead not only to Bengal but to other parts of India; that intelligentsia was shocked, which at one time had given them unstinted support to the party.

They thought that what they were doing with the support of the labour and the kisans would bring them laurels. But it has not brought them laurels. They have lost whatever good-will they had.

Why did they fail? Why was the Government paralysed? We who believe in democracy feel that the permanent services and at least the police administration should not be political. They should be above politics and they should be neutral. The politics should be confined to the Ministry only. It is for the Ministry to lay down the policy, and the permanent administration to carry out whatever policies are laid down by the Ministry. But the C.P.M. believes in committed services, as our friends the CONGIs today have come to believe. As a result they started inducting their own men in the police force. They started patronising those officers who saw eye to eye with them. For instance, in Burdwan, a serious incident had taken place, to which I shall make a reference a little later. Here, the district magistrate was hand-picked by the Communist Marxist Minister; he being their own man of confidence was placed there to carry out their nefarious work. The result was that the police force got totally immobilised, and indisciplined. We had a demonstration of that, when the Assembly was attacked. It showed how much discontent there was among the police and how it found expression.

The failure of the U.F. Government in West Bengal was to our mind mainly the result of politicalisation of the police; they were not able to get the confidence of the senior officers at the same time they failed to make the rank and file of the police feel a sense of identification with them i.e., C.P.M. Had they been able to win their confidence, they would have been in a position to take over the whole of Bengal. Here is the magazine *Mainstream*, which we do not publish but which is published by the Communist Party. There is a very interesting article. The final comment about what they have done in Bengal is expressed in the following words:

"There was neither wisdom nor statesmanship nor an effort at imparting the vision of a new society in the hectic, almost nerve-racking record of one year of unchallenged rule in Bengal."

They had a golden opportunity to show to the people what they could do, but they failed to utilise the opportunity.

I could have understood if they had done something dramatic against the capitalists, and against the tycoons about whom they are talking all the time and frothing here, but they did nothing, and they did not do anything against them there. All that they did succeed was in creating a chaotic situation in the State. The chaotic situation first came to prevail in the rural areas and then it spread to the cities.

In February, I was at Calcutta. I heard what the conditions in the rural areas were. They were not giving protection to the people. In the pretext of giving land to the landless people what they started was complete loot and arson and lawlessness. Their armed gangs would walk into anybody's house and commit murders and take by force whatever they could lay their hands up on. They created some thing called, the 'people's courts.' In the 'people's courts', composed of their own henchmen, they would decide whose land was to be taken and to whom it should be given. I can understand if they take the land and give to the landless. But in a democracy that should be done through a proper legal process. They can make the process as summary as they like. But it is incumbent that they go through some legal procedure. Again, the Legislative Assembly was completely under their control and they could have passed any law, and under those laws, if they so liked they could have divested all the land-owning people of their land and given over the land to the landless. If they had done that, I could have supported them. But they adopted extra-legal methods. They adopted terroristic methods by which killing and loot went on unchecked. Their own Revenue Minister, Mr. Konar had admitted this. I have got there with me all the quotations, and I shall use them whenever I need them. To save time, I shall quote only what Shri Konar, Minister of Revenue said. He said:

"The post-harvesting situation is normal."

And how was the situation normal? The figures he gave were the harvesting clashes were only 100; 19 people were killed, and three more people were killed by police firing. There were 1721 cases of dispute about forcible possession. These figures

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relate to areas other than the 24-Parganas which was the worst affected. This was what Mr. Konar said some time in January. But Mr. Jyoti Basu, another brilliant luminary in their party said at the end of December the following. He gave different figures. He said that 1128 clashes occurred. In 43 cases fire-arms were used, and 44 people were injured by fire-arms, and 200 people were injured otherwise. In fact, there was a state of semi revolution in the countryside during the winter of 1969-70. They had brought about a new kind of class-warfare. Before 1969 they were dominating in four districts, but during this period of one year Joint Front rule they have spread all over Bengal accompanied by this kind of lawlessness. This has been admitted by no less a person than the Calcutta Commissioner of Police himself. Then, gradually, the lawlessness spread to the Calcutta city itself. I do not want to go into the details. I could only mention the recent incident at Narkeldenga where a boy was killed by bomb-throwing and many were injured. A whole collection of illegal arms was discovered. Bomb-throwing, use of revolver, use of spears and all kinds of lethal weapons, is a normal daily occurrence in Calcutta. Then there is insult to and molestation of women. Only recently, we read about a case where a woman was taken away from her husband, molested and thrown aside in an unconscious State; later she died. There are many such cases. Women do not come out to report because of a sense of shame, but there are many such cases. Only the day before yesterday, I was having a talk with Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, and she told me that such incidents go on. The police is immobilised and the police cannot do anything there. These are political goondas they are political criminals who are committing all these crimes. If the police did anything to check them Mr. Jyoti Basu would come down upon the police. Therefore, the police sat quite without doing anything. Not only were they inactive against the political criminals and the political goondas, but even against the normal criminals and normal goondas, because they did not know on whose forehead was written 'CPIM.'

The lawlessness in West Bengal was such

that even the writ of the CPM does not run now, all forces of lawlessness are let loose.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gahati): On a point of order. The other day you were good enough to expunge the word 'goonda' used by a member.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I withdraw it; I say 'political criminals'. The police cannot discriminate between political criminals and ordinary criminals. As a result, we saw the heinous crime of the attack on the French Consul, his wife was murdered and he and his son were badly injured. It has brought shame to us not only here but in the international world.

The administration became so bad in the entire Siliguri area that revolution was rampant. The army had to be called out. It is a matter of shame for any State Government when they have to call in the army to deal with the situation.

Ultimately, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee could not tolerate it any more. He was caught in a vice and wanted to get out of it. He used such wonderful epithets to describe his own government as 'barbarous', 'uncivilised' and described the 'Marxists workers as bandits.' My hon. friend over there objected to the word 'goonda'. If he prefers, I will use the word 'bandit'. This is how even Shri Promode Das Gupta, Secretary of Communist Marxist party described the situation during those months of tortuous negotiations and manipulations: "We are co-existing to villify each other."

In the industrial sphere, labour trouble was rampant. The Marxist Unions were not many when they came to power. Now they have infiltrated everywhere, into all units. The proprietors have been put in such a difficult situation in industry that when Shri Asoka Mehta and I had visited Calcutta, we were told that the industrialists were compelled to make peace with the Marxist Unions; otherwise, they could not run their factories.

Inter-union clashes and rivalries have assumed serious proportions. Murders are frequent. Everyone knows about the con-

troversty between the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister over the non-withdrawal of some criminal cases. It has appeared in the papers. I do not want to go into the details. But it would appear that those who were in charge of law and order were eager to see how many criminal cases could be withdrawn rather than how many criminal cases should be instituted.

At long last, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee wanted to go on a fast. He did not want the UF to go. I will give him credit for it. He tried his level best to see if things could be settled and the situation brought back to normalcy. But ultimately he failed and undertook a fast.

The only part that wanted to see that the law and order situation was maintained was Shri Ajoy Mukherjee. I give him credit for it.

The deterioration in the law and order situation was due to another reason. Politics was badly mixed up with crime. The leaders at many levels tried to find political solutions for criminal incidents. Naturally, political solutions cannot be found for criminal incidents; howsoever powerful the criminals might be, they must be dealt with according to the penal law of the country.

Now I come to the incident in Burdwan on the 17th March. After it was decided that Governor's rule would be promulgated, the Communist Marxists gave a threat as to what the future would look like. On 17th March, they declared a strike and took out a procession. A small procession was taken out by some Congress supporters. For the offence of taking out this procession, after a couple of hours 3,000 people armed with bombs, rifles, revolvers, bows and arrows—there were santhals and others with spears etc. came and attacked the house of Shri Sain. Two of his brothers were brutally speared to death. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Give the complete story.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: He can give his own version (*Interruptions*). The third brother, Mr. Navakumar Sain, an Advocate, who came out was attacked. His two eyes were scooped out with spears, and

nitric acid was poured into them. He is lying in hospital. The younger brother, Malai Sain, who was a student worker, rushed to the District Officer, fell at his feet and requested him to give him protection, to arrest him, as otherwise he would be killed. He had first run from his home to his neighbour's house, and then from there to the District Officer. He was not given any protection, he was speared to death in front of the officer. All the members of the family 16 in number, were injured. The house was set on fire. The police were present, but did nothing. The mother was beaten up and the blood of her sons was sprinkled on her.

Mr. Tarun Dutt who is the District Magistrate of Burdwan, was handpicked by the Communist Marxist Ministers to carry on their nefarious activities in this District. I would like to ask the Home Minister if it is not a fact that Mr. Tarun Dutt sold a revolver from the Treasury for Rs. 200 to the Secretary or one of the important Communist Marxist workers of that area. A revolver is given only to people who show a sense of responsibility to hold it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Who holds a licence.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Everybody cannot hold a licence. Those with criminal instincts and records cannot hold a licence.

Then, sir, it is said that CPM are the friends of the labour and we are reactionaries. What did they do to the labour? On the same day trouble took place in Tribeni and Dakshin-Diri. Here the factory workers did not go on strike. So, the CPM workers gathered in large numbers in Dakshinderi area and Tribeni and armed with lethal weapons attacked the workers and some were murdered. In one place, a poor boy ran into the water, but he was shot from behind. He came out bleeding and begged for the *biksha* of his life, he was assured but when he came out, he was pounced upon and killed. They took a black nail and drove it into the head of another worker and thus killed him. One boy was slaughtered with a sword. These are the friends of labour. I want the people of India to be warned as to what will be the condition of India when

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these friends of labour come to power.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are the friends of the monopolists, and we are the friends of the workers.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: All that is now over, and the Governor has taken over. What is the legacy left by the rule of one year by these great democrats and friends of labour? The task of the Governor is very heavy. There is widespread disrespect for law. Law and order does not exist. There is partiality for the use of violence and the habit of violence. It takes a long time to give it up. The decencies of democratic rule and adherence to constitutional procedure have been totally overthrown. There is a general attitude of expediency and adventurism. There is a total disregard even of the judiciary. The economy is in doldrums. The factories are shifting. Labour is in constant turmoil.

The need of the hour is that a semblance of order and peace be restored, that there be stability. The people should have confidence in the ability of the Governor to give them peace. Can this Governor give the peace and stability that they need? This Governor was appointed at the express desire of Mr. Jyoti Basu, I have no objection to that, but he has, in his radio talk recently, said that he is working to bring back the United Front. He has also gone in for high praise of Mr. Jyoti Basu. In the *Statesman* of the 28th there is a report of a resolution passed, not by us but by Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress, where Mr. Ashok Sen was also present. It says that a joint meeting of the State PCC executive (R) and the Parliamentary Party was held and it passed a resolution. I quote:

"In a resolution it said the Governor's praise of the former Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, who was responsible for the breakdown of law and order, looting, murders and molestation of women and employment of Government officials for furtherance of his party interests, was indecorous. Regretting the Governor's action, the meeting hoped that he would maintain strict neutrality in all such matters and would not get himself involved in party politics."

In another resolution they condemned the gruesome incidents of Burdwan and demanded a judicial enquiry. They have demanded that the culprits should be punished, those who perpetrated such violence. They further said that his talk about the restoration of the united front was absolutely out of place. Therefore, what is needed, Sir, is not a politician Governor but purely an administrator. The people of West Bengal deserve a much better deal, they have suffered much. I hold the Central Government also responsible for this situation.

Again and again we raised issues of utter lawlessness in this House and told the Home Minister and the Prime Minister that they were training them and collecting arms. Mr. Jyoti Basu has said that they were raising a force of one lakh. What we have seen in Dakshinideri, Triveni, in Burdwan and other places is the consequence of that. There is a private para military force organised by the communists; the leaders are expert terrorists; they are terrorising the great people of Bengal, to which reference was made by Mr. Nath Pai the other day. They are terrorised and they do not know how to hold their own. They have not the courage now to give evidence against the zoolum committed by these anti-social forces.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Not quite like the Siva Sena and the RSS.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: You are on a par with them; I am against them. It was the duty of the Central Government to have woken up earlier. After being cross-examined in the House Mr. Chavan admitted that arms were being smuggled into Bengal from Pakistan and China. He again admitted that they were "small arms." Certainly "small arms" were being smuggled into our country during the last ten years. What were they doing? Why were they sleeping? Why did they allow this kind of lawlessness in West Bengal? Have the people of West Bengal no right to ask you for protection, succour and help? Why did you turn your backs to them? When Mrs. Gandhi was there in January this year, the Pressmen asked her for her comments on the situation in Bengal. The newspaper report reads:

"She declined to comment on the conditions in West Bengal. She said the situation was delicate and the least said the better. Asked whether she had any talks with Mr. Ajoy Mukherji, she said: 'not much'."

There is another very interesting extract which says:

"Extending 'support to Mrs. Gandhi's Government with regard to every measure directed against the menace of the Syndicate', the CPI (M) politburo which met in Calcutta yesterday, in a statement warned the Prime Minister against the dangers of her policy of 'Marxist baiting and disruption of the United Fronts in Kerala and West Bengal'."

(*Interruptions*).

I say that the Government in the Centre has failed in its duty because it was seeking the support of C.P.M. The other day Mr. Chavan said that there was no breakdown on the Constitution in Bengal. On that plea they hesitated to interfere in Bengal. Did they not understand the definition of 'breakdown' of the Constitution? This Constitution enjoins that the cabinet should function as one; it has joint responsibility. Was the West Bengal cabinet functioning jointly? There were opposing groups within the cabinet fighting against each other, villifying each other and murdering each other. There was total breakdown of the Constitution. The joint cabinet responsibility required under the Indian Constitution was not in existence there. The blame for what happened in West Bengal does not lie merely on the Marxists; they share the main responsibility but responsibility lies on Mr. Chavan and Madam Indira Gandhi. They should at least now wake up and rectify their mistakes, and have somebody as Governor who is non-partisan and who has no sympathy for CPM and who will function as a real impartial administrator.

Here are all the papers describing the horrible atrocities committed in Bengal and I will place them on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned them.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): The Home Minister is not present in the House to listen to the speech. The only Cabinet Minister present is Dr. Triguna Sen. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratanagiri): The Home Minister is turning a blind eye and a deaf ear to Bengal. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): About the cut motions, some cut motions have been submitted at 10 o'clock this morning because yesterday was a holiday. Generally, in these matters, we relax the rule and even if cut motions are given here in the House, they are accepted. I think you should have no objection to allowing the cut motions submitted at 10 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: If they are four or five, it is all right. But Mr. Samar Guha has given dozens and dozens of them. The Secretariat has no time for circulating them. If you give a few, it is all right. But if you give a big bundle of papers, what can I do? You can select a few.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: If the cut motions are received now, when shall we get the replies prepared on those points?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have requested him to select a few.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He will select only a few.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I want to submit only one cut motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am thankful to you.

श्री कंडरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो श्री कृष्ण किर्लोस्कर बिजनेस ऐडवाइजर कमेटी ने तय किया था और ठीक तय किया था कि 5 बजे इसको खत्म कर देंगे, लेकिन यह दो तीन लोगों के कटमोशन है और कुछ अप्रॉप्रियेशन पर है, तो दस-दस पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह मिनट दो-तीन को समय दे दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले ही काफी लेट हो रहे हैं और बाकी आप और उसमें लेट करा रहे हैं। प्रोक्लेशन पर ही बहस न रखिए। और भी चीजें हैं, डिमांड्स हैं, बोट आन एकाउंट है, I think the debate should cover all these. Mr. Parimal Ghosh.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: (Ghatal): Sir, today we are discussing the West Bengal budget in this House because of the fact that in spite of the fact that U.F. Government came into power with an overwhelming majority in the mid-term poll, it did not last because of the inherent contradictions among the political parties, which have brought about immense disorder to the people of that State. Normally the budget proposals should indicate the economic, social and other aspects and affairs of that particular State. Naturally, when we discuss the budget proposals of West Bengal, normally we cannot ignore the fact of the events that have taken place there for the last so many years. We are all aware of the fact that West Bengal has always been a highly industrially developed state, and particularly pioneer in the field of the engineering industry. The other main industries of West Bengal are jute and tea which have earned the maximum amount of foreign exchange which, in its turn, has contributed to a great extent towards the development of the other regions of India. Out of the total approximate foreign exchange of Rs. 900 crores which the country has earned, the contribution of West Bengal has been to the tune of Rs. 300 crores.

The question is: why is it that today we find West Bengal in this condition where it is left with almost no resources of its own? If we look at the First, Second and Third Plan outlays of the State we find that in the First Plan period the total investment in West Bengal was to the tune of Rs. 154 crores whereas in the same period the investment in Maharashtra and Gujarat put together was Rs. 224 crores. In the subsequent Plans there has been a consistent comparative fall in the outlay of the West Bengal Plan and today it is only Rs. 322 crores whereas in the case of Maharashtra the total plan has gone up to almost Rs. 900 crores.

If we study the events we will find that though the engineering industry in West Bengal was the pioneer industry, it could not flourish because of certain events. We all know that West Bengal had the necessary skills and also the advantage of the proximity of coal and steel. In the subsequent years, under the pressure of other States, the Central Government thought it wise to follow a particular policy. They introduced the equalisation price for steel and coal and almost took away the inherent advantage which West Bengal had enjoyed all along. My objection is not only that these advantages were taken away but when the question of prices came in regard to oilseeds and raw cotton, unfortunately, the Central Government succumbed to the pressures of other States and did not follow the same policy.

The other two main industries in West Bengal are jute and tea. The expansion of these two industries could not have taken place in other States because the products of these industries do not grow in factories but in the soil. If we take the other main industries in India, the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, the original pharmaceutical industry was started in West Bengal. Yet, we find that in the subsequent years most of the development and expansion have taken place in the western region.

If we analyse the causes for the steady decline in the industrial growth in West Bengal and the steady increase in the industrial development of the western region, we find that there has been a consistent policy of helping the other regions by way of following a particular industrial licensing policy in the matter of issuing import licences, in the matter of granting foreign collaborations, in the matter of granting foreign exchange and also in the matter of issuing liberal financial assistance from its own financial institutions. If we study we will find that most of the financial institutions, such as, the LIC, the IFC, the ICICI, the Unit Trust of India, are all located in the western region.

13 hrs.

I would now like to come to another problem which has also added to the maladies of West Bengal. It is the problem of the huge

influx of refugees. I may be permitted to say that Bengal and Punjab had been partitioned so that the rest of India could enjoy the benefits of independence. Partition has equally affected Bengal as well as Punjab but the Government of India took it for granted that the refugees from West Pakistan had come for good. They immediately took up the question of their rehabilitation from the day they arrived. The West Pakistan refugees have been accommodated on land, houses and shops abandoned by the Muslims who left. It was made possible only because there had been a two-way traffic in the western region. But so far as the eastern region is concerned, there has been only a one-way traffic. This has made the task of the Government immensely difficult because the amenities and other things had to be created afresh.

Even the Estimates Committee have pointed out that only in 1955 the Government of India thought it wise that the refugee problem in the eastern region should be tackled on the same footing as that of the western region but even then the western and the eastern refugees have never been tackled on the same footing. Both the refugees from the west as well as the east had to abandon their immovable property. Compensation and other rehabilitation assistance has been given to refugees from West Pakistan but unfortunately compensation and assistance for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees could not have been granted. We find that about Rs. 450 crores, including evacuee property, have been paid to refugees from the west but in the case of the eastern refugees it has been only to the tune of Rs. 172 crores. These are facts which have completely destroyed the economic and social fabric of West Bengal and today we find many of the things happening in the political field.

I would now like to refer briefly to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. The Fifth Finance Commission, it appears, has framed its recommendations in such a way that it has left many of the States with huge surpluses amounting to almost Rs. 1,271 crores but West Bengal has been left with a huge deficit in spite of the recommendation for grant-in-aid. These huge surpluses have enabled many of the

States to augment their Plan outlays but in the case of West Bengal it would be difficult even to maintain the meagre Plan outlay of Rs. 322 crores without special assistance.

It appears that the Fifth Finance Commission whose job it was to remove financial disparities among the States has rather accentuated financial disparities notwithstanding its good intentions to give support to the weaker States.

The West Bengal Government has decided to raise about Rs. 80 crores to maintain their Fourth Plan. The assumption was that the difference between the normal revenue receipts and the normal committed expenditure would be met from the contributions to be recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission. But that hope has also been belied. Even the Planning Commission, in its latest review, have made it clear that the State's own contribution to the Fourth Plan would be nil. So, the Government of West Bengal have decided to raise about Rs. 80 crores by way of additional taxes to supplement their Fourth Plan outlay. But most of these moneys will have to be, probably, spent to meet the big gulf of its own non-Plan deficit. So, whatever additional resources that will be raised by future enactments will be required during the Fourth Plan period to bridge the non-Plan deficit alone.

In conclusion, I would like to remind the House that the people of West Bengal and, particularly, of Calcutta have been told several times that the State has a special problem of its own which needs to be tackled in a national way. I would like to say that these commitments would be fulfilled without any further delay. The hungry people of West Bengal will refuse to be fed by mere promises for any length of time. The time has come when the people of West Bengal consider that poverty is unnecessary and that it can be changed by political and economic changes. The gap between aspirations and the development is growing very fast and, unless democratic methods are adopted, the transition might be very painful, if not dangerous.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the State of West Bengal,

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

the Presidential rule has been imposed for the second time in the course of the last three years. But more important is that in that State no single Government could function at a time for more than one year and, in spite of mid-term elections of February, 1969, once again, we find, in that State, there is no legally constituted Government and the President had to intervene.

Within the short span of three years, the entire social and economic life was terribly shaken and disturbed, particularly, in the course of last few months, and it was indeed a nightmare for a law-abiding citizen of West Bengal to live there. There are very few such occasions and it is only one of those few occasions that the President's rule was welcomed in that State, and the people of West Bengal sighed a sense of relief. After imposition of the President's rule, the life again, for once, is coming to normal, yet, the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Jyoti Basu, observed the following in New Delhi on March 26:

"If the West Bengal administration during President's rule mounted attacks on the people in order to deprive them of their gains achieved during the UF regime, the people and their parties would launch a strong movement."

Mr. Basu was supported by Mr. Ramamurti, our colleague in the Communist Party here.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Why not?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Mr. Ramamurti has stated that:

"If the Central Government rejected their plea and delayed poll for nothing, they would start a peoples' movement in the State."

Now, let us, for a moment, try to analyse what type of achievements Mr. Jyoti Basu was referring to and what type of people's movement Mr. Ramamurti is contemplating. In the course of their regime, as a part of their master strategy the Communist Party of India (Marxists) persistently and systematically disrupted and permitted the situation of law and order to deteriorate

to such an extent by creating complete chaos that no law could function under that situation. To illustrate that point I will quote the resolution passed by the Bangla Congress, the resolution which directed the Chief Minister to resign. It says:

"During the rule of the UF, unbridled chaos and disturbances have taken place all over the State. The State machinery has become the pathetic onlooker at almost all activities of vandalism and barbarism. The number of murders has increased and many women have lost their honour at the rude and rough cadre of the CPI (M). Looting, arson, rowdism have become the order of the day. In fact, a reign of terror has been established by the CPI (M) in different parts of the State, including the metropolitan city of Calcutta."

West Bengal was never after the UF regime a simple problem of maintenance of law and order. It was a deliberate and determined conspiracy on the part of the CPI (M) and their associates to create chaotic conditions by which the functioning of democracy may become impossible. While in power, they used every bit of State machinery to achieve their ends.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Never.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt him.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I don't mind their interruptions. Sir, farmers were incited against farmers. Workers were incited against workers and law-abiding citizens were murdered by the gangsters. Even according to the admission of Mr. Jyoti Basu himself, in the course of eleven months as many as 600 murders have taken place.

SHRI NAMBIAR: That includes natural deaths also.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: There were thousands of murders and dacoities which were never reported to the Police and which the Police refused to register. Women were molested and their modesty outraged so much so that the streets of Calcutta presented a

deserted appearance after 8 p.m. and no dignified woman was courageous enough to move out of the house after 8 p.m. To support this I quote the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ajoy Mukerji. He is on record as having said:

"First they looted paddy, then the fish, now there is nothing left and they have started looting women."

That was the condition. Thousands of ammunition factories flourished in and around Calcutta in West Bengal making live bombs. They had a flourishing trade and the bombs were available in the streets of Calcutta, practically at every nook and corner. This was the condition under the very nose of the Government which was controlled by Mr. Jyoti Basu, as Home Minister. The streets and roads of West Bengal were paraded openly by persons carrying weapons.

SHRI NAMBIAR: These are all falsehoods.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The weapons consisted of spears, lathis and sometimes guns. The most dangerous feature in this situation is the involvement of the Chinese and Pakistani elements in the whole situation prevailing in West Bengal. The name of Gandhiji and the name of Netaji is being replaced in the State of West Bengal by the name of Mao. It is Mao who is the inspiring force in West Bengal, and not Gandhiji or Netaji. On 24th March 1970 Naxalite students attacked the room of the Vice-Chancellor in Jadavpur university. They exhibited and pasted printed maps suggesting extension of Chinese Empire in the Eastern region. Such pamphlets and portraits were pasted, in the room of the Vice Chancellor. The sketch or portrait of Mao was printed there and this was tolerated by the Vice Chancellor and by the authorities of the University and by Police of West Bengal. Another humiliating incident, humiliation to the national honour of India, happened on 3rd March, 1970 when as many as 7 cinema houses were attacked by the hooligans and by the gangsters supported by the CPI (M) simply because those particular cinemas was showing the film Prem Pujari and Shatranj. You know what was the offence committed by them (*Interruption*)

SHRI NAMBIAR: Such other Pujaris must be sent out of West Bengal. . .

MR. SPEAKER: What enjoyment do you derive by interrupting every Member ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not a matter of joke. It is a serious matter that 26 cinema houses were attacked. These were depicting patriotic deeds done by our soldiers. This is not a matter for lighthearted joke or laughter.

SHRI NAMBIAR: They cannot say that the Communist party is supporting the goondas and all that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That was a picture depicting Chinese aggression and the heroic deeds of our Indian soldiers. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Let Mr. Patodia go on If Members go on interrupting him, I will have to deduct their time and give it to Mr. Patodia.

SHRI NAMBIAR: My submission is only this. He cannot say that the Communist Party is supporting the goondas. (*Interruption*) Patodia House is representing the big money business.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: When the Chinese attacked, all the patriotic elements condemned it, but not a word of condemnation was uttered by the CPM. Certainly they have their links with the attack.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष जी, नम्बियार साहब का कहना बिल्कुल ठीक है कि पटोदिया साहब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को न कहें बल्कि मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को कहें—यह बात सही है। . . (व्यवधान) . .

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The cinema house showing the film Prem Pujari was attacked by the goondas supported by the CPI (M). .

SHRI NAMBIAR: Never; he must withdraw it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Only because Prem Pujari was a national film and it has

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condemned the Chinese aggression, it was not allowed to be exhibited in West Bengal. That happened with the support and active connivance of the West Bengal Government at a time when Mr. Jyoti Basu happened to be the Chief of the Home Department. Such was the scare created in West Bengal that the police was no more a pass-word; the court was no more a pass-word; the Constitution was no more a pass-word. For anything happening in West Bengal, CPIM was the pass-word. If you have to get anything done in Bengal, it must have the authority of the CPI(M) and it must have the authority of Mr. Jyoti Basu. You can commit murders, you can commit rape, and you can do any damage you like, but if it is approved by the CPI(M) it is as good as having been approved by God. That was the state of affairs there.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Absolute nonsense. What he is talking is nothing but nonsense. Everything that he says is nonsense.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): Everything is on record.

SHRI NAMBIAR: The CPI(M) as a party is functioning here. So, he cannot say like that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): On a point of order. Can any hon. Member describe another hon. Member's speech as nonsense? Is it parliamentary?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Surely it is.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request Shri Nambiar to keep sitting silently and quietly. One or two interruptions are enough. Let him not make it a habit to interrupt every now and then.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I seek your protection. How can he make such remarks against the CPI(M)?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I would say that the CPI(M) members are goondas.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I would say that it was the RSS who killed Mahatma Gandhi and not we. They were the goondas who killed Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You have ruled a number of times that when an hon. Member is speaking, other Members should not get up frequently and continue to interfere with his speech. Here Shri Nambiar has not only done this, but he has also said that the Jan Sangh or the RSS murdered Gandhiji. I would like to tell him that if anybody had murdered Gandhiji, he was tried and given death punishment. But if anybody is murdering the spirit of Gandhiji, then it is the CPI(M). You know, Sir, that we wanted to pass a resolution where we would pay our homage to Gandhiji, but these people said that they would not like to use the word 'non-violence'; yet, they are the people who say that others had murdered Gandhiji, whereas it is they who are the real murderers of the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Can Shri Nambiar go out for lunch for some time?

SHRI NAMBIAR: I shall go out for lunch after Shri D. N. Patodia finishes.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I think Shri Bal Raj Madhok forgot that under the regime of the CPI(M), murderers of Gandhiji will never be punished but only murderers of Mao would be punished. That is the situation.

After the imposition of President's rule in West Bengal, the agitation by the CPI(M) took a somewhat different turn. My description of what is happening in West Bengal would be somewhat incomplete if I did not give some of the illustrations which I have to bring to the notice of the House. With regard to the incident on March 17th, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has already said what had happened at Burdwan. The house of Mrs. Sain, who happened to be the supporter of the democratic forces in West Bengal was attacked in the morning at about 8.30 a.m. by as many as 1,000 armed persons. They went there with guns and with spears and lathis. When the two brothers wanted to escape, they were followed into the kitchen, they were cornered and over-powered and were speared to death.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Where has he got these fabricated stories from?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The eyes of the eldest brother were damaged for life and he has become blind, and an one-month old child was thrown into the flames. This is what has happened after the imposition of President's rule when the CPI(M) movement took a different turn.

Recently, you must have learnt from the newspapers about what had happened at Sripur near Asansol where four bodies have been unearthed and many more bodies may be unearthed, nobody knows how many.

SHRI NAMBIAR: That is from a graveyard.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: On March 17, the CPI(M) forces attacked the house of the Deputy-Speaker, a person who was slightly inconvenient to them. His house was attacked by as many as 200 armed forces during the State-wide strike on March 15, when several persons were injured and killed by the CPI (M) persons. The CPI(M) leaders gave a call to launch a movement throughout the State and asked their followers to keep spears and lathis ready for launching the movement. I quote from the official organ of the CPI(M), namely the *Janashakti* which mentioned editorially in their edition of March 19:

"All West Bengal will be ablaze, if an alternative Mini-front was formed at any stage without the CPI(M). The Mini-front Government will not be able to enter the secretariat."

That was the challenge thrown by the CPI(M) and their supporters and their official organ. These are the conditions in West Bengal. Ultimately, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the weak Chief Minister of West Bengal and the weak Central Government could not wait any longer and had to come out. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I am entitled to have 20 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Does he think that they are not over yet?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: No, not at all. Seven minutes were taken away by the interruptions, and I must get at least seven minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He can have one or two minutes more.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: They had taken away seven minutes, and I have calculated the time for my speech, and I shall need seven minutes more. It was a very important point that I was making. . .

SHRI NAMBIAR: As soon as he finishes his speech, I shall go out for my lunch.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: How can I speak in the midst of these interruptions? You must give me some more time.

Another most serious indictment of the UF is that it has systematically and deliberately disrupted the economy of West Bengal. The phenomenon of gherao which was introduced by the CPI(M) under the garb of labour-management relationship involved all sorts of violent activities. Officers of mercantile houses were assaulted and were dragged out of their offices and dragged out of tea-houses and were severely beaten and injured. It was not only the private sector that was involved, but the public sector was also equally involved, and according to some of the Ministers who have told me in private conversations, in Durgapur alone, they have incurred a loss of not less than Rs. 10 crores in the course of the last one year. This gherao was not confined merely to mercantile houses or industrial complexes, but it spread to schools and colleges, hospitals and Government offices and even to police departments. This has happened in spite of the gheraos having been repeatedly declared illegal by the High Court. Yet, Ministers of West Bengal vied with each other in glorifying gherao, because there was no respect for law and there was no respect for the verdict of the court. There was respect only for one thing, namely violence and creating chaotic conditions and the orders given by the CPI(M) and their supporters. The immense damage done to the economy can well be measured by some of the figures published with regard to the industrial disputes in West Bengal. During the year 1969, up to September, the

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stoppages of work were as many as 710. The number of persons involved in these stoppages was 6,45,187, and the number of man-days lost was 8,85,49,203. For all that is being done and all that has happened in West Bengal, the CPI(M) is being condemned and they are being held responsible. In fairness to them, I should say that they have done nothing wrong; they have done nothing which was not expected of them; you cannot expect anything better from them. They have done exactly what was expected of them, and what they advocated during all those months. But our surprise was with regard to the role of the Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Mukerji. The Chief Minister Shri Ajoy Mukerji left his party not on account of ideological differences but on account of personal differences, and he went to the extent of joining hands with the CPI(M) with whom he had fundamental differences on ideology, and he tried to cling to power but he could not succeed, and that is how the responsibility for whatever has happened in West Bengal will have to be shared by the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

With regard to the role of the Centre, the Centre also cannot escape the responsibility for what has happened in West Bengal. As I said earlier, I would like to repeat today that the weak and timid attitude adopted by the Central Government had been largely responsible for what happened in West Bengal, the consequences of which we are facing today. After all, what is the role of the Central Government? if the Constitution does not function, if law and order is not maintained, if foreign powers are involved and if parties are determined to wreck the Constitution and to destroy the democracy, then at what point of time should the Central Government intervene and at what point of time should the Home Ministry act and what function should the Central Government has in that situation? If the Central Government wants to suggest that they have nothing to do in the matter, then where is the necessity for a Central Government at all? where is the necessity of having the Home Department at all? Where is the necessity of having a separate Prime Minister, apart

from the Chief Ministers of the respective States?

What is the immediate need for improving the situation. First of all, rule of law must be established there. Law and order has to be maintained and for that purpose, we are not going to be beaten down by whatever the Communists might shout. We are not going to suggest mid-term elections. The first requirement is the maintenance of law and order so that democracy is permitted to function. Unless this is done, there is not going to be any mid-term elections. Therefore, we have suggested that the situation there demands the declaration of an emergency; during that period, the Communist Party (Marxists) should be banned. A strong administration has to be carried on. Until the administration is able to weed out these disruptive forces from the administration, there should not be any talk of election.

SHRI NAMBIAR: **

(Interruptions).

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Calcutta was reduced to a shambles (Interruptions)

SHRI NAMBIAR: Nonsense, rubbish (Interruptions).

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I will not permit such accusations. These words should be expunged. I want your ruling. He is holding the House to ransom.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) :
अंग्रेजों को दलाली करने रहे, अंग्रेजों के साथ
खड़े रहे, अब देशभक्त बने हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ समझ में नहीं आ
रहा है । आप बैठ जाइए । (व्यवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (भोपाल) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: A member has threatened another member. He has said **

That must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI NAMBIAR: The Swatantra Party will be banned.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittorgarh): This is the way they are behaving in Calcutta.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Joshi is already on a point of order.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी: मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि वाद विवादों में कहीं न कहीं टोका टोकी जरूर होती है, अगर किसी सदस्य ने कहा कि किसी पार्टी को बैन करो या न करो तो यह भी अनपार्लियामेंट्री नहीं है, लेकिन गुस्से में आकर * * * कहा जाय या कहा जाय कि इसको बाहर भेज दो, * * यह कहाँ तक उचित है कि इसको प्रोसीडिंग्स में रखा जाय ? (व्यवधान) किसी सदस्य को ट्रेंटर कहना क्या उचित है ? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down. After all, the debate cannot proceed if you behave like this (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is it in order for a Member of Parliament to say in relation to a functioning political party which is represented in this House by Members who are participating in the debate and in the day-to-day work of the House, that that party should be banned, implying thereby a sort of a very serious reflection on the character of the party which is represented in this House not on account of the graces of any individual or party but because of the mandate of the people? Is it in order for a Member to refer to a functioning political party in the country, which has its representation in Parliament, and say that it should be banned, thereby reflecting on the entire membership of that party and also on the membership of Parliament as a whole? I think this is a reflection on the character of

Parliament and is a reflection on the privileges of this House.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: There would have been weight in what Mr. Mukerjee has said if the party which has been referred to had believed in democracy, had believed in the Constitution, had believed in the rule of law. The way they behaved in Bengal and the way they are behaving in this House shows that they have no faith in democracy, and therefore such party will continue to behave like this. Therefore, not only the Swatantra Party, but every democratic party will have to demand that this Party should be banned.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: This aggravates the matter I should think. This is something which should be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER: The proceedings of the House cannot remain dignified if you provoke each other. If you provoke each other, if you annoy each other in your speeches, how can the decorum of the House be maintained?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): It is Mr. Patodia who is provoking.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot go into the procedural side of it as to what are the basic merits of a remark. I can only appeal to you that when you are sitting side by side as political parties, such remarks are not in good taste.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): That is not the point.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going into the legal and procedural implications I am just appealing to the House. I have a lot of respect for your legal acumen, but for God's sake please allow me to proceed. You may know much more. But we have to conduct the business of the House. You must have respect for each other's party. You can criticise the policies but do not make personal remarks like this. Mr. Patodia's time is up.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: With just one sentence about the Governor's role, I shall

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conclude. In complete disregard of the enormous damage done to the people of West Bengal by the UF regime, ignoring all that was done by them to destroy democracy and wreck the constitution and forgetting the amount of misery and frustration brought to the people of West Bengal, Mr. Dhavan refers to the U.F. Government as a 'novel experiment', expresses regrets for the destruction of a political garden that was planted a year ago and promises that it would be his constant efforts to bring about a restoration of the United effort. He exceeded the limit of constitutional propriety and needs to be disciplined.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot keep on waiting and I shall call the next speaker now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. Is it permissible for a Member to threaten another Member here, in the course of a certain dispute between them?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disapproved of that. Shri Kesari.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For future guidance I want to know whether any Member is entitled to express an opinion regarding any political party or organisation? Suppose I say: that this Congress has divided, it has no longer the legacy of the Congress which was built by W. C. Bannerjee and that it is indulging in political immorality and defections and therefore this Congress should be banned?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to listen to it; I have given my ruling already.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For future guidance, I want to know. If I express an opinion, would I be wrong?

MR. SPEAKER: Should you go on defying me? I request you to sit down. I have called another hon. Member. There is no point of order involved. I have already made some observations on that point.

SHRI RANGA: I am told that one of the Members here said in the House * *

Is that proper?

MR. SPEAKER: It is very improper . . . (Interruptions). I do not know whether those words could have been recorded.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will you see that those words are expunged?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see.

SHRI RANGA: It would be proper if they withdrew it themselves.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: We have nothing against you personally; we are fighting your system. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot solve any big problem by exchanging words in this manner. India is a vast country and is not confined to this hall. Nothing will be solved by your coming to grips physically here.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) :

अध्यक्ष जी, आज वेस्ट बंगाल की जो अवस्था है और जिसकी वजह से राष्ट्रपति का शासन वहां लागू हुआ है, वह हमारी बदौलत पैदा नहीं की गई है, वह हमारे इन मित्रों के द्वारा पैदा की गई है।

13.45 hrs

[*Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair.*]

अजय मुखर्जी वहां के मुख्य मंत्री थे। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि जिन लोगों ने उनके साथ अन्याय किया था, उनकी क्या गति हुई है। वह जब कांग्रेस में थे तो आला कमान ने जयपुर में उस त्यागी, तपस्वी और ईमानदार व्यक्ति के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार किया, उसका फल हमारे सामने है। उस व्यक्ति को जयपुर में कांग्रेस के मंच से अपनी विचारधारा को अभिव्यक्त तक करने नहीं दिया गया था। उस त्यागी और तपस्वी के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उसका फल हम देख चुके हैं। बंगाल में जो लोकतंत्रीय विचारधारा चल रही थी, जो लोकशाही चल रही थी, जो कांग्रेस का शासन चल रहा था, वह चूर चूर हो गया और जनता ने अपना आक्रोश प्रकट किया कांग्रेस शासन का अन्त कर और उनके नेतृत्व में पूर्ण आस्था व्यक्त की। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि उसकी पुनरावृत्ति होने जा रही है। मैं सी पी एम के जो नेता हैं और जो हमारे साथी यहां हैं उनमें कहूंगा कि दीवार पर जो लिखा हुआ है, उसको देखें। उनके साथ अन्याय करके जो फल कांग्रेस को भोगना पड़ा वही फल इन हमारे साथियों को भी भोगना पड़ेगा। आपने उनको अपमानित किया है, उनके नेतृत्व को आपने चुनौती दी है, उनकी ईमानदारी पर आपने शक किया है, उनके व्यक्तित्व पर आपने कुठाराघात किया है, और आप याद रखें कि इसका फल आपको भोगना पड़ेगा।

आप जानते हैं कि 1969 में जो चुनाव यहां हुए वे इस आधार पर हुए कि अजय मुखर्जी का नेतृत्व पश्चिमी बंगाल को प्राप्त होगा या शासन का संचालन वे करेंगे। चुनाव के बाद आपने देखा कि जो वायदा इन लोगों ने जनता के साथ किया और अजय मुखर्जी के रास्ते में जिस तरह से रोड़े अटकाने, प्रशासन में जिस तरह से गड़बड़ियां पैदा की, वे कितनी दुखद और अशोभनीय थीं। वे ऐसी कार्रवाइयां थीं जो लोकतंत्र को खतरे में डालने वाली थीं। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि इन लोगों ने क्या रवैया अखत्यार किया दूसरे जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता थे उनके प्रति। ये इनकलाब की बात करते हैं, देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना की बात करते हैं, सब्ज बाग गरीबों को दिखलाते हैं लेकिन इन्होंने क्या किया, इनके क्या क्या कारनामे रहे? इन्होंने सी०पी०आई०, एस०एस०पी०, जनसंघ आदि राजनीतिक दलों के वर्कर्स को, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के वर्कर्स को हत्या करने की कोशिश की, उनमें

आतंक की भावना पैदा की ताकि लोकतंत्र की भावना वहां जारी न रह सके, लोकतंत्रीय ङंग से वे लोग काम न कर सकें। हमने देखा कि कलकत्ता के जिन बाजारों में, जिन गलियों में लॉग दिन भर आराम से घूमते थे, मनोरंजन करते थे, वे सुनसान हो गए, वे मरघटों में परिवर्तित हो गए, वहां कुत्ते भोकने लग गये, वहां इंसानियत खतरे में पड़ गई। वहां अशांति फैल गई और ला एण्ड आर्डर वहां का खत्म हो गया। इस सब की जिम्मेवारी किस पर थी? ज्योति बसु साहब पर थी, सी०पी०एम० के लोगों पर थी। यह कितनी दुखद बात है।

आप यह भी देखें कि जहां पहले नौ लाख मजदूर काम करते थे, वहां अब साढ़े आठ लाख मजदूर ही काम कर रहे हैं। पचास हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। ये किसकी गलती से हुए हैं? इनकी ही गलती से हुए हैं। सिनेमाघरों पर आक्रमण होने शुरू हो गए। यह बड़ी ही अवांछनीय बात थी। मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत सी फिल्में अच्छी नहीं होती हैं, उनके विचार से भी और मेरे विचार से भी। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं कि इस तरह से सिनेमाघरों पर आक्रमण किए जायें, मनोरंजन के स्थलों पर जाने वाली वृह-वेटियों को इस तरह से बेइज्जत किया जाए, उनकी इज्जत को खतरे में डाला जाए। यह बहुत ही दुख और गर्म की बात है।

एक बात मैं व्यवसायी वर्ग में भी कहना चाहूंगा। मैंने एक रोस है कि पट्टीदिया साहब चले गए हैं। जिस कुटुम्ब और समाज से वह आते हैं, उही समाज में मैं भी आता हूं। उनमें मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि सी०पी०एम० को आज तक इतना नाकनवर किम्मे बनाया है, किम्मे उनको इतना पैसा 1969 तक दिया है? बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों ने ही तो दिया। लखपतियों और करोड़पतियों को डरा धमका कर भी ये उनसे पैसा लेते हैं और अपने संगठन को चलाते हैं। कलकत्ता में यही हुआ है। 1967 में चम्बर की काग्रेस दिल्ली में हुई थी। उसमें

[श्री सीताराम कंसरी]

चैम्बर के जो प्रेसीडेंट थे वे पश्चिमी बंगाल के खिलाफ बोले थे। लेकिन उनकी मुखालिफा कलकत्ता के व्यापारियों ने की, लखपतियों और करोड़पतियों ने की। उन्होंने कहा कि यह गलत बात है और ज्योति बसु की सरकार बड़ी अच्छी सरकार रहेगी, यू० एफ० की गवर्नमेंट अच्छी रहेगी। लेकिन अब वे भी परेशान हैं। उनका भी चेतना चाहिए। इस तरह से इन लोगों से दोस्ती नहीं करनी चाहिए। धनी लोगों ने इन लोगों से दोस्ती करके लोकतंत्र और लोकशाही को खतरे में डाला, उस पर कुठाराघात किया और लोगों के जीवन को खतरे में डाला। इतना ही नहीं सारी मानव जाति को उन्होंने खतरे में डाला। अपना जीवन खतरे में रहे, उसकी परवाह तक उन्होंने नहीं की।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल सारे देश को राजनीतिक नेतृत्व प्रदान करता रहा है। कांग्रेस का इतिहास, आजादी की लड़ाई का इतिहास, स्वतंत्रता का इतिहास, समाजवादी परिकल्पना के आधार पर आर्थिक-व्यवस्था के स्थापन का इतिहास का नेतृत्व बंगाल ने किया है। बंगाल ने गुभाषचन्द्र बोस जैम महान व्यक्ति को पैदा किया। उस समय उन्होंने समाजवाद की कल्पना की थी जिस समय कि इस देश में बहुत कम लोग ऐसे थे और मैं यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि बंगाल ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से भी एक कदम आगे बढ़कर आजादी की लड़ाई में नेतृत्व दिया था। आपको याद होगा जिम समय कांग्रेस के प्रेसीडेंटशिप का चुनाव वह लड़ रहे थे उस समय क्या अवस्था थी? मैं कहता हूँ आज की अवस्था क्या है? उस बंगाल में आज अशांति क्यों है? ला एण्ड ग्रांडर खतरे में क्यों है? एक वजह है। मैं कहना हूँ, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बंगाल के नीजवानों में, बंगाल के लोगों में, देश में लोकतंत्र रहे इस एक कल्पना की, एक विचारधारा की, एक प्रतिभा की उनमें भरमार है जिसकी

आज कोई यूटिलिटी नहीं है, वहां बेकारी है। सी० पी० एम० वाले चाहते हैं कि बंगाल में बेकारी बड़े, उद्योग धंधे घटे जिनमें कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वहां के लोगों में अशांति पैदा हो। एक चीज और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर अशांति के पीछे कौन सी भावना है? अशांति के पीछे एक ही भावना काम कर रही है। आप देखिए हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्वी और उत्तरी सीमा पर जो खतरा है, नागालैंड से लेकर वेस्ट बंगाल तक और आपने इस हाउस में सुना कि गृह मंत्री ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से वहां शस्त्रास्त्र आए हैं, इसके पीछे यह भावना है। यदि नागालैंड में अशांति है, यदि वेस्ट बंगाल में अशांति है, तब चीन को मौका मिलेगा हमारे लोकतंत्र पर आधारित सरकार को हमेशा इन-स्टेबल रखने का जिसमें यहां की तरक्की रुकी रहे, यहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था जो सुदृढ़ होने वाली है वह रुकी रहे और चीन हमेशा अपनी सुप्रीमसी के अन्दर हमें रखे, यही इसके पीछे भावना है। मैं अपने दोस्त से कहूंगा कि यदि वह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में आर्थिक चित्र बने, यदि वह चाहते हैं कि यहां राजनैतिक स्टेबिलिटी रहे, यदि वह चाहते हैं कि लोकतंत्र पर आधारित यह जो सरकार है इसका विशाल रूख मुखरित हो तो उन्हें चाहिए कि संविधान के आधार पर, लोकतंत्र के आधार पर जो बंगाल में अशांति पैदा हो गई है, बंगाल में जो आज क्रांति के नाम पर इतनी बड़ी अराजकता फैली हुई है, आतंक फैला हुआ है, इसे रोकें। यह सारी घटनाएं क्या हैं? अभी आप देखें, आसनधोल में क्या हुआ? बर्दवान में क्या हुआ? क्यों सी० पी० एम० रोकते हैं कि गवर्नर वहां न जाएं। जाने दो। अगर आजादी की भावना है, विधान में विश्वास है तो जाने दो, देखो, सच्चाई क्या है, सच्चाई को आने दो। सच्चाई का मुकाबिला करने की ताकत रखो। लोकतंत्र के अन्दर जो विश्वास रखते हैं वह सच्चाई से नहीं घबड़ाते हैं। जो जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व

करते हैं किमी भी सच्चाई से उसे घबड़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप क्यों घबड़ाते हैं? आप मध्यावधि चुनाव क्यों चिल्ला रहे हैं? क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि दूसरे यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के लोग चुनाव नहीं चाहते हैं। आप याद रखिए जो आप स्वप्न देख रहे हैं वह आप कभी नहीं जीतेगे। मैं बताता हूँ। यह दोस्त लोग घबड़ाते होंगे, मैं नहीं घबड़ाता। मैं जानता हूँ कलकत्ते को। मैं भी दो वर्ष कलकत्ते में रहा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कलकत्ते केवासियों को। मैं जानता हूँ बंगाल के लोगों को। मैंने कई बार कहा है कि दिल्ली में भी बंगाल का सबल नेतृत्व रहना चाहिए और जिस दिन दिल्ली में बंगाल का सबल नेतृत्व होगा, जिस दिन वह समझेंगे कि मेरा भी केन्द्र में से (Say) है, याद रहे, बंगाल हमेशा से अपने नेतृत्व के लिए लड़ता रहा है, कांग्रेस का इतिहास, आजादी की लड़ाई का इतिहास, भारत का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है, देख लीजिए आप मुभाव वाङ् को सी० आर० दास को, उनके द्वारा किए गए तरङ्ग में यहाँ कांग्रेस के राजनीतिक चित्र का निर्माण हुआ, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और यहाँ की सरकार के नेतृत्व को मैं यह राय दूंगा कि यहाँ पर भी उनका प्रतिनिधित्व रहना चाहिए जिसमें बंगाल में जो प्रचार किया जाता है कि केन्द्र उनका दोस्त नहीं है, केन्द्र के खिलाफ जो भावना पैदा हो जा रही है कि केन्द्र उनका दुश्मन है इस भावना का अन्त होगा। यह हमेशा चालाकी के साथ जो बात करते हैं और आज जो मध्यावधि चुनाव की बात कर रहे हैं वह इसलिए नहीं कि चुनाव लड़ना चाहते हैं। इनमें ताकत नहीं है। आप देख लीजिए 1969 के चुनाव का जो रिजल्ट है, वोट गिन लीजिए, अगर सी० पी० एम० अलग लड़ जाय तो कहीं नहीं रहेगा। मैं कहूंगा अपने दोस्तों से कि अगर समाजवाद की स्थापना चाहते हो, यदि मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा चाहते हो, यदि आप चाहते हैं कि लोकतंत्र विकसित हो, तो मैं आपको राय दंगा एंज ए फ्रैंड कि बुद्धि से काम लो। नहीं तो याद

रखो, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वेस्ट बंगाल वियतनाम हो जाय जो रूस भी चाहता है, चीन भी चाहता है, और अमेरिका भी चाहता है। इसलिये मैं अपने दोस्तों से कहूंगा कि ऐसा न हो कि बंगाल दो भागों में विघटित हो जाय। अभी आपने देखा कम्बोडिया में क्या हुआ। यद्यपि मेरी हमदर्दी, मेरा समर्थन वियतनामियों के साथ है, मैं नहीं चाहता कि कोई विदेशी हस्तक्षेप हो किसी भी देश में, लेकिन आप देखें वहाँ क्या हुआ? वहाँ अखाड़ा बन रहा है चीन, रूस और अमेरिका का। उसी तरह से वेस्ट बंगाल बनेगा। वहाँ पर लोकतंत्र बिखरित हो जायगा, वहाँ जो लोकशाही है वह खत्म हो जायगी, स्टेबिलिटी खत्म हो जायगी। इसलिए मैं एक दोस्त के नाते राय दूंगा कि आप वहाँ विधान का सम्मान करें, वहाँ शांति लायें, मजदूरों के हित की बात सोचें और अन्त में मैं अपने दोस्त से आग्रह करूंगा कि आपने जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया है उसको ऐसा चलाइए, उसका ऐसा मंचालन कीजिए कि वहाँ पर फिर से वह लोग पुनर्विचार करें और अन्त में मुन्शे के नेतृत्व में सरकार का निर्माण हो सके तां कराइए जिससे शांति रहे, चैन रहे और गरीब मजदूर जो मजदूरी में अलग हो रहे हैं उन्हें तीकरी मिले, कामकाज मिले। कलकत्ते में अमन चैन रहे और पुनः वहाँ संविधान के अनुसार शासन-व्यवस्था कायम हो।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (भोपाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल में फिर एक बार राष्ट्रपति महोदय का शासन आने के बाद उसके बजट पर हम यहाँ विचार कर रहे हैं। वास्तव में जो स्थिति पश्चिमी बंगाल में पैदा हुई और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना पड़ा, उसको देखकर यह कहना पड़ना है कि हमारे सामने जो बैठे हैं कांग्रेसी शासक यह अनुभव से कुछ सीखना नहीं चाहते। अभी जो मेरे मित्र शोले उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कहीं, कांग्रेस का इतिहास वगैरह सुनाया। थोड़ा सा मैं भी बताना चाहता हूँ,

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

इतिहास कांग्रेस का भी देखना चाहिए, कम्युनिस्टों का भी देखना चाहिए। आज जो स्थिति बंगाल के अन्दर पैदा हुई है वह कोई नई नहीं है। 1957 में पहली बार जब जनता ने कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में अपना शासन कुछ इंडिपेंडेंट्स के भरोसे केरल में दिया तब कुछ समय बाद केरल में यही स्थिति पैदा हुई थी जिसको लेकर वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना पड़ा था। उसमें उन्होंने कुछ नहीं सीखा। 1967 के बाद भी जब बंगाल में कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में संपुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार आई जिसमें वह प्रभावशाली थे, उस समय से कुछ नए शब्द अपनी राजनीति के अन्दर आ गए, बाकी और क्या हुआ, वह तो अलग है। सबसे पहले आ गया नक्सलवाड़ी। हम यह समझ सकते हैं कि यहां जमीन के लिए भूख बहुत है, यहां जमीन का बटवारा होना आवश्यक है किन्तु आखिर एक प्रादेशिक सरकार जो होनी है वह कानून के मुताबिक शांति के साथ यह कर सकती है और उसमें केन्द्र सरकार बाधा डाले तो उस बाधा को दूर भी कर सकती है। किन्तु नक्सलवाड़ी के नाम पर जो एक नया नागा दिया उसका आज का रूप केवल बंगाल तक सीमित नहीं है। बहुत दूर तक वह फैल गया है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने घेराव की दी और यह लेबर और मैनजमेंट के मामले को लेकर दी। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप तो सी० पी० आई० वाले हैं और आप तो बहुत स्टेटमेंट निकालते हैं इनके खिलाफ, आप क्यों टांकेते हैं? तो लेबर और मैनजमेंट का जो मामला था वह घेराव इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर तक ही सीमित नहीं रहा। वह तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आ गया, विद्यार्थियों ने वाइस-चांसलर और प्रिंसिपल का घेराव करना शुरू कर दिया। धीरे-धीरे घेराव यह एक वृत्ति बन गई, नक्सलवाड़ी एक वृत्ति बन गई। दुनिया ने कभी देखा नहीं होगा कि स्वयं सरकार यह कहती है कि इसको बन्द करो, सारा काम बन्द करो। यहां तक कि केन्द्र का शासन जो यहां हाथ पर

हाथ रखे बैठा हुआ है, केन्द्र का भी सारा काम काज वहां बन्द हो जाता है तो आखिर इसका मतलब क्या है? मतलब बिल्कुल साफ है। मैं कम्युनिस्टों को बिल्कुल दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूं—Theirs is an open book. Whoever can read and understand it can follow it.

यानी उनकी जो सारी बैकग्राउण्ड है, वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। इसलिए मुझे कहना है कि हमारे देश के जो नेता हैं, उनको भी अभी बहुत कुछ सीखना है। दुनिया में जहां भी कम्युनिज्म आया है—यूगोस्लाविया हो, रूस हो, चीन हो, अल्बानिया हो, पोलैंड हो, ईस्ट जर्मनी हो, जहां भी हो, उनमें इन नेताओं को अभी बहुत कुछ सबक सीखना जरूरी है। इसलिए पश्चिमी बंगाल में जब यह आया और नए नए नारे शुरू हुए, मैंने उसी समय कहा था—बुढ़िया मर गई, इसका दुख नहीं है, लेकिन मृत्यु एक बार दरवाजा देख लेनी है—आज हमारे गृह मंत्रीजी यहां नहीं हैं, यदि वे भी यहां होते तो अच्छा होता—लेकिन इसके पीछे जो भावना है, जब तक हम उस को नहीं समझते हैं, इसको कैसे रोक सकेंगे।

14 hrs.

मेरे एक मित्र अभी कांग्रेस का इतिहास बता रहे थे। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसी देश में इसी शताब्दी के प्रारंभ में एक हुवा शुरू हुई थी कि देश में एक और होम लैंड बनाया जाय और इस बात को लेकर कन्सिस्टेंट प्रयत्न किया गया, लेकिन इसका विरोध करने वाले भी इस देश में थे—वीर सावरकर जैसे, डा० हेडगेवार जैसे महान नेता। परन्तु शासन द्वारा जो ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया गया, अन्ततोगत्वा परिस्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो गई कि इनको मजबूर होकर देश के टुकड़े करना स्वीकार करना पड़ा और देश का विभाजन हुआ। इससे न उनका भला हुआ और न हमारा भला हुआ। वह

एक पॉकेट बना—चाहे अमरीका का हो, चीन का हो या रूस का हो, लेकिन क्या वहां की जनता हमारी नहीं है? जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता हमारी है, वैसी ही पूर्वी बंगाल की है, सिंध की है, पंजाब की है और They have completely lost their democratic rights. क्या हमको शर्म नहीं आती है। आजादी के आने के बाद हमने प्रजातंत्र का आनन्द उठाया, लेकिन उनको प्रजातंत्र से वंचित रखा गया, हमको दुख क्यों नहीं हुआ, हमने आवाज क्यों नहीं उठाई। हमारे ही बन्धुओं को उस अधिकार से वंचित रखा गया—क्या यही सफलता है, यही कांग्रेस शासन ने किया। आज रोडे-शिया के लिए, वियतनाम के लिए हम बोलते हैं, उनके लिए हम क्यों चुप रहें?

1957 से 1960 तक जो केरल में हुआ, क्या हमने उससे सबक सीखा—कुछ नहीं सीखा। 1967 में जो कुछ हुआ क्या उससे कोई सबक सीखा—कुछ नहीं सीखा। अब 1969 में क्या सीखा—मुझे तो बिल्कुल भरोसा नहीं है कि आपने कुछ सीखा होगा। मैंने तो केवल इस बात का समाधान है—बिभाजन के समय कांग्रेस ताकतवर थी, इसलिए उसने देश को धोखा दिया, बरबाद किया, आज वैसा करने की स्थिति में कांग्रेस नहीं है। यानी भगवान ने हमको बचाया। आज जो हमारे सामने ईडे है—ये स्वयं अल्पमत में हैं, दूसरों के बलबूने पर वहां बैठे हुए हैं और 1972 में तो यह स्थिति भी नहीं रहेगी, बंगाल और केरल में हिन्दु-स्तान का वियतनाम बनाने की दृष्टि से लगातार वे सारे काम शुरू हो गए हैं—इसमें कोई छिड़ी हुई बात नहीं है। इसके लिए जो जो चाहिए, वह वह उन्होंने किया है। सबसे पहले केन्द्र को दुबला बनाना, केन्द्र को कम-कुन्वत करना—उस विचारधारा की पहली कड़ी है।

आज जब बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया तो वह कहते हैं कि वहां के लोगों को प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार नहीं है। इंग्लैंड जैसा देश एक ही जगह पर बैठ कर

दूर दूर तक राज्य चलाता है, जबकि हम यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, पार्लियामेंट में बैठकर राष्ट्रपति शासन का मतलब है केन्द्र का शासन—क्या यह अप्रजातांत्रिक शासन है, इसका क्या मतलब है। यहां पर सारे देश के प्रतिनिधि बैठे हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल के प्रतिनिधि बैठे हैं, जो इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं, क्या यह अप्रजातांत्रिक है? लेकिन आज इसी बात को लेकर पूरे बंगाल में यह हवा पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि केन्द्र यदि मध्यावधि चुनाव को नहीं मानता है तो यहां के लोगों को प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार नहीं हैं, डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स खत्म हो गए हैं। ऐसा केन्द्र को कमजोर बनाने की दृष्टि से ही कहा जा सकता है—ऐसा केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल में ही नहीं हो रहा है, केरल में भी हो रहा है।

केरल में जब से कम्युनिस्टों का शासन संयुक्त मोर्चे के नाते आया, हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्याएं हुईं—हमारे चन्द्रन की हत्या हुई यानी डरा, धमका कर ऐसी भावना पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। मेरे मित्र नाराज हो जाते हैं, परन्तु मैं यह भी मानता हूँ—राजा कालस्य कारणम्—रविन्द्र सरोवर की घटना पश्चिमी बंगाल में क्यों हुई, पुलिस वाले वहां असम्बली हाउस में क्यों घुस जाते हैं, बैंक पर डाका वही पर क्यों पड़ता है। जब एक बार पता चल जाता है कि जो गवर्नमेंट वहां पर बैठी हुई है, वह स्वयं ली-नैस है, ऐसी चीजों को एन्फ़ेज करती है तो जितने एन्टी सोशल एलीमेंट्स होते हैं, वे सब बाहर आ जाते हैं। वे समझ जाते हैं कि पुलिस उनका कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, इतना पुलिस को इम्पॉबिलाइज कर दिया गया। इसी प्रकार की घटनाएं पुलपुली में हुई, तालचेरी में हुई, वहां पुलिस चौकियों पर हमले हुए, हथियार छीने गए, पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक नहीं, अनेकों जगह से हथियार बरामद किए गए। जिस आधार पर प्रजातंत्र खड़ा रहता है—उस फ्री-प्रेस पर भी आक्रमण किया गया। प्रेसवालों के प्रति कहा गया कि यह जूटवालों का प्रेस है,

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यह फलाने का प्रेस है, इसका बीच में आना खतरनाक है, यह झूठ बोलता है, उसके बाद संविधान पर भी आक्रमण शुरू किया गया। रणदिवे ने तो इंग्लैंड में यहां तक कह दिया—

We are out to wreck the Constitution.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पिछले तीन सालों में 489 हत्याएं हुईं, जिनमें 98 हत्याएं राजनीतिक हत्याएं थीं, इतना होने पर भी केन्द्र का शासन कुछ नहीं करता है, शान्त बैठता है। हालांकि संविधान की धारा 355 के अनुसार यह केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि संविधान के आधार पर प्रांतीय शासन को चलायें, लेकिन केन्द्र ने क्या किया? धारा 160 के अन्तर्गत गवर्नर को कुछ कन्टिजेंसीज में मार्गदर्शन करने का अधिकार केन्द्र का है, क्या कभी आपने किया? जिस समय नक्सलवाड़ियों की अराजक प्रवृत्ति वहां पर पैदा हुई, आपने वहां की विधान सभा को भंग नहीं किया, किन्तु विधान सभा 8 दिन आगे बुलाया जाय या 8 दिन पीछे बुलाया जाय केवल यही सोचते रहे। इस पर जब राज्यपाल ने विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया तो राज्यपाल महोदय को क्या करना चाहिए, क्या कोई निर्देश केन्द्र ने उनको दिया? आज ऐसी स्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई कि हम यहां पर बैठकर कानून पास करते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के जितने संस्थान हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए यहां से पुलिस जाय, केन्द्र की पुलिस उनकी रक्षा करे। आपके संस्थानों की रक्षा के लिए जब आपको अपनी पुलिस भेजनी पड़ती है, तो सामान्य आदमी की रक्षा कौन करेगा? सामान्य आदमी किसकी तरफ देखेगा, क्या केन्द्र की इतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है कि वह रेलवे को प्रोटेक्ट करे, पोस्ट आफिस को प्रोटेक्ट करे, केन्द्र के जितने इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स हैं उनको प्रोटेक्ट करे, तो बाकी लोग कहाँ जायेंगे। क्या यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि एक सामान्य आदमी जब अपने को असुरक्षित महसूस करता है, तो

वह उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए पग उठाए? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह किधर देखे, कहाँ न्याय मांगे, क्या अदालत से मांगे? लेकिन कान्सिस्टेंटली अदालत के बारे में अनादर कौन पैदा कर रहा है, संविधान के बारे में अनादर कौन पैदा कर रहा है? पिछले 22 सालों से हम गरीबों का भला नहीं कर पाए, और आज ही जब हम गरीबों का भला करने चलते हैं तो संविधान हमारे रास्ते में रुकावट बन कर आता है, अदालतें रुकावट बन कर आती हैं?

Is this the first time that we amended the Constitution in the last 22 years? We have done it 23 times.

लेकिन इतना होने पर भी कभी हमने अनादर की बात नहीं की थी, लेकिन आज क्यों अनादर हो रहा है—

There seems to be a method in the madness.

जानबूझ कर प्रजातंत्र को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से संविधान के बारे में अनादर, अदालतों के बारे में अनादर, पुलिसवालों के बारे में अनादर और अन्त में फ्री-प्रेस के बारे में अनादर की बातें की जाती हैं, किसी को बोलने नहीं दिया जाता, कार्यकर्ताओं पर हमले होते हैं, यह सब क्यों है? इस सबका एक ही उद्देश्य है—एक तरफ प्रजातंत्र को समाप्त करना और दूसरी तरफ जिसको वे रेबोल्यूशन बोलते हैं, उसकी तैयारी करना और वह तैयारी सीधे और ठीक तरह से हो रही है, आपकी नाक के नीचे हो रही है।

चीन ने 1962 में हम पर हमला किया, जितने भाग पर उसने कब्जा किया, उससे आज तक पीछे नहीं हटा, इस पर भी वह चुप नहीं रहा। वह दिल्ली में बैठकर क्या करता है—हम सबने देखा या नहीं? हमारे पुलिस वाले को पकड़ कर बन्द किया जाता है, पोस्टमैन को थप्पड़ मारी जाती है, कुत्रीकल नारायण

जैसे को किस तरह से खुलकर पैसा दिया जाता है, किस तरह से वह पैसा उन तक पहुंचता है, किस तरह से बैंक में रखा जाता है, ये सारी गतिविधियाँ, शस्त्र और मार्गदर्शन क्या हमको दिखाई नहीं देती हैं, फिर भी हम चुप हैं। 1962 में एक ही कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी देश में थी, लेकिन बाद में बंट गई। एक कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी पीकिंग की तरफ क्यों देखती है? खुलकर कलकत्ते की सड़कों पर हमारे नव-युवक यह कहते फिरते हैं—हमारा राष्ट्रपति—माओत्सेतुंग। हमारा नाम तुमारा नाम सोनार नाम वीयतनाम—तुम्हारे बाप का नाम हिन्दुस्तान है, यह भी पता है या नहीं? जब हमारे नौजवान इस तरह से खुलेआम भारत का नाम छोड़ कर भारत पर आक्रमण करने वाले चीन का नाम लेते हैं, यदि चीन के खिलाफ फिल्म दिखाई जानी है तो उसको भी बरदाश्त नहीं करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए क्या किया जाय, यह प्रवृत्ति कैसे पैदा हो गई? बम इधर उधर ही नहीं फटे बल्कि विश्वविद्यालय में भी फटने लग है। यहां तक स्थिति आ गई कलकत्ते में एक बार कि आलू मिलने में कठिनाई हो गई लेकिन बम मिलने में कठिनाई नहीं है। यह क्यों हो रहा है? नाक के नीचे सारा हो रहा है—हत्याएँ, बम, डकैती, शस्त्र और इतना ही नहीं कारखाने चल रहे हैं स्टेनगन और मशीनगन की अलग अलग पुर्जों के रूप में असेम्बल करने के। राष्ट्रपति शासन आने के बाद अब धीरे धीरे उनको पकड़ने लगे हैं लेकिन पहले तो उनको कोई पकड़ता ही नहीं था। मैं सी० पी० आई० के डांगे जी के स्टेटमेंट की बात करता हूँ, हमारी बात को छोड़ दीजिए, जिनको कि फ्रीटर्मल पार्टी का कहा जाए, आज केरल में श्री अच्युत मेनन की जो सरकार है, क्या मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी उससे खुश है। यहां पर श्री हीरेन मुर्कजी बड़ी वकालत करने आए। क्या मार्क्सिस्ट उसको वहां हटाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं? क्या अच्युत मेनन की पार्टी को तांडने की हांशिश नहीं

हो रही है? क्या आर० एस० पी० वालों को बहकाने की कोशिश नहीं हो रही है? आई० एस० पी०, पी० एस० पी०, एस० एस० पी०, इनको अलग करने के लिए सारा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है जैसे कि प्याज से अलग अलग छिलके निकलते जाते हैं? तो जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय झगड़े होते हैं वह हमारे घर में आकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। पाकिस्तान बनाने में भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ताकतें काम करती थीं वैसे ही आज हिन्दुस्तान में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ताकतों के द्वारा एक और हिस्सा इस दृष्टि से अलग करने की बात चल रही है। इसीलिए सारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में यह सारा होता चला जा रहा है। पीपुल्स रेवोल्यूशन की बात होती चली जा रही है, पीपुल्स आर्मी की बात हो रही है। और हमारे गृह मंत्री धमकी देते हैं, क्या धमकी देते हैं? हरी क्रांति सफल न बने। तो क्रांति लाल होगी। लेकिन क्या लाल क्रांति से समस्या हल होगी? Are you a harbinger of the new revolution? Are you the sappers and miners of the Red Revolution?

आखिर एक गृह मंत्री के नाते वास्तव में बंगाल में जा करके लोगों को जागृत करना, यह तो दूर रहा, यह तो छोड़ दिया, स्वयं उन्होंने पूना में अपने भाषण का तीन चौथाई हिस्सा मालो जी या कौन सज्जन हैं, उनके लिए दिया। इसलिए मुझे पूना में कहना पड़ा कि गृह मंत्री जी वहां पर माओ के समाचार लेने आए इसलिए माओ का विचार करें और मालो जी का विचार छोड़ दें। जनता को कौन जगाएगा? बंगाल में कौन जाएगा? रवीन्द्र सरोवर कांड होने के बाद यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि एग्ज जरेटेड न्यूज है। . . . (अवधान) . . . बंगाल में आज वही हो रहा है जैसा कि पाकिस्तान बनने के पूर्व होता था। जो बनाने वाले थे यदि उन्हीं का आशीर्वाद मिले तो बनेगा जरूर किन्तु बंगाल के अन्दर एक बार जो आग भड़की है उसको अगर बुझाना है तो मैं इनको भी कहता हूँ जो कि हमारे मित्र हैं कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर विभा-

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

जन के बाद उन नेताओं की स्थिति क्या हो गई? या तिब्बत के अन्दर कम्युनिज्म आने के बाद, सिक्किम में कम्युनिज्म आने के बाद दलाई लामा और पणछेन लामा की स्थिति क्या हो गई? छोटा सा ड्यूबचेक बेचारा अपने देश के अन्दर सीक्रेट वोट की बात करता था तो उस ड्यूबचेक की स्थिति क्या हो गई? हंगेरी में एमरेनेगे की स्थिति क्या हो गई? पोलैंड में गोमिल्का की स्थिति क्या हो गई और बल्गेरिया में डिमिट्रोव की क्या स्थिति हो गई? इन्टरनेशनल ताकतों के हाथों में जब सारे अधिकार जाते हैं तब इस प्रकार की स्थिति होती है, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है? अगर शासन नहीं चलेगा तो जनता चलेगी। . . (व्यवधान) . . . अब मैं कुछ बातें बताकर समाप्त करता हूँ। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

आज बंगाल के अन्दर कुछ चीजें करनी बहुत आवश्यक हैं। सबसे पहली चीज यह है कि राज्यपाल महोदय, धवन साहब जो वहाँ पर हैं उनके विचारों के बारे में कोई नवीनता नहीं थी। आखिर उन्होंने मांग लिया कि ये सज्जन हमको चाहिए तो वह उनको दे दिए गए। वह सज्जन स्वयं आकाशवाणी पर कहते हैं कि हमारा काम है, हम इस फ्रंट को लायेंगे, यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे। इसलिए वहाँ पर कोई ऐसा गवर्नर रहे जो कि राष्ट्रपति शासन में भी कड़ाई से काम करे। जब तक आप ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं रखेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए उनका किसी दूसरी जगह तबादला करना बहुत आवश्यक है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह मेरी मांग है।

दूसरी बात यह जैसे कि केरल में हुआ कि ट्रांसपोर्ट में चाहे जितने लोगों को भर्ती करा दिया गया जो कि मार्क्सिस्ट थे लेकिन जैसे ही अच्युत मेनन की सरकार आई तो उसने 6 सौ लोगों को निकाल दिया जिस पर हड़ताल हुई। तो सर्विसज में जान बूझ कर जो

मार्क्सिस्टों को घुसाया गया है उस एलिमेन्ट को बौड आउट किया जाना चाहिए। यह होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि बम और हथियार की दृष्टि से जो खराबियाँ बंगाल के अंदर पैदा की गई हैं उनको पूरी तरह से समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए ताकि सामान्य आदमी का जीवन सुरक्षित हो सके। इसके अतिरिक्त मार्क्सिस्ट नेता कहीं कहीं खड़े होकर जा कहते हैं कि हम आग लगायेंगे, हम यह करेंगे वह करेंगे, उनकी इस प्रकार की धमकियों का डटकर मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। यदि राष्ट्र को सुरक्षित रखना है, देश को सुरक्षित रखना है और प्रजातन्त्र को सुरक्षित रखना है तो यह करना ही पड़ेगा। . . . (व्यवधान)

. . .

इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्र की जो जिम्मेदारी है, उसको केन्द्र पूरा करे। अगर केन्द्र उसको पूरा नहीं करता है तो आगे चलकर कहीं जमी स्थिति वियतनाम के अन्दर हो गई थी, वही स्थिति इस देश के अन्दर भी न हो जाए। हम समझते हैं कि राष्ट्रवादी तत्व और राष्ट्रवादी ताकतों को मजबूत किए बिना हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री भारतीयकरण का नारा देकर जो उछालते हैं, हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे देश के अन्दर माओ के नारे लगे लेकिन हमको शर्म नहीं आती, हमारे देश के अन्दर दूसरे लोगों के जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगे, तो ऐसे लोगों के दिलो दिमाग के अन्दर भारतवर्ष की भावना को कूट कूट कर भरे बिना इस देश की सुरक्षा नहीं रह सकती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस देश में प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत रखना है, राष्ट्र को सुरक्षित रखना है तो राष्ट्र और प्रजातन्त्र में आस्था रखने वाले सभी दलों को साथ में आकर एक साथ विचार करना होगा और राष्ट्रीय ताकतों को मजबूत करना होगा

और देश को बचाना होगा।

इन शर्तों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West): While I support the budget demands that have been placed before the House, it is necessary for me to emphasise certain aspects of the administration which has been running in West Bengal for the last one year, so that this House knows when it passes the budget what it is passing and what happened in the past which must be remedied with the money which the poor tax-payer has paid.

You will see, Sir, that the Demands include a sum of Rs. 9 crores approximately for Police Administration. This Rs. 9 crores has been paid and utilised for the purpose of demoralising the police force for the last one year.

I was in Burdwan yesterday and what I have seen has convinced me of the fact that the entire police administration had been subverted for the last one year only to serve the interests of one political party, namely the CPI(M), whose representative claimed that he was there not as a unit of the collective Council of Ministers but as a representative of one party and one party alone.

Having regard to the scarcity of time which we have, I shall give you only three instances which occurred during the last one year to show how shamefully the administration had behaved and to what hopeless straits the men and women of West Bengal had been brought and how life and property and honour and security had been made playthings in the hands of political machination. Let us start from the north of Bengal. In each case, I shall quote only instances where the victims have been of parties other than the Congress, the ruling Congress or the Opposition Congress. In North Bengal, several atrocities were committed on members of the Forward Bloc Party, the party founded by Netaji Subhas Bose, a party which has been consistently with the UF, and they had to take steps to protect themselves by openly declaring that the police and the administration had refused to help them. It is not just one instance, but at least a

dozen such instances were there in the district of Cooch-Bihar alone. In the district of Jalpaiguri, I shall not give instances of the houses and lives of Congressmen being put to jeopardy, but of members of the RSP which still supports, I take it, the CPI(M) in West Bengal, of how at least four members belonging to the RSP in the district of Jalpaiguri had been put to death simply because they controlled the union of certain tea-gardens and the other party which had the police administration under their control thought that they should take over the union administration.

Coming nearer to Calcutta, you will recollect and the House will recollect what happened after the harvesting, how instead of distributing land through the machinery of the district authorities and instead of collecting the levy of paddy through the machinery of law which had been passed by the legislature before the new Government was formed—the Land Ceilings Act was passed long ago, and the levy Acts were also passed long before the UF came into existence—they had started distributing it through other methods. I shall give you only one instance in the district of 24-Parganas very near Calcutta, in the village of Narainpur. I must say that the CPM people had been very candid and had been quite expressive in regard to their programmes and policies, the moment the police administration came in their hands. They had openly declared and proclaimed that in the village of Narainpur the authorities of the CPI(M) would come to distribute the lands and to take over paddy from those whom they called the jotdars. Of course, those who put on red scarves became persons other than jotdars; even if they had owned 200 acres, their lands were exempted from seizure and their paddy was left out, if they were red scarves. All that was needed was only to express openly their allegiance to the CPM by putting on the red scarf which does not cost very much even these days. Those who had no red scarves, the day they proclaimed that on a particular day the authorities of the CPM would come, fled away from the village; every able-bodied man and woman, excepting two persons, an ill-fated government officer of the Agriculture Department serving the UF Government and who thought that after all he was a part of the UF machinery and he

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would not be touched and who was one of the very first to be killed and another person. When the leaders of the CPM had come to that village, what happened was this. There was no family to be seen there. A landless peasant had left his wife in his house. His wife was an expectant mother carrying nine months, and the baby was about to be born. It was difficult to carry her away from the house. That ill-fated man was working in the paddy fields where he was employed as a labourer; he owned no land, and he was not a jotdar by any stretch of imagination. When he heard that these leaders had come, he rushed to his house for the purpose of seeing whether there was any surplus paddy still left for him to have a bite. As he approached his house, he found his wife staggering near the door-step with a lance piercing through the expectant mother's bosom that she carried and coming right through the back, and there she was lying in a pool of blood and she could only utter these words, and these were the only FIR report of the husband in the police records; she said to the husband before she sighed her last breath, 'This is very painful, my dear husband.' Then, she said 'I am very sorry that I have not seen the face of my baby'. In Bengal, it is called *koka* or *munna*. She said as she breathed her last '*Main ne apne munne ka chehra nahim Dekh payaa*'. This was what had happened even though he was not a jotdar at all.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPLANI:
According to them, she was a tycoon.

SHRI A. K. SEN: He was not a capitalist or a tycoon; a capitalist knows how to ensure his security, because money can flow from him quite liberally.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Must be a CIA agent.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Shri Samar Guha knows how his PSP members were hounded out day and night in the district of Midnapore. The poor man is here; he went to that place as an MP and he went from door to door to every policeman, to the Minister and to everyone else, but the PSP men were butchered and attacked. The only fault with

them was that they did not support that particular party in power.

Then, coming to Burdwan, I want to recount the situation again, because I was there only yesterday, and I saw the tears of the mother who had lost her three able-bodied sons, and all their children were in hospital lying injured, either with arrows or with lances or with other fatal wounds. You will recollect, Sir, that the UF Government came into power in 1967, and whoever had taken part in the general elections of 1967 had been clearly selected and made the subject of attack.

There was a family called Sai in Burdwan. The eldest brother is a practising advocate, I take it, a respectable man by all descriptions. Two other brothers were members of the Youth Congress. They regularly took part in elections, they ran a night school in a part of the house that belonged to them. I have seen the school myself; therefore, be it not said that this is not a fact. The family was the centre of youth congress activities. Many young men gathered there including two brilliant boys who had obtained gold medals and first class in Burdwan University. One was called Indra Yatik and the other Jiten Roy. Both are dead now.

There was a bye-election from a constituency called Rian very near Burdwan sometime, I think, in December 1969. At that time the Congress had not split. There was a common Congress candidate. Everybody worked including these two boys both of whom were described by the Vice-Chancellor of Burdwan University as 'gems of the University'. The day the counting was going on, one of the Sai brothers, who is now dead, came out and was stabbed. He had not stabbed anybody. He was taken to hospital. An FIR was filed. But not a single arrest has been made, though the assailants were abroad. The eldest brother who is the advocate was attacked. Indra Yatik, who was going on a scooter, on the 11th Dec. was attacked by a bomb being hurled on him. He was taken to hospital where he expired. Then came the fate of the eldest brother, the advocate, who was subjected to fatal assaults. Even after lodging an FIR, nothing was done. When

I saw him yesterday lying injured, he was shouting almost like a mad man, saying that during the last six months when the people of Bengal had paid every bit of their taxes to maintain this so-called police administration, a man who lodged an FIR after being attacked and injured by bombs or other lethal weapons, found that nothing was done.

On the contrary, what happened? The two boys were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act. In the olden days we heard that it was a black law; whenever Pandit G. B. Pant used to bring it for renewal here, I remember the attack on it, 'Scrap it', 'dirty law', 'police law'. These two boys were arrested under the PD Act supposedly on charges of violent activities, as if violence is a thing very unknown to the CPI(M). They are not only not unknown, but they are proclaimed openly. I can quote extracts from their speeches delivered yesterday.

Now what happened? When the matter came up to the Supreme Court, the Court released the detainees with the stricture that all the allegations against them were false. Shri Jyoti Basu, Shri Konar and Shri Promod Das Gupta (Secretary of the Party) had charged them with being goondas and were therefore arrested under the PD Act, forgetting for the moment that the Supreme Court of the country had dismissed the allegation as false.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Vice-Chancellor had said that one of the boys had got a first class in Commerce honours.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Assuming for the moment that I am a goonda, that Shri Samar Guha is a goonda that everybody is a goonda, according to the dictionary of the Communist Party(M), who gave them the authority? We are not yet in China or in any other communist country that whatsoever the party will brand as a criminal will be shot without a trial. I remember those pictures which everybody saw, how thousands of people were taken with their hands tied and tried in mass trials in China after this Party came to power, and how they were shot without even a pretence of a trial. I hope we are not governed by these jungle laws yet. In this country nobody can be touched. Not

even the Rashtrapati, not even the Prime Minister, not even the Home Minister here has any authority to touch a man unless the court condemns him. If they try to touch him, they will do so at their peril because they will be subject to the processes of law, to damages and imprisonment. They have no authority to touch the body or the person of a free citizen. Who gave them the authority?

What did they do on the 17th March when not merely the Congress but many of the old constituents of the United Front Party, the CPI, Mr. Gupta's party, were attacked. It was in the precincts of the factory that bundles of arrows were shot at the workers, and not one man who shot the arrows was a worker. They were poor, ignorant Santals who were brought either by the lure or money or something else. They were brought with bows and arrows and they attacked Mr. Gupta's union men, not Congressmen. I suppose they are goondas according to their definition. He showed me, and I saw the photographs in the paper showing arrows, lethal weapons which were used by people who were outsiders. Three were killed there, at Tribeni, not far from Calcutta.

What happened in Burdwan? Two armed processions were brought, not from the town of Burdwan but from outside. Santals, Bowries and Bagdis, poor villagers, people for whom I have the highest sympathy, people who have been suppressed for ages by a social order which completely ignored their needs, were brought to the town of Burdwan. Santals were given lethal weapons to go to the town of Burdwan. By a curious coincidence, the police under the leadership of the Additional Superintendent of Police and the Subdivisional Officer were posted just near the spot which was about 200 yards from the Grand Trunk Road where the Sazi House was located and the Youth Congress used to have its office. I walked from the Grand Trunk Road yesterday and it took me nearly ten minutes to reach that spot. It is a side lane which leads to a sort of place which is blind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 15 minutes. We are going to conclude this debate at 5 p.m. I do not

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mind your taking any amount of time provided it is against your party's time. I am just putting it to you.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I am very much obliged. I usually do not wait for the bell to go, but this is a case of a great human problem, and if this House remains mute and does not express itself clearly to the people who have been oppressed and suppressed for such a long time, we shall be failing in our duty, and I can assure you that I shall not take one minute longer than is necessary to give voice to the wails of hundreds of women who have lost their husbands, their sons and their near and dear ones.

These armed people were brought. Mr. Konar says, "If we are attacked, then we know how to deal with these attackers", and "if we kill them", he said, "I am proud of those killers." These are the people to whom law and order was entrusted. It is reported in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Hindustan Standard*. It does shame to everybody except the party which has its leaders in such people. He says publicly, "I am proud of these men, and I shall not condemn these acts of brutality". When I read it, I could not actually believe it as coming from a responsible leader. Before quoting it here I made enquiries by telephoning the Calcutta Office of the paper which reported it to verify whether it was actually the statement made by him, and I was told by the office that the reporter was a very responsible man and he would not have put it unless these words were actually uttered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It has to be taken with a pinch of salt.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Pinch of salt or no pinch of salt. . . (*Interruptions.*) Three branches of the procession converged on this house like pincer movement. From that we know that some guerilla instructions were given on a very large scale. They came like a pincer movement and attacked the house. These boys are no where on the grand trunk road. It is absolutely a lie to say they were attacked with bombs. Bombs, if they had been hurled, leave some injury, some mark. Who is the man who has been injured among the processionists? They came with bows,

arrows, guns and bombs. An official himself told me that one of the bombs was thrown by the processionists at the additional SP and if it had exploded the additional SP would have been killed. They came and converged on this house. They had ladders and everything to be used to scale the walls. I saw that the ladder was still there. I asked the police officer why it had not been taken as a seizure because under the CrPC it should be seized as an exhibit. What happened then? They started putting fire, arrows and gunshots. The house of Mr. Konar's father-in-law was only about ten yards from that house. One of the allegations is that guns were fired from the house. I do not know myself; I am only quoting the allegation. But the fact is that that gun was seized. So there was a gun in the house of a neighbour and that neighbour saw his neighbour butchered and attacked. This gun was not fired. But that gun was fired in the window which was closed by the boys; all the windows and doors and everything were closed. I invite a committee of this House to go and see. The District Magistrate and other authorities have tried their best to remove doors and windows; a few charred doors and windows still remain and the new doors are quite evident. What happened? They had fifteen maunds of potatoes which had just been brought from their land and with these potatoes they were trying to evade. They scaled up to the first floor with the ladders. In Burdwan every house has a stack of straw which is called *paloo* in Bengali. From that *paloo* straw was dragged down before the windows and fire was set. The District Magistrate told me that when he went he found the rooms full of smoke. They were actually smoked out like rats. The eldest brother came and ran to the kitchen and closed the door. The door was broken down; it is still broken open and I have seen that door. There he was pulled down and subjected to attacks of lethal weapons: spears, arrows, swords, and everything came upon him and the poor man fell dead. The mother came and tried to catch the feet; she told me herself that when I tried to touch their feet begging for the life of my son, they spilled blood on my face and hit her with a lathi. Mr. Konar says that whoever goes to the hospital will see that the lathis' story is an absolute myth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is all *sub judice*.

SHRI A. K. SEN: May be. When they were *sub judice* in your case. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: When they are *sub judice*, let us not discuss these cock and bull stories. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. SEN: These are not cock and bull stories. I request you, Sir, to appoint a Committee of Parliament Members to go and inspect. I do not want to give my own version. Let them go and find out for themselves. I could not sleep for three nights.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is well before the court and the Courts will decide.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I am happy to see some allegiance to courts because they are not called bourgeois courts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You better heal thyself, doctor.

SHRI A. K. SEN: This must stop. . . (Interruptions.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is within my rights.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I have every right to say what I have said. This is the spirit which we have to deal with. Fortunately, this is not Burdwan yet. They forget that fear does not bow down everyone. There are still people who know how to stand up against brutalities, and I am one of them. When they were smoked out and this man was killed, another boy had gone to the neighbouring house of a doctor. The doctor's own evidence is that they killed this man who had taken shelter under his cot, spearing him repeatedly. The mother was injured. Three other brothers were injured and the *moharrir* of the lawyer brother is still in the hospital. I have seen six stitches on his hand. Let a committee be appointed by you to visit him. There must be a committee. People must come and see these atrocities so that all the traces are still there and people will see with their own eyes what brutalities have been committed in that town.

Then, what happened? Jiten Roy had

done nothing; he had come because he was a teacher in the house there. He was killed. He was a brilliant boy, a gold medalist. He got a first class. He was only 21 years old or even younger. He is no more. The whole of Burdwan city was in mourning yesterday. I went there and everybody was wearing black badge. No red scarf was visible. Red has gone. Thousands of men and women had come to pay their respects for the man whom they have dubbed as a goonda.

Those who have killed have to be brought to book and they have to be tried. Warrants have been issued against those who are absconding, including the leaders. One is the Commissioner of the municipality belonging to the CPM. His name is Sashti Sanyal. The other is the secretary of the local communist party. His name is Sushil Bhattacharya. Both are absconding. I suppose according to their law, if they are absconding, we are entitled to kill them. They are goondas! I do not say so. They have to be tried. There will have to be free and impartial investigations. The police administration was stopped. People were brought from outside. The S.D.O. was present when this happened—two hours of arson and looting was going on. The additional S.P.'s own evidence shows that he wanted to shoot or at least fire tear gas shells. But he was prevented by the S.D.O. The S.D.O. was brought there only a few months back; it was his first post as S.D.O.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Has the S.D.O. been removed?

SHRI A. K. SEN: Now he has been removed. But the question is, dozens and dozens of people are still absconding and they have to be brought to book. A judicial enquiry has to be instituted. My demand is this. The tears and wails of this mother—she was weeping and she told me, "Tell the Parliament that I want only *Bichar*". *Bichar* means justice. She said, I shall be able to identify those who came and struck me, my sons and others. She could hardly speak. She is still in the hospital. This House should give *bichar*, as a sovereign body, *judice* or *sub judice* or anything. I implore upon you, Sir, that this House must set up a committee to go and visit this place and report to this House immediately what atrocities have been

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committed by a party in whose charge law and order was given under the Constitution and how the whole trust reposed in them under the Constitution has been completely subverted and used only for party purposes.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: The Prime Minister should go there. The Home Minister should go there.

SHRI A. K. SEN: They say, papers are criticising us untruly. In the maidan it is said, if we are criticised by any paper and if the reporters are then attacked, we cannot help. This open incitement was given day after day by the leaders. On the 16th, Das Gupta said, sharpen your spears; make your lathis strong; you have to shed blood. Why? Because we have not been able to form a Government! Until the 16th, they tried to form a Government and they could not. Therefore, on the 16th, they said whoever forms a Government, shed blood; have a blood bath for the whole State and if possible for the whole of India. This is the great danger which faces the Constitution, which faces our democracy. Every party is united today in Bengal in condemning it. CPI has condemned it, SSP has condemned it, Forward Block has condemned it; everybody has condemned it except these proud fathers or leaders of killers. Everybody has been hanging his head in Shame in Bengal because the blood of women has been spilled, children have been killed, sons have been butchered in front of their parents and their blood has been spilled on their face.

The voice of conscience cries out for relief, cries out for justice. This, Government should not be dependent on the Governor today. The Governor, however good he may be, however intelligent he may be, his dispensation may not satisfy the people. Nothing short of a committee of this House to visit and report on the events will allay the fears and soothe the great wounds which have been inflicted on a very suppressed town and suppressed State. Their conscience has been suppressed, their soul has been suppressed, their dignity has been completely destroyed. Nothing short of a committee of this guardian of democracy, this Parliament, can retrieve the position. I would, therefore, request the Home

Minister to agree to this, the Government to agree to this and request you, Sir, and through you the Speaker that this House must resolve to set up a committee to report on this.

Now I will take only a minute to refer to the problems of Calcutta. Only less than Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned for the development of greater Calcutta, including capital projects. The problems of Calcutta have been many; with partition millions have come from across the border, which is not our own making and this House really knows that this sum of Rs. 1 crore is really nothing. I am appealing to the Finance Minister and the Home Minister that at least Rs. 200 crores are needed during the next five years for the purpose of doing at least a modicum of Justice to the people who have been wounded by partition, whose problems have been mounting every day and yet have not been solved. Sir, this is one of the occasions when I have taken more time and I am obliged to you but the things were such that it needed a little more time being taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri N. C. Chatterjee has specially requested that he may be permitted to speak earlier because of his indifferent health. If the House agrees, I will call him now.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I felt very proud when I was returned as a Member of Parliament from Burdwan. I felt very proud that I was a member of not only Burdwan but also Arambag and Goghattahana, a part of which is Kamapukur the birth place of Sri Ramkrishna, the birth place of the greatest son of modern India, modern Asia and modern world. But today I am no longer proud; I am very dissipated and sad because the hopes, wishes and aspirations of our people have been completely shattered.

I do not regard whatever Shri Sen has spoken as truth. I do not think that only one side of the picture should be presented; both sides of the picture should be presented. Bengal today is in great peril. Democracy was in peril two years back when the Governor of Bengal, possibly at the behest of the Centre, dismissed Ajoy Mukerjee Ministry. That was a great shame and that gave a great

impetus to the democrats. I was there when the general elections took place. I myself addressed 33 meetings in different parts of Bengal in spite of my poor health. Sir, I wish you had seen the peoples' upsurge. I wish you had seen what wonderful demonstration they gave everywhere. The action of the Governor in dismissing the elected Chief Minister was taken as a direct insult by the people. The people stood up and said, "We will not allow the Governor to do it."

In this city of Delhi I had the privilege to preside over a seminar where distinguished Judges, ex-Judges, lawyers and jurists, all said that it was absolutely illegal; no Governor could dismiss the elected ministers because the Governor wanted the Assembly to be summoned on a particular date and the Ministry demanded some day's notice.

There was a great upsurge of the people. The people, confident that they would retaliate, gave a wonderful demonstration of solidarity. They stood up and threw out the Congress and the Governor. That was a censure both against the Centre and the Governor's rule.

People hoped, wished, aspired that under the United Front and Ajoy Mukerjee Ministry there will be complete coalescence of all forces and democracy will give a stable government and the rule of law and will lead to democratic efforts being made to redress the grievance of the oppressed and the poor. But today they have been completely belied. I do not know why.

I tried my best, as also some people, to have at least Ajoy Babu and Jyoti Babu to sit together and thrash out all the difficulties but we could not succeed. The problem was deeper; it was something else.

14.52 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Anyhow, again the Governor has taken over, the democratic government is gone and again the elected ministry is finished. Although 215 members of the United Front were returned to the Legislature, they were in power and had all their own way, since something had happened there was progressive disintegration. That disintegration

is still going on. I do not know why it all happened.

With regard to the Burdwan affair, whatever has been said has deeply touched us, at least the pathetic exclamations and appeal of the lady, Mrignayani Devi, to the Government officers for redress. But I had a different version from Jyoti Babu. He came here and told us that not merely the day before his effigy was burnt amidst some commotion but another effigy of the United Front was taken out and burnt. I do not know what is the truth. Truth must be got at. I am supporting Shri Sen. If you think that you should do it, you should not delay any longer. If you want the truth, you must have the truth but not truth at the hands of the bureaucrats or the Governor or certain politically motivated parties. Have the honest truth and find out where the fault lies.

The trouble is that we have been too patient and reticent. Now is the time to make our voice felt against any disorder. Bengal today is pathetically appealing for normalcy. Normalcy should be restored; I hope, normalcy will be restored. I must admit that the Centre did not misbehave this time. There was no demand by the Prime Minister or the Central Home Minister that the Legislature should not function. The Legislature has not been dissolved. That shows that the Legislature has been deliberately kept. Why? Not merely for the purpose of getting votes for some people to be elected to the Rajya Sabha; the Legislature has been kept there with a definite purpose so that again a democratic government can function.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Mini Front.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE: It is not merely the question of a mini front. Mini front is not the ambition of anyone. Whatever it is, let democracy function; let us know the truth and get at it; let us establish normalcy. We must vindicate the rule of law; we must see that no one loses his life because of his dislike of another party. But I am told—I do not know—by an ex-Minister that there are men in Burdwan this time against whom the order was that they should not enter Burdwan. I do not know this happened. They say, it is absolute truth.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

In spite of all that, they came in and their presence in Burdwan itself shows defiance. But that does not justify the tragedy of killing somebody; that does not justify taking away a man's life. As a matter of fact, Mr. Jyoti Basu told me—I do not know whether it is true or not—that there was a small party, there was no *lathi*, there is no weapon, there was no lethal instrument, and then came a bigger force from the other side of the river Damodar, that is, from Raina and then a clash took place.

Whatever it is, it is a matter of great shame, a matter of great discredit, not only to West Bengal but to the whole of India. We should try to get at the truth. Let us have the truth. Let us punish the delinquent people whoever they are. The truth must be got at by judicial means. Let us not only rely on newspapers or magazines or big articles and thereby be misled. Let us know the truth; let us vindicate the truth and let us take action accordingly.

I should say that time is not gone when one should try to make another United Front. That should be done. When you have got the Legislature, it should be shown that the Legislature is honestly kept there for the purpose of having a democratic Government, having a popular government or having an elected Government and that can be done at the earliest possible moment after normalcy is restored and after a stable Government is formed in West Bengal.

SHRIMATI UMA ROY (Malda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the biggest problems of the State now is the problem of law and order. The problem has become so deep-rooted that even after the suspension of the legislature and promulgation of the President's rule, cases of murders, loots, arsons, etc. are coming to light everyday. The murders committed during day time, on 17-3-70 in Burdwan town, in presence of high officials, point to the fact how the Government machinery which was out to serve the interests of the particular political party are still at work even after the President's rule. This House is not aware what action has been taken against the officials responsible for such massacre. The mere transfer of these officials from the district will not

meet the ends of justice. I, therefore, urge upon the Government that a full judicial enquiry should be held in the matter and a high power committee should immediately be appointed to weed out those officials who were appointed or promoted to key positions, particularly, in the Police and the general administration on political considerations. It is apprehended that recruitments have also been made in the lower cadres of the Police Department merely on political considerations. The Government will not be able to function in a proper way unless the influences of the political parties are completely eliminated from the administration, I, therefore, draw the pointed attention of the Government to this dangerous position.

15 hrs.

The House may be aware of the cases of loot, arson, and murders that appear in the daily newspapers of West Bengal. I cite some instances of such cases about which I claim to have personal knowledge. On 12-2-70, one Mr. Manindra Ch. Bakshi, a Congress worker of Nalagola village and one Mr. Karamatullah, a poor peasant of Sealdanga village of Malda district were brutally murdered. On 13-3-70, a gang of Santals under the alleged leadership of the local MLA, attacked the residents of the Bhulkimari village, Malda district and set fire to the houses of the villagers who are refugees from East Pakistan. They completely destroyed their harvests and other belongings and killed three persons on the spot and threw their bodies into the fire. The actual number of death cases is not yet known.

Again on 15-3-70, a pre-planned attack was made upon six or seven families of Dighalbar village of Bamangola Police Station, Malda district and their houses and other belongings were completely set fire to. Under the guidance of the same MLA they did not hesitate to loot the paddy grown in the land belonging to the mosque and wakf estate of Machuakandar village of Malda district. I am citing another serious instance which happened a few months back during the regime of the United Front Ministry. Some people forcibly entered the

house of Sri Azimuddin Sarker, President, District Congress Committee (Organization), Malda District, assaulted the inmates of his house including his wife and looted everything from his house. The matter was taken up with the State Government but no fruitful action has so far been taken.

These cases show how the law-abiding people of West Bengal were living in a condition where the Government existed only by name. The Government should take serious note of the situation and take all remedial measures so that the people of West Bengal may feel secure of their own lives and property.

The next problem which confronts the State is the problem of economic development and unemployment. The budget, however, does not throw any light as to how these gigantic problems are going to be solved. These problems can be solved to a large extent by a co-ordinated development of agriculture and industry. But, unfortunately, the provisions under these heads are very meagre and nominal compared to the needs.

As regards development of agriculture and agro-industries, the districts of North Bengal promise to flourish as a large agricultural complex. The Government is urged to embark upon some development schemes in North Bengal where the problem of unemployment amongst the educated and uneducated, is assuming serious proportions.

The development of Haldia port and the setting up of an oil refinery and fertiliser project were considered to reduce the problem of unemployment in that State. But, unfortunately, the project report of the Haldia fertiliser project is yet to see the light and the oil refinery is yet to start its work in full vigour. I regret to point out that the General Manager and other top officials of the Haldia refinery are yet to move to the project site from Delhi and mostly due to reluctance on their part to move to the site, the progress of the work is suffering. Since the economic prosperity of the State is bound up with the early commissioning of the oil refinery and the fertiliser project, the Government is urged to look into the matter and take steps immediately for movement of the Haldia refinery staff and officers to the

project site. During the regime of the United Front Government at the instance of several political parties, agricultural lands even within the ceiling limits, have been forcibly taken away and distributed not amongst the actual landless labourers but to the members of the political parties. Such cases where lands within ceiling limits have been taken away should be recovered and returned to the owners immediately. Since there has been an awakening amongst the agricultural population of the State, a quick and early implementation of the land reforms is the only solution to this problem. I urge upon the Government to bring about quick implementation of the land reforms envisaged by the Government during Congress rule. The way in which the problem was sought to have been solved, merits consideration and the Government should look into the matter without any further delay.

One last point I would say is this. I request that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to enquire about all these cases. Thank you.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this discussion on West Bengal, at the very outset, I want to make it absolutely clear that I reject all the arguments and the sentiments expressed by the Swatantra, Jan-Sangh Members in this House. And, in regard to Mr. A. K. Sen, I want to state that the speech that he made objectively helped the forces of reaction in West Bengal in this country. The Swatantra and Jan Sangh openly gave expression of the mind of the people who wanted to turn back the wheels of history. It is a well-known fact that these gentlemen and the people who are the henchmen of these people never liked the United Front Government from the very beginning. The United Front Government was formed by the will of the people. Congress was cut to size and Swatantra Jan-Sangh was wiped out of the map of West Bengal. Nobody can deny that it is for the first time in West Bengal during United Front regime people had their freedom, peasantry was no longer afraid of the jotdars and the blackmarketeers workers were not afraid of the big business that were ruling in Calcutta and elsewhere. The United Front Government started grappling with

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the land question. In regard to the surplus land held illegally by the Jotdars nearly 4 lakh acres of land are distributed among the peasantry either directly by Government or the peasantry encouraged to get hold of the land, by the United Front Government. Sir, a new life was evident in West Bengal. As I said earlier this was not liked by the big business. It was not to the liking of reactionary and big business forces and they did spare no pain to bring down the fall of the United Front Government. But unfortunately what that reaction could not do, certain activities of the Marxist communist party were able to do. My feeling is this that from the political point of view, as it appears now, the United Front of the left and the democratic people and democratic parties of the Left, were never believed by the CPM as United Front. They only believed in the United Front which they could dominate. This is my first charge against the CPM. My second charge is that they divided the glorious united action of the working class and of the peasantry that was generated in the early days of the United Front Government. Lakhs of jute workers, tea workers, textile workers, engineering workers,—irrespective of political affiliations,—fought side by side. In this movement, in the name of revolution, in the name of class struggle, division was created. In the village side, where the peasants were fighting against the jotdars, in the name of class struggle, peasants were pitted against peasants, and outsiders were pitted against the workers or peasants. This is my second charge against the CPM. I have nothing to do with any cock and bull story, but this is my political charge against them.

My third charge is this. Instead of trying to implement the 32-point programme of the UF, the CPM used their influence over the State machinery for furtherance of their own interests. They wanted to strengthen their party. That was their only concern. That brought about a situation inside the UF. The result that we find today is that inside the UF, out of the 14 parties, they stand isolated. It is time that their party leadership and their members try to ponder over the situation, why such a situation is there in West Bengal today. I had spoken

earlier of the glorious united action of the workers. But today, we do not find any glorious united action of the workers.

The Birlas have attacked their employees. But we find the leaders of the CPM having secret confabulations with the Birlas. . . (Interruptions) this is my charge.—and rejecting the demands of a section of the AITUC who wanted a general strike against the Birlas. Therefore, I say that in the name of revolution and in the name of class struggle, they have helped only the Birlas and the Tatas in West Bengal. They have tarnished the image of the UF. What is the objective condition today in West Bengal?

No single party can rule in that State. Only the UF can. Either it is the UF of the right reaction or the UF of the left and democratic parties. This is the only solution.

I am sorry to say that the jotdars had 60,000 guns. Even today, they have 60,000 guns in their possession.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Licensed; the number of unlicensed guns may be much more.

DR. RANEN SEN: There are many unlicensed guns also, but the Home Minister never cared to disarm those jotdars. This helped the jotdars. There were instances where jotdars had shot at people, but those jotdars' guns were not seized. On the other hand, there are enough instances where the jotdars have taken shelter behind the flag of the CPM. We have witnessed this unfortunate affair there.

Today we have come to a position where still the whole situation can be salvaged. The CPM was crying hoarse over the Mini front. Even today, they are shouting against the mini-front. Political opportunism has a limit, but in regard to the CPM, this political opportunism has gone beyond any limit. On the 14th or 15th March, while crying hoarse against the mini-front, imaginary mini-front, the CPM leadership went to the Governor and almost persuaded him by telephone, as I said. . .

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Micro-front.

DR. RANEN SEN: It was a mini-mini-front or a micro-mini-front, whatever he may like to call it. What was the result? To our astonishment, we found that Mr. Jyoti Basu was assuring the Governor that if he were given the Ministry, he would show his majority. But before that, he could not show it. What is the meaning of this? The meaning is bribery, corruption and intimidation and physical violence etc. could be used to secure a majority for themselves. I am reminded of an important speech made by Shri P. Ramamurti, when we were discussing the report of the Committee on Defections. He was waxing eloquent and said very strongly that the defections must be stopped and he also said that the people who defected must seek re-election. But what is the position in West Bengal? All those noble sentiments have been forgotten. But somehow or other Mr. Jyoti Basu's bluff was called by the determined and principled stand of 8 parties of the UF, and, therefore, he had to beat a hasty retreat.

The CPI and several other constituent parties of the UF have taken a stand that it is still time to retrace the steps. For that, we have asked the Bangla Congress leadership to retrace their steps.

It must be stated here clearly that some of the statements that Bangla Congress have made, and some of the actions which they have done have done great disservice to the UF. But the main guilt by and large is that of CPM. It should be held responsible for the promulgation of President's rule in West Bengal. Therefore, it is for the CPM to create a condition in which the UF can be reformed and reformed. (*Interruptions*) Acharya Kripalani need not be afraid that I may not refer to Burdwan. If I had the time, I would have said a few words about those things. But the main political thing is that the CPM should try to create a condition in which the UF can be reformed and restored, because it is they who are responsible for this sorry state of affairs in West Bengal. I agree here with Shri N. C. Chatterjee who has said that the whole thing can be revived again. Otherwise, what would be the position? Otherwise, there should be a fresh verdict of the people taken. But it is humbug to say that it can be taken in two months' time; it is sheer humbug to say that. There-

fore, our party thinks that by the last week of November this year, fresh elections can be held in West Bengal so that the people can express their opinion.

Meanwhile, I want to state certain things very categorically and very strongly. There are reports that the police have started attacking the workers and peasants in many areas. I have received a telegram which reads as follows:

"Armed attack on AITUC workers by the management of Sunkarpur Colliery led by manager and contractor Ramanuj Tewari on twentyeight stop several quarters ransacked and looted top several CPI workers and wives of workers seriously injured stop CPI workers also arrested. . "

We are getting other such reports also from the villagers. I want to warn the Government of India that if during the President's rule, any attempt is made to take away the positive achievements that the workers or the peasants have got during the last 13 months of UF rule, or if in the name of enforcing law and order, the CRP or the Border Security Force or the Industrial Security Force or the military are used against the people of West Bengal or if in the name of doing justice to the jotedars and the big business, this repressive machinery is let loose, then there will be a flare-up in West Bengal and nobody on earth can prevent that flare-up, and nobody can stop it.

Therefore, Sir, I say with all humility that the Central Government should see to it that the repressive machineries are not let loose. Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the budget. I agree with what Shri Asoke Sen, said namely, that very little money has been given to Calcutta—Rs. 1 crore or so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Half a crore of rupees.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is a little less than one crore of rupees. Calcutta is not a West Bengal city. 25% of the foreign import is through Calcutta Port and 42% of the export goes through Calcutta. This is the city of the eastern region to which you also belong. Bihar and part of Eastern U.P. So

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also Orissa, Manipur and Tripura are parts of the Eastern region. Therefore, Calcutta problem is not the creation of Bengalees only but it is an all-India problem. This is my first point. This being a bordering area, West Bengal's needs are to be looked into from this angle. For political reasons or otherwise, the Central Government was giving a step-motherly treatment to the City of Calcutta in West Bengal. I do not know whether the President's Rule will end soon or it will continue for some time more. The needs of Calcutta city must be looked into and attended to promptly so that the whole of eastern region may come up.

With these few words I conclude.

समापति महोदय : मुझे माननीय सदस्यों से एक रिक्वेस्ट करनी है कि बोलने वाले जितने सदस्य हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि सबको समय मिल जाय, और यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब माननीय सदस्य समय के मुताबिक बोलें ।

SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR CHATTERJI: (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. We all know the happenings in West Bengal as a result of which this Proclamation was issued. There is a Statutory Resolution before us also. I would support this budget of West Bengal for 1970-71 brought forward by Shri P. C. Sethi, our Minister of State for Finance. To all intent and purpose, this budget must have been prepared by the former Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Mukherjee who was the Finance Minister also. I am glad that Shri Sethi has to present this budget under certain compulsions of political events. I was surprised to hear the speeches made by some hon. Members, specially that of Shri Ranen Sen in this House. The functioning of the State Government was such that they brought down the law and order to almost this position that there is no possibility of peace returning soon over there. Therefore, the President's rule has been imposed there. No civilised Government was functioning there. I ask my friends of the C.P.M. who represent West Bengal here, whether there was any civilised government functioning there. If there was a civilised

government functioning there, was it possible for any person to go in procession with deadly weapons in hands such as bows and arrows as also certain fire arms and lethal weapons? People were carrying with them the above weapons in their hands in procession and these were allowed. I know of one instance in Twentyfour Parganas where three persons were beheaded. If this is the way that a Government should function I have nothing to say. How can we expect our Parliamentary democracy to survive if this sort of thing is allowed? Only a few days back I found that there, the people had got some relief. They are no longer griefstricken or panicky. They can now hope that the President's Rule will be stabilised for some time, so that the people can breathe relief and can have peace and normal life.

Dr. Ranen Sen was claiming that the people there were having real freedom during UF rule. Was it proper for them with such a majority in the Assembly at their command to look on helplessly when land was snatched away from persons and distributed without going through the process of law?

AN HON. MEMBER: So he is defending Jotedars?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: It is not that all jotedars were touched. Those who belonged to certain parties, the CPI(M) and even CPI were not disturbed at all. I know it and therefore, I make this statement. There was a competition among all the parties functioning there in the UF for murder, loot, arson and even rape of women. We have to accuse all the constituent members of the UF which was functioning there that there was a kind of regular competition amongst them to bring about a situation where murder could be committed in broad daylight without action being taken to prevent it. We have seen that.

Therefore, it is high time for the members of Parliament belonging to any party here to think in an objective way and analyse what happened in West Bengal. Pandit Nehru once described West Bengal in a graphic way. He said:

"Bengal once so rich and flourishing

is today a miserable mass of poverty-stricken, starving and dying people. Such a Bengal we are trying to revive."

After independence, Bengal paid the heaviest price in blood and tears. Four million refugees came. They have had to live a miserable life with no shelter, no food, not even the bare necessities of life. They were forced to live in slum areas in sub-human conditions. Can we forget that these refugees are the very persons who suffered most? Has the UF Government after it came into power done anything to tackle their problem? No, they failed.

Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, social and economic injustice—these are the problems which are to be tackled if President's rule is to turn the tide there. We know that land reform measures have to be speeded up, but it should be done in such a way that the logical result is the meting out of economic and social justice to the peasantry. Only if it is done quickly, can we have peace in the rural areas.

Then again the toiling workers in the fields and factories and the landless peasants have to be looked after. This has to be done as a matter of urgency. Only then can we save West Bengal from disaster and lawlessness. There is great discontent in my State because of the hunger, poverty, unemployment and various other miseries afflicting the people. It is essential that we should take up the problem in right earnest and not just indulge in rabble-rousing political passions here. I do not want to blame any particular party for what took place in West Bengal. But it cannot be gain said that for the breakdown of law and order in the State, the CPI(M) must be held responsible.

A paradoxical situation arose there. The Chief Minister was himself describing the government functioning there as 'barbarous' and 'uncivilised.' Even he was helpless to change the situation. But he wanted to stick to Chief Ministership probably because he thought that good sense would prevail and Shri Jyoti Basu would give up the Home portfolio. They are waiting for the day when they can come back to power. Let them come back provided the CPM is agreeable to admit that there was a failure on the part

of their Home Minister, that he could not maintain law and order in West Bengal, so that peace might be maintained and normal life would be possible and the honour of women would be preserved there.

I want to bring to the notice of the House what *Imprint* published in 1968 on the problem of Calcutta. It said:

"Calcutta is not one disaster but many, each breeding its own kind of despair, its own special nightmare. . . Many shortcomings afflict the Indian nation today, but none so maddening as its fatalistic acceptance of poverty as a fact of life, none so benumbing as our blindness to human decay and degradation. For twenty years our people and governments, unstirred even by sights that sicken any normal mind, have not done a thing about the agonising spectacle that is Calcutta today. That great city and her good people have been allowed to sink almost to a point of no return. Everybody speaks of Calcutta as a problemcity, but obviously few seem to be aware of the many tragedies that make it a hell hole."

Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to speak feelingly and in emotional terms about the city of Calcutta. Mr. Dhawan in the last NDC meeting made a point that the problem of Calcutta has to be tackled speedily. Otherwise it would be impossible to maintain law and order and to have good Government there. Therefore, I bring this to the notice of the Central Government that through the Governor's rule Calcutta's problems should be tackled on a war footing.

This is what the *Hindustan Standard* has published on the 25th March on the problem of Calcutta:

"West Bengal has the largest number of educated unemployed in the country, the number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges going up to 1,82,000 by the end of December last year.

West Bengal has also the largest number of unemployed craftsmen and production process workers, their number

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

according to the register being 43,418 on December 31."

This is the appalling situation of unemployment in West Bengal. That has to be tackled if we want to do something to stabilise the position in West Bengal. These unemployed youths have to be given jobs so that we can create conditions of peace and make it possible for the administration to function peacefully. We depend upon the Government to tackle these problems first.

समापति महोदय : एक बात मुझ को कहनी है। सी- पी० (एम) के 10 मिनट हैं और डी- एम० के० के 13 मिनट हैं। डी० एम० के० ने लिखकर दे दिया है कि सारा 23 मिनट का समय सी० पी० (एम) को दे दिया जाए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The DMK said it would give half its time to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, they have given in writing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): You will allow me to put our viewpoints squarely, frankly and fully. That is a very legitimate expectation that I have in mind.

I will only briefly touch the performance of this holy Central Government ruled by the Congress in the last 20 years, their wonderful kindness to West Bengal and the city of Calcutta. They have ruined West Bengal in twenty years and today West Bengal has been pushed to the bottom position of this country. In every sphere of human living we are struggling to be within the last three. Whereas Madras has seventy per cent of its villages electrified, we are struggling for 4.2 in primary education, rural housing and rural water supply, food production, minor irrigation we have one of the last three places. That is how we are struggling under the golden rule of 20 years of Congress to be at the bottom of the list. You must know this, Sir, because you are one of our closest neighbours and you are also suffering. But

I do not know whether you are mindful of the fact. The average annual combined rate of growth in terms of percentage rose by 3.18 per cent between 1952-53 and 64-65 for rice growing. The corresponding figures for Punjab are 8.68, for West Bengal they are 1.38. The annual growth of yield rates per acre between 1952-53 and 1964-65 are 1.68 per cent for all India. For Gujarat it is 4.43 while for West Bengal it is 1.24. One can imagine how sincere are the crocodiles which shed tears by the buckful here. Out of the total institutional financing for minor irrigation of Rs. 254.72 crores, Maharashtra has been given 64.74 crores, U.P. has been given Rs. 52.96 crores, Assam 0.40 and West Bengal—a big lemon; we have not been given a single penny on that account.

What is the condition of Calcutta today? It has given you maximum internal revenue; It has given you maximum earnings of foreign exchange with which you are fluttering everywhere outside. How have they treated Calcutta port? How have they treated greater Calcutta? TTK told me personally that he was going to earmark Rs. 200 crores. That was shelved by the Central Government in collusion with Mr. P. C. Sen who was the Chief Minister then because they thought that if money was spent part of it might find its way into politically undesirable hands. People understood them very well. Twenty years were long enough. I thank the people of Bengal for showing enough patience. In 1967 and then in 1969 they threw them out, just like a piece of rog, completely although they spent all the money that the money bags could provide and the resources that the administration had. When the United Front came in 1967 they (Congress) started the cattle fair. 17 MLAs were bought for fantastic sums of money ranging from 17,000 to 1,20,000. With the help of money and money bags, they toppled the Government. For the purpose of toppling, they even took to blackmailing and Mr. Jagjivan Ram blackmailed West Bengal in regard to the quota of food grains. They wanted to starve people to make them vote for Congress and bring them to power to serve the big Indian and foreign monopolists with fresh vigour.

They created communal riots. On page 77 of the Gupta Commission Report, a sitting Calcutta High Court Judge says:

"Their evidence is supported by the Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch Sudhindranath Gupta who at the relevant time happened to be in charge of the Intelligence Department in Calcutta. Questioned about the motive of the organisers of the protest march on the 29th of March 1967, this is what Deputy Commissioner Gupta said: 'The motive as far as we can get through the intelligence reports was to discredit the then United Front Government for which a few rich people had spent considerable amounts of money.'"

That is, Mr. patodia's friends and other friends from that bench and Mr. Chavan. The Central Government has a parallel police force to do spying there. Even Mr. Jyoti Basu's telephone was not spared; we found it out because we have our own source. They had a parallel organisation to know what was the conversation between Mr. Basu and others. How decent, democratic, they are? They are worse than the German Fascists; therefore, they have done. (*Interruption*) Now, they took to—please forgive my language—political prostitution. They went and hugged the PDF and wooed that gentleman, Dr. P. C. Ghosh. For good, a deep burial was given to it under the Congress banner.

I come now to the current issues. We have brought forward a budget here, keeping the Assembly there half-dead. About the 250 p.m. for 280 persons there and the money spent on them, it does not matter, for a big country. Do not worry about it. But why is it that you want to pass the budget here and, at the same time, keep the Assembly alive, suspended? Because you are again after that political prostitution. You want to create a mini-front. You are bidding time and waiting for that. That is why you want to do it. There is the Congress rule in West Bengal directed from Delhi and being administered through the bureaucrats of their choice. Why don't you look at what we have been able to do during the short period? Why don't you for a moment forget your dirty politics and try to find out what we have been able to do in 1969, our records and achieve-

ments, compared to any Government in this country during the last 22 years? Can you cite one Government which could compare with our achievements for the common man, the tiling man, the downtrodden, ignored and neglected man?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is it the United Front Ministry or your achievement?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The working class front there had fought the biggest monopolies, your masters, and within six months, the big monopolists had to come down because the United Front the CPM (Marxist) Labour Minister supported the workers' struggle and almost every worker got a financial benefit to the tune of Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month within six months or our coming into power there.

Sir, everyone knows that the Bonus Act that you have here is in practice to help the lowering of the workers' bonus, but what have we done in West Bengal? In the United Front regime, almost every worker got a higher bonus than the statutory limit. All these forces and the force of the monopolists had to part to the extent of Rs. 50 crores every year to be given to the workers who made money for them. The impact was so severe. If you recollect, you will find it. On account of the strike in Tatas, in our neighbouring State, in the steel industry, even the public sector plant, the Hindustan Steel, was forced to allow Rs. 30 as a wage rise to the steel workers of this country.

In the land front, during the 20 years of Congress rule, under, golden rule, as I have just now stated, despite your high-sounding words for the poor peasants, every day, thousands of tillers tenants have been evicted everywhere on a mass scale from their lands. This included the Harijans, tribals, minorities and others. In West Bengal, during the United Front regime, none dared to touch or evict the man from the land if he was a tiller tenant. None could be evicted from that land that he was tilling. During the last 20 years, you have passed and piled so many ceiling laws on paper, but never implemented them, because if you dared to implement them, your machinery in the villages would have gone to bits and pieces. The laws were

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

not applied. There are no figures available for the States despite their shedding crocodile tears today.

One of the Ministers in the United Front—Mr. Harikrishna Konar—I am proud to say that he belongs to my party and he is my leader—distributed three and a half lakh acres of land within six months and within the existing laws; within your existing laws you did not dare to implement them. Apart from that, we set in motion in the course of operation unparalleled and unprecedented movement of peasants and created new self-confidence amongst the neglected and the down-trodden. The CPM devoted all its power, energy and resources for the growth of the havenots. Taking advantage of its leading position in the UF and its vast, increasing, widespread party machinery and dedicated cadre in the trade union, kisan and other fronts, we could make it possible. This created all the wrath that has been showered upon us today. Clashes were organised, engineered by vested interests, jotedars, monopolists and big employers extensively. The vested-interest press indulged in unprecedented vilification campaign. We have been watching the whole thing. You have provided them with an unlimited quota of newsprint. Imagine the articles appearing in the *Statesman*. Will any civilised country, civilised Government, allow such articles and editorials to go unchallenged, in which they have tried to create hatred and wrath between people and people and scare and terror in their minds? The *Anand Bazaar Patrika*, *Hindustan Standard* which live on CIA money, published on the front page a girl's story. But when they smelt trouble, they immediately published a contradiction. You must look at this eight-column publication in the *Hindustan Standard* which talks about the girl who saw the Burdwan happenings. The next day, the same girl says, whatever I have said is a cock and bull story. 'The girl who hoaxed us all is a red herring.' You cannot touch this paper. Their newsprint blackmarketing came before you, but you struck a deal. Their premises was searched, but you struck a deal. They promised to cover you and you withdrew the action. You are a bunch of undesirables in any kind of civilised Government.

About the Rabindra Sarobar happening, a sitting Judge of the Calcutta High Court examined everything and said, everything was a cooked up story. Mrs. Ila Palchoudhury, if she had any sense of honour, should have come and at least said, "I am sorry".

She said, the girls did not come and appear before the court. . . (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY (Krishnagar): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are going to speak next.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): If she raises a point of order and if the time taken by her is included in his time, when she speaks I will raise a point of order and that time must be included in her time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to call the lady member next and she can give a reply then. (Interruptions).

मैं जिस को इजाजत न दूँ वह न बोले ।
अगर कोई इस तरह से बोलेगा तो वह
रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा ।

सब पार्टीज को मौका मिलेगा जवाब
देने का । अब आप मुन लीजिये और जब
मौका मिले आप जवाब दे दें ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Shri N.C. Chatterjee has very rightly pointed out that in the Burdwan case we should not be guided by the one-sided story of a person who is vitally an interested party in the happenings there. Their whole object is to isolate the CPM. But have they succeeded? No, on the contrary, people have come in greater number and closer to us. Revealing facts, may I say something? Out of the alleged 98 political murders, 65 of the victims belong to my party. May I tell you that Shri Chavan, the Home Minister here, in his over-energetic mood, misled the House by saying that 101 political murders have taken place. He said that his own agency provided the information. What sort of cock and bull story these people are trying to say here, one can understand.

In this scheme of isolation, may I tell you what *Hindu* wrote? The *Hindu* dated 23rd December 1969 says on page 6:

"In Midnapur District the crop prospect is stated to be very good. But bangadars are less powerful.

Most of the jotedars are strong supporters of the Bangla Congress and CPI. In the biggest district less trouble is expected."

Then I come to the use of the Home Department. Yes, we use our Home Department, but not for sending police to help jotedars and industrialist in their illegal repressive work, but to allow freedom to workers and kisans to continue their legitimate struggle. These attracted more people to us and strengthened our organisation by leaps and bounds. But it was natural.

Another false propaganda was that we used the police to suppress the other political parties. Congress, during 22 years of its administration, used police to suppress us. But did it help? We would not be so foolish as not to take a lesson from their experience. We shall never do that. We will never be so foolish as to destroy our own prospects. The CPI should have taken a lesson in not using police in administration because it does not help the party; it only helps to ruin the party.

Again, in West Bengal you are using the police and the CRP for repression for committing atrocities. In Hooghly in numerous police stations you have committed rapes, murders and beating of people. In Barupur, in 24 Parganas they are doing the same thing. In Asansol coal belt, in Ajoy, Sripur and Rana you are hand in glove with the police.

Look at our attitude. When the whole country is riddled with regionalism (Shiv Sena) and communalism of Jan Sangh and RSS and the speeches of your own Ministers like Shri Yunus Saleem, what was our attitude towards minorities, what was our attitude towards others? We do not go by these petty considerations of communalism and regionalism. We have been fighting a battle for the down-trodden and the have-nots.

Now that the Ministry has fallen and the other parties are not prepared to form a government, why should you keep the Assembly? The Home Minister must tell us the reason. You are intriguing. For God's sake, don't burn your fingers again. They are already burnt too deep. None except the Bangla Congress is prepared to form a government with your (Congress) support.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why is he taking shelter of God?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: None except the Bangla Congress—some of the Bangla Congress members have voted for Shrimati Poorabi Mukerjee—is prepared to form a government with your support. They (other parties) are right because the other parties have understood the mood of the people of West Bengal specially about you. . . (Interruption). You feel that after some time some of them could be brought round for a mini front but it will not work.

What did you do in Bihar? You might have somehow succeeded in forming a government. That only shows your depth of political degeneration and how you degenerated the country's political life. You plan the same dirty game in West Bengal but we warn you not to do it. We are prepared to be judged by the highest tribunal, the people of West Bengal, to whom we are dedicated. Our hands are untainted and clean. Our conscience is clear and we shall always stand by the toiling people. We roused consciousness in them and we know what their verdict will be. You are afraid of facing it. You are intriguing with the vested interest and the press. But truth will triumph and no bundle of falsehood will help.

I demand and the Home Minister must make a categorical statement here to dissolve the Assembly right now and hold elections within the shortest technically possible time, definitely before the end of May.

I warn you, if you do not submit to the people and if you conspire and manoeuvre to instal a government over the back of the people, as Shri Jagjiwan Ram has said "catalytic agent"—and deprive them of their own chosen government, they will never forgive you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are bringing all allegations against me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: They will retaliate in the magnitude unknown to you and unforeseen by you. Your fate will be that of Dr. P. C. Ghosh. We want a categorical statement here and now about mid-term elections. Also don't you dare touch the tenants of land and workers. Act against the press and stop the police repression.

About the Jana Sangh and Swatantra may I say one word as a representative of the people of West Bengal? People have out right rejected them at the polls. I do not know what right they have got to talk and preach sermons for the people of West Bengal.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Jana Sangh will teach them a lesson physically everywhere and in Calcutta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: About what my hon. friend, Dr. Ranen Sen had said, it must be made clear that Shri Jyoti Basu, as leader of the largest party, was entitled to be called to form the government. What have you done in Madras in 1952 and in other States? It was within his right to be called to form the government as leader of the largest party in the Assembly.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we discuss Bengal under very dark skies. We are discussing the Bengal Budget because the President has made a Proclamation and Bengal is under President's rule.

The United Front of 14 parties which the Communist (Marxist) seemed to dominate had been in power for 375 days. It is, thank God, over now for the time being and people can at least breathe. May I bring to the notice of the House that during these 375 days, not taking into account the immediate murders that have happened, there have been 600 murders and 900 dacoities? That is more than the number of days they have been in power. . . (Interruption) Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu said that the Rabindra Sarovar incident was not proved. Quite true it was not proved. And it is a shame to Bengal that it was not proved. . .

16 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What an argument!

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI: The witnesses were terrorised. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: All rubbish.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI: The lawyers were assaulted. My own counsel Shri Mihir Sen's life was threatened. His junior was so assaulted that he could not carry on the case. Even the lady lawyers were assaulted. . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI: This is what happened. It is true that nothing was proved. But it is a shame for Bengal, that law could not function. . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Let the hon. lady Member speak.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI: I would like to highlight one or two points of the U.F. Government of which the C.P.M. poses to be the friends of the people. These friends of the people say that they have distributed 3 lakh acres of land to the landless. Have they distributed land to the landless? They have distributed it to their partymen amongst whom there are not many landless.

Mr. Jyoti Basu, sitting in the Writers building, has said that it was a peaceful harvesting. In Nadia alone, there were over 300 clashes over the harvest and over 100 murders and injuries. And he says it was all peaceful. In Nadia district, from about 100 So-called jotedars the land had been taken. I demand that any land that is taken from any person who does not possess laid over and above the ceiling should be returned to him so that justice will be done. I doubt if there are so many big jotedars in Nadia! (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): What is this? The hon. lady Member should be allowed to proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. May I request all of you to please listen to her patiently?

SHRI UMANATH: When Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was speaking, you were all shouting.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: That is a wrong accusation. Nobody was shouting.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: I cannot shout as much as Shri Jyotirmoy Basu can! But I can state some facts. Sir, the time taken by interruptions should not be deducted from my time.

I want to highlight another thing. They say, they are the friends of the people. What have they done in West Bengal for irrigation? All States have asked for irrigation pumps and they have implemented their programmes. Some of the States have 30,000 pumps, 50,000 pumps and Tamil Nadu has 5 lakh pumps. But in West Bengal, the friends of the people with the C.P.M. dominating the 14-parties Government never thought of putting pumps. They have only 1,000 irrigation pumps in West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What did you do in the last 20 years? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: I would also like to highlight another thing. We are today discussing the West Bengal Budget. These are the Supplementary Demands for grants for the year 1969-70. I would like to point out to the friends of the people what they have sanctioned or want to sanction for relief works. Look at the picture: office expenses—Rs. 15 lakhs; other expenses, contingencies, office etc.—Rs. 10 lakhs. What is the relief to be given for free supply of clothing and blankets? It is Rs. 2,50,000. They say, they are the friends of the people. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know also another thing. Let me come now to the happenings that have happened lately. Lately what has happened in West Bengal? Democracy has been drowned and law and order has been banished. We were in a state of chaos. Before the proclamation of President's rule which was on the 19th, on 16th Mr. Joyti Basu claimed that he has trained his men who would keep the law and order. He said, 'I have trained nearly 30,000 men.' This

was some months ago. This must have come to about 3 lakhs now. What did these people trained to take law and order in their own hands do?

On the 16th and 17th of March before the proclamation of the President's rule, they caught hold of our Chatraparishad boys just because they are Congress volunteers. They are like our own sons. I appeal to the women in the country to rise as mothers against such horrible crimes. They caught hold of the boys and locked them up in Police lock-ups. They charged them with bayonets and they completely speared through the stomach of a boy and he I understand died instantly! On top of this the Police and the CPM, co-ordinating their activities went to the house of the mother of the boy and made very obscene remarks to her and they also thrashed her. Do you think that women have not been dishonoured in Bengal? The former Chief Minister has said, "They have looted paddy. They have looted fish, they have nothing else to loot. They are now looting women." He has described his own government as "uncivilised and barbarous."

I have seen with my own eyes as to what happened on the day of the Rabindra Sarovar incident. Evidently CPM and other goondas knocked at the door of one of my relatives and asked them open the door. Would anybody open the door on days that followed the Rabindra Sarovar incident in Calcutta? That was the situation created? They said 'We want water'. But nobody dared to open the door. Then they said 'Oh' today we are asking for water. Afterwards we will ask for many more things—for your daughters, for your wives. (*Interruptions*) This is what has happened in West Bengal and this is within my own knowledge. So I can vouch for it.

What happened in Burdwan has been referred to. I would just like to bring to the notice of the House what the DM said—'If the police and the SDO would have gone there in time, then many lives might have been saved'. Mr. S. M. Gosh said 'The Police did not get any permission from the SDO to sternly deal with the armed CPM supporters.' This is the quotation from the

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

notes submitted by Mr. S. M. Ghosh. This is not my note.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House another heartless thing that has happened. Mr. S. B. Roy, Home Secretary of West Bengal Government, who was evidently under the influence of the CPM, said to newsmen at Writers' Building on Saturday that he had received no complaint about the incidents'. Whatever is this, the Home Secretary has no news of the gruesome incident that happened in Burdwan where bright boys of the Sain family have been killed in the most gruesome manner! It is most shocking that the Home Secretary had no news!

May I also bring to your notice that not only the boys were killed but the mother's clothes were torn off and she was hit by a lathi and the blood of her son was smeared on her. She saw the eyeballs of her son being taken out. Mrigniyani Sain, the mother cried, 'I pray as a mother that death may come to him and relieve him of this intense pain.' What do you want to say of this atrocity? What is the ideology that forced them to indulge in such atrocious violence? What is the ideology by which our young men are so brainwashed and made to do all these things?

I would like to cite another instance. In Khanki an expectant mother was speared to death. Her last word was that she did not see the face of her son. She said, 'They have kicked me till the child I was carrying was dead inside me.' These were her last words. These astonishing incidents in Bengal happened under which regime, Sir? Under the regime of the United Front Government. There is one other thing which I want to mention. This kind of thing has never been heard of in Bengal. I have received threatening letters to tell me that I have vilified the character of the young men of West Bengal. I have the greatest love for the young men of West Bengal. I think they are second to none. But what I feel is this. The evil forces that the CPM has generated in West Bengal has succeeded to a certain extent in brainwashing our boys so that they can do some of the things that they are made to do.

It is a peculiar position that the Secretary of the Party of the Dy. Chief Minister says that he is calling the people out to a bloody revolution; the Employment Minister says that gheraos are a rightful instrument in the hands of the workers and they are quite justified, although, the High Court has given an order against gheraos the people in factories keep on shouting 'Vietnam is your name and my name, bring the fire of Vietnam and burn everything'. So, Sir, I would plead with the Government, let a Parliamentary Committee go into all the incidents that have happened, so they may see for themselves what has happened in Burdwan and other places. There should be a judicial probe into all the incidents that have happened in Bengal. Let the Centre come wholly to the rescue of Bengal and do all that is necessary to save the City of Calcutta so that it can smile again and breathe again. Bengal is the pride of India, let not the CPM or any other violent political party spoil the face of Bengal and India with violence any more. Thank you.

16.13 hrs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :

सभापति जी, मुबह का भूला अगर शाम को घर आ जाए तो उसको भूला नहीं माना जाता। केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो निर्णय कई महीने पूर्व लेना चाहिए था, वह निर्णय उसने अब लिया। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस निर्णय के लिए सराहना करना चाहता हूँ। बंगाल की घटनाओं से पूरे देश में चिन्ता फैली हुई है। कारण स्वाभाविक था कि बंगाल की घटनाओं का प्रभाव केवल बंगाल पर ही नहीं होता। बंगाल पूर्वी भारत का द्वार है। इसलिए बंगाल में जो घटनाएँ घट रही थीं उनसे प्रसन्न भी प्रभावित हो रहा था तथा मनीपुर, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा, नेफा आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में बंगाल की घटनाओं का प्रभाव होना स्वाभाविक था। पीछे बंगाल के अन्दर कुछ महीनों से हिंसा, कत्ल, अराजकता का जो तांडव नृत्य होता रहा उसने सारे देशमें एक इस प्रकार की विषम स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी जिससे

लोग सोचने लगे थे कि कौनसा समय आया जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार मजबूत निर्णय लेगी। न केवल हिंसा, अराजकता और कत्लों की घटनाओं ने इस देश को चिन्ता में डाल दिया था अपितु वास्तविकता यह है कि कुछ समय से यह सोचा जाने लगा था कि बंगाल में कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति और राजनीतिक दल भी हैं जो विदेशों के संकेतों पर चल रहे हैं और इस देश की स्वाधीनता को दूसरे देशों के हाथों में गिरवी रखना चाहते हैं। बंगाल का यह सीमाग्य था उसने स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम में नेताओं की एक लम्बी श्रेणी पैदा की। विपिन चन्द्र पाल से लेकर नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जैसे नेताओं की सेवाओं पर पूरे देश को अभिमान था। यतीन्द्रनाथ दास तथा राम बिहारी बोस जैसे क्रांतिकारी नेताओं को जिस बंगाल ने पैदा किया उसी बंगाल में पिछले कुछ वर्षों से यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनायें घटीं।

पहला सबसे बड़ा बंगाल का दुर्भाग्य तो यह था कि बंगाल का विभाजन हुआ। दूसरा सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य यह रहा कि पिछले 22 वर्षों में बंगाल के अन्दर कुछ राजनीतिक महन्त इस तरह से अपनी गद्दियों पर जमकर बैठ गए कि उन्होंने बंगाल के अन्दर कोई विकास के काम नहीं होने दिए और उसी का दुष्परिणाम यह है कि आज बंगाल के अंदर हिंसा करने वालों, कत्ल करने वालों और अराजकता में विश्वास करने वालों को आगे आने का अवसर मिला। इसके लिए मैं मुख्य रूप से उन राजनीतिक महन्तों को दोषी ठहराना चाहता हूँ जो कि पिछले 22 वर्षों में बंगाल के साथ भ्रष्टाचार करते रहे हैं।

तीसरा सबसे बड़ा जो बंगाल के साथ दुर्भाग्य हुआ जिसको मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर समझदारी से निर्णय लेती तो शायद उसको किसी तरह से सम्हाल सकती थी राजनीतिक तुष्टीकरण में आ करके हमने बंगाल के पहले राज्यपाल श्री धर्मवीर को जिन

परिस्थितियों में हटाया वह परिस्थितियाँ कुछ अच्छी नहीं थीं। अगर श्री धर्मवीर राज्यपाल के पद के उपयुक्त नहीं थे तो फिर उनको मंसूर में राज्यपाल बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी। एक व्यक्ति जिसको प्रशासन का अनुभव था और जिसने बंगाल की परिस्थितियों को बड़ी मजबूती के साथ सम्हालना प्रारम्भ किया था उसे केन्द्र के कुछ नेताओं ने राजनीतिक तुष्टीकरण के चक्कर में आ करके वहाँ से हटाया और दूसरे स्थान पर राज्यपाल बनाया। यह भी बंगाल का दुर्भाग्य था।

बंगाल के अंदर पिछले कुछ महीनों से जो विनाश चल रहा था और जिन परिस्थितियों ने देश को चिन्ता में डाल दिया था, मैं उन बातों की विशेष चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी कुछ समय पहले कह रही थी कि वियतनाम और लाल सलाम के नारे वहाँ पर लगते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के किसी देश में जिसमें जनतंत्रीय संविधान लागू हो, इस प्रकार की भी स्थिति हो सकती है कि वहाँ के कुछ राजनीतिक दल, राजनीतिक व्यक्ति या राजनीतिक समाचार पत्र खुल्लम-खुल्ला इस बात की घोषणा करें कि माओत्सेतुंग हमारे राष्ट्रपति हैं और श्री वाराहगिरि बेंकटगिरि हमारे राष्ट्रपति नहीं हैं। और फिर उनको उस देश और राज्य की सरकारें स्वीकार करें? अगर चीन के अन्दर कोई व्यक्ति इस प्रकार का हो, या कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी या राजनीतिक समाचार पत्र इस प्रकार का हो जो वहाँ दबे शब्दों में भी इस बात को कह दे कि श्री वाराहगिरि बेंकटगिरि हमारे राष्ट्रपति हैं, माओत्सेतुंग हमारे राष्ट्रपति नहीं हैं तो चीन की सरकार उसके साथ क्या व्यवहार करती? लेकिन भारतवर्ष ही एक ऐसा देश है जिसके अन्दर इस प्रकार की राज्य सरकारें भी हैं जो इस प्रकार के अराजकतावादी तत्वों और देशद्रोहियों को बर्दाश्त करती हैं। परिणाम यह है कि केवल इस तरह के नारे ही बहते नहीं

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

लगे बल्कि वास्तविकता यह है कि कुछ महीने पहले हमारे गृह मंत्रीजी श्री चव्हाण ने इस बात को मदन में भी स्वीकार किया था कि बंगाल के अंदर इस प्रकार के लोग हैं जो सशस्त्र क्रांति के नाते खुल्लम खुल्ला लगाते हैं, दीवारों पर पोस्टर चिपकाए जाते हैं और पेंटिंग्स चिपकाई जाती हैं कि अपने अधिकारों के लिए हथियार हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां हो गई। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो बंगाल के अन्दर सशस्त्र सभायें और सशस्त्र जुलूस निकलने प्रारंभ हुए हैं, यह कोई मामूनी चीज नहीं है। जबकि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है तब यह चीजें और भी चिन्ता में डालने वाली हैं।

मैं मुख्य रूप से दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो मुझे इस बात का पता लगा कि बंगाल की सरकार यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के नाम पर चल रही थी लेकिन वास्तविकता यह थी कि वह मार्क्सिस्ट लोगों की सरकार थी। उन्होंने छात्रों के अन्दर भी अपने ढंग की सेनायें बनाई और उनको सशस्त्र हिंसात्मक उपद्रवों के लिए उमाड़ा गया। दूसरी बात यह थी कि छोटी छोटी बम बनाने वाली फैक्टरियां न केवल कलकत्ता नगर में ही थीं बल्कि पूरे राज्य में ही इस प्रकार की फैक्टरियों का जाल बिछाया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त पुलिस के अन्दर भी मार्क्सिस्टों ने कुछ इसी प्रकार के अपने समर्थकों की घुसपैठ कराई। पुलिस के अन्दर भी इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति रखे गए। कम से कम अब राष्ट्रपति शासन के अन्दर मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों की उच्चस्तरीय जांच होनी चाहिए। निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति जाकर वहां जांच करे उसके बाद जो भी व्यक्ति या अधिकारी दोषी पाए जायं या पुलिस में जो घुसपैठ हुई है उसका तत्काल समाधान होना चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जिन लोगों

को जनतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं है या जिनको भारतीय संविधान में विश्वास नहीं है—मैं इस सम्बन्ध में किसी एक पार्टी का नाम नहीं लेता। कोई भी पार्टी या कोई भी व्यक्ति जिसकी जनतंत्र में आस्था नहीं है, संविधान में जिनकी आस्था नहीं है, विदेशी ताल पर जिनके पैरों में थिरकन पैदा हो जाती है, भारतीय राजनीति में इस प्रकार के लोगों को कार्य करने दिया जाए या कार्य न करने दिया जाए—अब वह समय आ गया है जबकि हमको इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

मेरी अपनी निजी राय में एक कदम यह भी है अगर आप बंगाल की सामान्य जनता के साथ न्याय कराना चाहते हैं। ये नारा तो गरीबों का लगाने हैं कि हम गरीबों की भलाई कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो इनकी पार्टी के गरीब हैं गरीब है। और जो सामान्य गरीब हैं वह गरीब नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे इनकी पार्टी के सदस्य नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर बंगाल और पूर्वी भारत तथा देश के साथ न्याय करना है तो उसका एक ही उपाय है। हालांकि मैं जनतंत्र में राष्ट्रपति शासन का अधिक देर तक हामी नहीं हूँ लेकिन कुछ अपवाद भी होते हैं और बंगाल उन्हीं अपवादों में से एक अपवाद है कि 1972 तक वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू रहे और वहां पर कोई मजबूत गवर्नर भेजा जाए जिसको कि प्रशासन का पूरा अनुभव हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Samar Guha. You will have only three minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why? I think you will throw me out of this House. Why should I be deprived of my right to speak? Under no circumstances should this be curtailed. I very humbly submit that the people of Bengal have suffered so much. Why should you give me only three minutes?

I shall have my full quota of my party to speak.

I consider this debate today as not a mere debate in this House but as a proceeding of impeachment of the diabolical Marxist conspirators who, taking advantage of the freedom enshrined in our Constitution, want to kill our democracy by first getting into power through popular will and then subverting the government machinery and ultimately trying to set up a regime of their own on a totalitarian pattern.

I am very sorry that the whole of West Bengal is passing through a turmoil and crisis. It is not a crisis for Bengal only, but it is a crisis for the whole of India. It is a crisis for Indian democracy.

Bengal today is passing through an acid test of the fate of Indian democracy. I am sorry on such an occasion no senior Minister is present here to understand the implications of the situation in Bengal.

I quite agree with Dr. Ranen Sen when he said there was a tremendous awakening, almost a mass upsurge, a huge inspiration which was released in West Bengal. Taking advantage of this elemental awakening among the people of Bengal, real things benefitting them could have been done, a radical, social and economic transformation could have been effected, if that were the wish and desire of the Marxist Communist Party. Land reforms could have been effected. Workers could have been benefited. Small scale industries and other industries would have been developed. We could have forced the hand of the Central Government to grant more money for the development of Calcutta and for refugees rehabilitation, if we wanted. There was a glorious lesson for all, if they wanted to work unitedly, democratically and peacefully for the benefit of the people.

The examples of the tea garden strike, the textile strike, the jute strike, the engineering workers strike all of these struggles which were conducted unitedly, peacefully and democratically by all the political parties was before us. All the trade unions, the HMS, INTUC, AITUC, all of them joined hands together and we forced the hand of the Central Government to concede the demand

as a result of which 10 lakh workers were benefited.

16.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

But what actually happened? The CPI(M) were not interested that the workers and the people should be benefited, though they cry horse about it everytime from every platform. What was their objective? This was clear when the Chief Minister described the CPI(M)'s tactics as almost lawless and satanic rule conducted in a barbarous and uncivilised way wherein they perpetrated acts of killing, murder, arson, loot, molestation of women, looting of paddy fields, forcible seizure of land, seizure of fisheries and all such sorts of activities. But it was a rather oversimplified statement from a gentleman who believed in Gandhian techniques. Actually, the Marxist communists are not a set of anti-social elements or criminals. These were not the erratic acts or the anti-social criminal activities of a set of political dilettants. These activities of the Marxist communists were nothing but the peripheral skirmishes of a political party preparing the ground for a major assault on the citadel of Indian democracy. That was why our CPI friends in their General Council meeting passed a resolution saying:

"The policy was pursued by the CPI (M) by misusing government machinery by organising a campaign of terror, murder and using the method of political gangsterism."

Comrade Bhabain Sen said that "in the name of intensification of class struggle they used to justify fratricidal war which is a most abominable and disruptive terrorist campaign." When all the people of West Bengal were terrorised, horrified by the acts that were going on there, when murders were the order of the day, when such was a situation which was worse than that in the jungles of Africa. This was a situation when in broad daylight everywhere killing could go on with impunity. Killing, murder, arson, terrorisation, everything was going on. When Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee said they were barbarous and uncivilised, what did the leader of the CPM, Mr. Promode Das Gupta say? He

[Shri Samar Guha]

said that these were the birth pangs of a revolution. All these murders, all these criminalities, all these arsons, all the molestation of women—the tears of the mothers, the blood of the brothers—all there were nothing but intensification of the class struggle. For that they raised a voluntary force of 1,10,000 according to the official figures of the CPM. Mr. Hari Krishan Konar told these armed volunteers to be prepared to play the role of an army of liberation like Vietnam." Therefore, the political objective, the political motive of the CPM was very clear. They were not a set of criminal or anti-social elements, they were preparing the grounds by terrorising, intimidating and creating conditions so that their hold and control of the administration may be absolute by eliminating other parties, by stifling and muzzling all democratic voices, and then to advance to their ultimate goal. With that object they held the key portfolios in the United front Government—Home, Labour, Land Revenue, Refugees, Education and some others.

First of all, they had set up a Troika command at their Secretariat with the Secretary, Joint Secretary and Deputy Secretary. A cell was created at the State Secretariat everything was first brought to the notice of this cell, to this troika in the Writers' Building. This was passed on to the Home Minister and then, by using the technique of terror or favour in respect of the officials at the Secretariat level, the district level and the sub-divisional level, by all means, by dismissing or terrorising or transferring, by playing on the nerves of the impartial officials, they brought them all to their heels, and then they wanted to perpetrate a reign of terror and totalitarianism on the people of West Bengal. This was the first step of the Troika command.

The second step was that a puppet I.G. of I.B. of secret police was set up and two relatives of the Home Minister were made his deputies. The DIG, I.B. secret police was not only giving all information to the Home Ministry, but indulging in terrorising, scuttling, liquidating all rival trade unions by all means, playing the piper to the CPM, so that in the labour field and other fields of mass contacts complete hold of the CPM could be established.

Like usual military planning, their next step was to set up as the S. P. Wireless, a man who was in command of all communications, an absolute stooge, puppet and henchman of Mr. Jyoti Basu, so that all information either received or transmitted could be given to Mr. Jyoti Basu over the head of the Chief Minister and his other colleagues. When the I. G. was on leave, the Additional I. G. recruited some CPM men as big I.B. officers. It is thus obvious what was the plan of the CPM grand strategy in the Secretariat at the official level. Outside, in the urban and rural areas all their cadres were let loose to terrorise the subdivisional and district and other officers. I do not want to narrate the incidence of violence, chaos and barbaries but I want to go into the underlying political meaning of these incidents and the objectives of CPM. Has any democratic country in the world ever witnessed such ugly, ghastly, grisly, barbarous, inhuman and brutal activities that happened during the last thirteen months in West Bengal? They terrorised the people. They ran a parallel Marxist Communist party Government—Government bureaucracy on the one line and the party secretariat on the otherline. The party secretariat had greater control over bureaucracy in communist countries. In the same manner—it is not my charging but that of the former Chief Minister Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee who accused CPM that the fifth grade CPM party cadres were allowed to control SDOs, BDOs and district magistrates; at every level the Government officials were under the control of the party cadres. Within a few months they brought the whole administrative machinery within their grip. West Bengal police was completely demoralised and then CPM had let loose their satanic rule over West Bengal. If an impartial enquiry is made about the police raid on the West Bengal Assembly it will be found how it gave a convenient handle to the CPM to completely overhaul the police machinery and change the old set up and have a new organisation of CPMs choice just as Hitler did after artiled Reichstag incident. The activities of the Howrah police enabled CPM to do it. The Marxist MLA Prolay Taluqdar was entrusted with the task of organising a new police organisation. The name was suggested by Promod Das Gupta,

Secretary, CPM party. The West Bengal Police Association owed the allegiance of 97-98 per cent of the police personnel. As against that a new police association was established by Taluqdar naming it as — '*Paschim Banga Police Karmachari Sangh*'. You will be astonished to know, Sir, that they did not owe the allegiance of even two per cent of the police personnel? Then the recognition granted to the old Police Association was withdrawn and given to this new CPM controlled organisation, Karmachari Sangh. At the time when there was a possibility of the fall of the UF government this Police Karmachari Sangh recognised by the UF Government of West Bengal issued a Press statement saying: "The policemen will not remain silent spectators if the UF Government was scuttled in West Bengal." The police association threatens the Government. Where is democracy? You can realise Sir, the implication of such threats?

I have some more details about the other activities of their regime and I have collected them day by day upto January 30, 1970. If I can manage funds, I shall publish a summary of them. There were 1117 violent criminal activities like looting, arson, etc. Killing, murder, molestation of women etc. (*Interruptions*.) I do not want to place it on the Table; I shall have to go through them. There were 337 murders; 4,000 persons were injured and 1,700 bomb charges were made all over the year.

Then about the land seizure movement. Land Reform and distribution could have been done peacefully. Whatever Government land was there, whatever benami or wastelands were there in West Bengal could have been secured by the Government and distributed among the landless peasantry. But that was not the objective of CPM. They wanted to grab the lands of the peasants. The CPM had no influence in the rural areas; their influence was confined to the urban areas. So the CPM leaders urged the peasants publicly: "You seize the land and take the land; police will not do anything." In the name of taking benami lands, they took the lands of many poor cultivators having only five or six acres in their possession. So, there was trouble and fighting among the peasant was going on. My friend Jyoti Basu says that 3.5 lakhs of lands had been distri-

buted. How? They have not given legal documents to any of them who seized land. They could not and now the poor peasants will be in difficulty for want of legal seal over the Seized Land. This is the rule of law in West Bengal. The poor peasants will be subject to unnecessary troubles. What they say is—"the Members of CPM Kisan Sabha with 10 paise fee only you will get land." That was their cry. As a result the situation turned bloody in the rural areas. Really, if they wanted to benefit the poor peasants in West Bengal, tremendous good things could have been done, as a real opportunity was available. But, Sir, if they really wanted to benefit common peasantry they could have brought about an agricultural revolution; but that was not done. To the poor peasantry, to the poor landless, the tribal people of West Bengal practically no land was given. Only to their party-men, the CPM party-men, and to their Jotedars who were helping them,—they gave land. Only the party supporters got the land, not the landless peasants. It was their objective to have a stronghold in the rural area. That is why they started land seizure movement by violent means.

Coming to the labour problem: as I said, earlier tremendous things could have been done if they proceeded democratically, unitedly and peacefully; but they did not do that. Because their objective was the other way about. With the help of the DIG, they created trouble in the name of gherao in the industrial field. The total number of violent gheraos comes to 588; and they wanted to scuttle all the rival unions: the CPI union, the PSP union, the INTUC—All unions. Because they wanted to establish a complete hegemony of the CPM over all the trade unions, over the whole labour field in the state. They held secret negotiations with the Birlas to get funds and money for their party and they spent lakhs of rupees among the CPM workers and people for the strengthening of their party and their friends in the rural areas.

The result has been that in 1960-61, the new industrial factories established was 431, but in 1968-69, it was 182 only. Already, the second units of many non-Bengali enterprises are going to be established outside

[Shri Samar Guha]

West Bengal. They are going to wind up their units in West Bengal. Even seven West Bengal's premier industries have opened their second unit outside West Bengal. I have already said that as a result of this, the number of unemployed has come to 67,000 and according to the statement made by the Minister of Industries, production has gone down by 25 per cent, and employment potential by 23 per cent in West Bengal.

Coming to the field of education, which was also in the hands of the CPM Minister, 63 headmasters and headmistresses had been forcibly beaten and thrown out of their secondary schools, and CPM headmasters and headmistress had been installed in their places. 46 gheraos have taken place in schools in six months and 19 gheraos in Calcutta and Jadvapur university. The management committees of about 500 secondary schools have been scuttled and administrators appointed for those schools and certain colleges. Even administrators were appointed without having the requisite qualifications for the work. Recognition of 400 schools has been withdrawn because they did not follow the dictates of the CPM. Sir, by this means, CPM wanted to control education and middle class intelligentsia in the state.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not understand this. I do not understand why we should be made to suffer. I have been trying to make my points. The people there have tried to weed me out, and they have tried to kill me also. I have risked my life. I have a right to speak on behalf of the people in this House. Please give me a few more minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: There is the question of time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall conclude now. Now, hurriedly, suddenly, they made a search and scrutinised the licences, and suddenly the police found—hitherto, the police did not do anything—so many bombs. I have got there so many pictures. Sir, do you know the figures of the bombs so far

seized? According to the press reports, over 3,000 bombs and explosives worth Rs.5 lakhs and 1,200 bullets, sten-guns, bren-guns, etc., in innumerable numbers have been seized by the police only in three days.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to apply the guillotine at 5 O'clock. You are taking other Members' time. After all, they are also waiting for their opportunity.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The time should be extended. Why do you hurry us up in this way? The time should be extended by one hour and a half.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has to reply.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the hon. Member finish his speech. I have so many documents. This is the people's court. . .

MR. SPEAKER: You must stick to the time. There are other members who want also to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will finish in one minute. I had an idea that perhaps Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee, the hero of the August Revolution, has been completely freed. But I am happy to see, and I salute him and the people of West Bengal—they were dazzled by the lightning in broad day light and sunshine; when the Constitution was functioning all over India, but in West Bengal, they were dazzled; they were puzzled for its collapse. Now they have reacted on the Hartal Day. The CPM people announced that there will be continuous strike to muzzle the people of West Bengal. They said, seven days, after that two days. But now hartal was for only one day—they did not have the courage and guts to go and call for the continuing of the hartal, because the people who are the supreme arbiter have risen, reacted and given a lesson to the hooligans of CPM which they will not forget.

Sir, I had prepared at least 30 or 40 points for constructive work by the Government. But I am not getting the time. I will only say, the Government should not act in a bureaucratic manner. The police should not

act in a bureaucratic manner. They should keep in view the wishes of the people. To restore a sense of confidence in democracy in West Bengal, there should be a commission of enquiry to go into all acts of arson, looting, killing and murder. That enquiry should be immediately instituted so as to allay public fear, create public confidence and restore a new sense of democratic values in their minds, so that these people who, taking advantage of the sacred democratic freedom enshrined in our Constitution, wanted to subvert the Constitution and establish a totalitarian regime,—will get a lesson. That lesson can be given to them only if a commission of enquiry is speedily instituted to go into all the barbarous activities that were committed during the regime of 13 months' rule by the CPM in West Bengal.

16.43 hrs.

श्री बेबेन सेन (आसनसोल) : होम सेक्रेटरी श्री ए० बी० राय ने ऐलान किया है कि श्रीपुर कालियरी की वगल में एक गड्ढे से जो दो डेड बाडीज और दो स्केलेटन पाए गए थे उनकी घब इन्क्वायरी होगी। यह जो घटना घटी थी यह सतरह तारीख को घटी थी। लेकिन यह जो ऐलान हुआ है यह 26 तारीख का हुआ है। इन दो डेड बाडीज में से एक तो नसीम खां की है जो श्रीपुर कालियरी के श्रीजूर खां का हमारी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता हैं, उनके भाई हैं। दूसरी डेड बाडी का आइडेंटिफिकेशन नहीं हो पाया है। वह हैड-लैस बाडी थी। इस घटना का मैं थोड़ा सा हाल आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। 14-15 तारीख को सबेरे हमारे सेक्रेटरी ने जाकर ए० डी० एम० को यह इत्तिला दी कि हमारे पांच आदमी किडनेप कर लिए गए हैं, उनकी जान को खतरा है और आप कोई कार्रवाही करें। अगर आपने कार्रवाही नहीं की तो उनकी जान को खतरा उत्पन्न हो जाएगा। कुछ पुलिस के आदमी गए तो उन्होंने जाकर तीन आदमियों को माडी हाउस से निकाला। उनके हाथ और पैर बंधे हुए थे, मुंह बंधा हुआ था। लेकिन यह जो नसीम खां हैं इनका उद्धार नहीं किया

जा सका। फिर हमने ए० डी० एम० को जाकर कहा कि अगर नसीम खां को आज नहीं बचाया गया, उनको अगर आज नहीं निकाला गया, उनका आज नहीं पता लगाया गया तो कल आप उनको जिन्दा नहीं पायेंगे, कल उनको मार डाला जाएगा। 19 तारीख को जुम्मेन मियां के साथ और भी हमारी पार्टी के मेम्बर किडनेप कर लिए गए। उनकी खबर भी दी गई। लेकिन कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की गई, कोई कारगर उपाय नहीं किया गया। मैं आसनसोल के जो सरकारी अधिकारी हैं, उनको सबसे ज्यादा इन सब घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूँ। उनके खिलाफ मेरा सबसे बड़ा यही चार्ज है कि उन्होंने मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों के साथ मिलकर हमारे आदमियों को मरवा डाला और उनको उन्होंने सताया।

यह जो घटना हुई यह 17-18 तारीख को हुई। 15 तारीख को हम लोग ए० डी० एम० के पास गए थे, एम० डी० ओ० के पास गए थे, एम० पी० के पास गए थे। हम लोगों ने जाकर कहा था कि चूंकि सतरह तारीख को आम हड़ताल का नारा दिया गया है, इस वास्ते हमको डर है कि उस दिन गड़बड़ होगी, इस वास्ते पुलिस का समुचित प्रबंध किया जाना चाहिए, ज्यादा पुलिस नैनान की जानी चाहिए। ज्यादा प्रबंध करने की बात तो दूर जो कुछ पुलिस फोर्स थी उसको भी बिड़ा कर लिया गया। यह भी एक कारण है कि जिसकी वजह से हमारे मन में डाउट पैदा हुआ। जब बाडी को गड्ढे में डाला गया तब उसका हैड काटा गया। किसने सिर काटा इसका पता अभी तक भी सरकार नहीं कर पाई है। जब हैड काटा गया तो खून तो निकला ही होगा। वह खून कहाँ गया? पुलिस डाग की इस काम में तुरन्त सहायता क्यों नहीं ली गई। कल के प्रखबारों में आया है कि पुलिस डाग लगाए गए हैं। नौ दस दिन के बाद वहाँ पुलिस डाग जाकर क्या करेंगे?

[श्री देवेन सेन]

एक और भी बात है जिस पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। वहां पर एक माड़ी शाप, लिकर शाप थी जो कि लोगों को टैरराइज करने का केन्द्र बना हुआ था, जहां पर लोगों को यातनायें दी जाती थीं, जहां ले जाकर लोगों को सताया जाता था और मार डाला जाता था। बीच में एक दिन 23 तारीख को खबर निकली कि वह माड़ी हाउस जला दिया गया है। अब जो बहुत महत्व की बात है वह यह है कि उसको क्यों जला दिया गया? क्या उसके अन्दर और कोई लाशें थीं, और कोई बाड़ीज थीं, जिन्दा या मरी लाशें थीं? क्या ऐसा क्ल्यू मिला था कि ये लोग वहां मारने की साख्शिश करते हैं? क्यों उसको जलाया गया? इसका भी कारण अभी तक अज्ञात है। मैं चार्ज करता हूँ आसनसोल के जो अधिकारी हैं और मेरा उनके खिलाफ यह बहुत बड़ा चार्ज है और इसका उनको जवाब देना पड़ेगा, हमारे होम मिनिस्टर को जवाब देना पड़ेगा कि जब गड्डे में से तीन-चार बाड़ीज निकाली गईं तो गड्डे को और ज्यादा क्यों नहीं खोदा गया, आसपास खुदाई क्यों नहीं की गई? यू० एन० आई० के जो पत्रकार पुलिस के साथ वहां गए थे उनकी रिपोर्ट है: "UNI Reporters who visited the site saw bones, clothes and human hair scattered about the bushes there."

सरकारी अधिकारियों ने जब एक बार दो बाड़ीज और दो स्केलेटन निकाले तो उनको और भी खुदाई करनी चाहिए थी और देखना चाहिए था कि क्या और भी बाड़ीज वहां हैं या नहीं हैं? इसका कारण यह था कि हम लोगों द्वारा बहुत दिनों से सरकार को यह इत्तिला दी जा रही थी कि हमारे आदमी मिसिंग हैं। जब हम उनको बतला रहे थे कि हमारे आदमी मिसिंग होते हैं तो क्या कारण है कि पुलिस ने कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की उनकी खोजबीन करने की। जब हम कहते थे कि हमारे आदमी गुम हो जाते हैं और मारे जाते

हैं तो लोकल अधिकारियों ने उस पर कोई एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया?

जब तीन आदमियों का उद्धार माड़ी शाप से किया गया और लाशें भी वहां प्राप्त की गईं तो क्यों माड़ी शाप के ओनर को नहीं पकड़ा गया और क्या कारण थे कि उस शाप को जला दिया गया? किसी को तो लिकर शाप को लाइसेंस दिया गया होगा और जो उसका ओनर था उसको क्यों नहीं पकड़ा गया और अब भी क्यों उसको नहीं पकड़ा जाता। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि लोकल जो सरकारी अधिकारी हैं उन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ मिलकर यह सब कार्रवाही उनसे करवाई है। जो होम सेक्रेटरी की रिपोर्ट पेपर में निकली है उसमें कहा गया है कि दो स्केलेटन पाए गए। लेकिन यह स्केलेटन बहुत दिनों के हैं और यह कह करके अगर वह उससे छूटना चाहते हैं तो यह हो नहीं सकता। अगर स्केलेटन वहां गया तो कहां से गया? पुलिस का गोली से मारा गया तो पुलिस को खबर नहीं कि कितने मारे गए और कौन आदमी मारा गया। पुलिस के पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई थी। इसीलिए समूची चीज बहुत डाउट करने की है। और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के ए० डी० एम० या डी० एम० पर यह एन्क्वायरी नहीं छोड़नी चाहिए। अगर जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी नहीं की जायगी तो इन सब चीजों का पता चल नहीं पाएगा। यह जो खोदा गया, इसकी खबर किसने दी? पुलिस ने नहीं दी। हमारे जुम्नन मियां जो किडनैप हुए थे उनको उस गड्ढे के सामने ले गए थे, उस समय उन्होंने वहां जाकर देखा। फिर वह लोग उनको वहां छोड़कर साबल लेने गए तो जुम्नन मियां वहां से भागे। भागते-भागते गिरमिस्ट कोलियरी में जाकर छिप गए। वह लोग भी पीछे-पीछे दौड़ते-दौड़ते आए। गिरमिस्ट कोलियरी में हमारी यूनियन है। इसलिए वह जब गिरमिस्ट कोलियरी में पहुंच गए जुम्नन मियां तो वह लोग वापस

भाग गए। फिर जुम्मेन मियां हमारे सेक्रेटरी को लेकर पुलिस के पास गए और उन्होंने खबर दी। तब यह सब हुआ। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिना जूडिशियल एन्वॉयरी के आपको यह सब खबर मिलेगी नहीं। उन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया वर्दवान के बारे में। वर्दवान के बारे में आप लोगों ने काफी सुना। मैं सिर्फ एक प्वाइंट पर नजर ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि मां के सामने उसके लड़के का खून लेकर उसके माथे पर टीका देना, यह कौनसी बर्बरता है, मैंने ऐसी बर्बरता तो कहीं देखी नहीं। मां बेहोश हो गई। और जो हैड काटे गए थे, वह कितनी टारचर के बाद हैड काटे गए यह भी एक दर्दनाक चीज है। तो इसकी एन्वॉयरी लोकल आफिसरों के हाथ में देंगे तो उससे कुछ नहीं होगा। ज्योति बाबू ने कहा, अखबारों में बयान दिया कि मैं एस० एस० पी० के साथ समझौता करना चाहता हूँ। अगर वह समझौता करना चाहते हैं तो हमारी पार्टी के लीडरों के साथ बात करें। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समझौता का मतलब क्या है? अभी तक पुलिस के हाथों चार डेड बाडीज निकाली गई हैं लेकिन हमारी रिपोर्ट है कि 16 डेड बाडीज वहां पर निकाली गई थीं और उनमें से 11 आइडेंटिफाई भी हुई थीं, वह भी गायब हो गई और यह भी मेरा चार्ज है कि 16 लाशें वह थीं, वहां जो अधिकारी थे उन्होंने उनको गायब करा दिया। वह अधिकारी इसमें साजिश करते हैं क्योंकि इसमें उनके ऊपर भी आरोप आता है। किसी भी आदमी को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार नहीं किया और मैं कहता हूँ कि जितने सी० पी० एम० के लीडर हैं, प्रमोद दास गुप्ता, ज्योति बाबू, ज्योतिर्मय बसु, वह तो वहां जाते नहीं, ज्योति बाबू नहीं जाते, ज्योतिर्मय बसु भी नहीं जाते, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ—तीन वहां के सबसे बड़े गुन्डे हैं और डकैत हैं वह लोग इसी कम्पनी में चपरासी या ठेकेदार थे। उनके नाम हैं राम प्रवेश सिंह, शिवजी और जादव, यह सब माक्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के वहां लीडर हैं।

इन्होंने जाकर हमारे आदमियों को सताया, वहां पर मारपीट की और वहां दखल करना चाहा। मैंने आसनसोल में एलान किया बड़ी-बड़ी मीटिंगों में जहां पर कि दस-दस पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह हजार लोग थे, हमने कहा कि तुम लोग क्या चाहते हो? तुम लोग यूनियन चाहते हो तो आसनसोल में 200 कोलियरीज हैं तुम एक भी कोलियरी में हमसे ज्यादा मांग वसूल किए हो तो मैं आसनसोल छोड़कर चला जाऊंगा। मैं पन्द्रह साल से वहां काम कर रहा हूँ। हमारी यूनियन वहां है। मैंने एलान किया कि तुम लाठी लेकर क्यों आते हो। तुम किसी कोलियरी में हमसे ज्यादा मांग वसूल कर लो तो हम लोग छोड़ देंगे या तुम लोग ऐसा करो कि वैंलट करवाओ। अगर मजदूर तुमको माने तो तब भी हम लोग यूनियन छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे। लेकिन यह लाठी और बम लेकर क्यों आते हो। यह मैंने वहां एलान किया। लेकिन इन लोगों ने माना नहीं। यहां तक कि आसनसोल में बैठकर उन लोगों के लीडरों के साथ बातचीत हो रही थी और जिस वक्त बात हो रही थी उसी वक्त हमारी गिरमिन्त कोलियरी पर अटैक हुआ। इसलिए इन लोगों की बात का कोई विश्वास नहीं। मैं एलान करता हूँ कि मजदूर इन लोगों को वहां से खदेड़ देंगे और यह प्रोसेस शुरू हो गया है। चापुई खास, बेनेला, पट मुहाना यह सब कोलियरीज हमारे पास चली आ रही हैं। वहां पर माक्सिस्ट्स की कोई यूनियन रहने वाली नहीं है। मेरी डिमांड जूडिशियल एन्वॉयरी की है। गवर्नर वहां पर जायेंगे, यह अखबारों में मैंने देखा लेकिन वह भी जाकर क्या करेंगे? यही जो अफसर लोग हैं इन्हीं की बातों पर वह चलने वाले हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि वहां पर जूडिशियल एन्वॉयरी हो। यहां पर एक प्रश्न यह आया कि पालियामेंटरी कमेटी एक जाय। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं। यह भी हो सकता है। लेकिन उसमें देर हो जायगी और तरह-तरह का झगड़ा फसाद हो जायगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पक्की जूडिशियल

[श्री देवेन सेन]

एन्क्वायरी हो और एक जज जो कि बंगाल का न हो वह इसके लिए रखा जाय। मुझे शर्म लगती है यह कहते हुए कि बंगाल का भी हम यहां पर पूरा पूरा विश्वास नहीं कर सकते। बाहर का एक हाई कोर्ट का जज लेकर यहां पर एन्क्वायरी हो। अगर यह नहीं हुआ तो वहां पर जस्टिस नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जितने नाम मैंने लिए जितने कम्युनिस्ट, मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी के ये ठेकेदार हैं इन लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लेना चाहिए और पुलिस वहां बसा कर रही है इसकी खबर-खारी यहां से होनी चाहिए। यहां से खबर भेजनी चाहिए कि तुम लोग इसकी एन्क्वायरी करो। मैं कहता हूं कि वह जो घर जलाया गया उस घर में कोई किडनेपड मैन या कोई ब्लू है इसका पता लगाना चाहिए। यह ब्लू सब बर्दवान और कलकत्ते से आते थे। उन्हीं घर में और आदमी रखे गए थे। वह भी मार डालने के लिए वहां रखे गए थे। जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी के द्वारा इसकी सबकी जांच कराई जानी चाहिए।

अब मैं एक और प्वाइंट रखना चाहता हूं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी मार्क्सिस्ट कहती है कि वह लोग बंगाल में बहुत ज्यादा मांग वसूल कर लिए। युक्त फंड ने वसूल किया यह कहा जाय तब तो हम मान लेते हैं। युक्त फंड के जमाने में हड़तालें हुई और मजदूरी की वृद्धि हुई। चटकल में हड़ताल हुई, टी गार्डन में और सूती मिल में भी हड़ताल हुई और मजदूरी में वृद्धि हुई। यह युक्त फंड के जरिए से हुआ यह कहा जाय तो हम मान लेंगे। अकेले कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी मार्क्सिस्ट्स के जरिए से यह नहीं हुआ है। ज्योति बसु कहते हैं कि पुलिस जाकर उनके आदमी को सताती है। मैं कहता हूं कि वह एक भी व्यक्ति का नाम बताएं जो सी० पी० एम० कोलियरी के मजदूर को उन्होंने सताया हो। यह बिल्कुल झूठी बात है।

मैं कह रहा था वहां की मार्क्सिस्ट

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर वहां के एस० डी० ओ०, वहां के एडीशनल एस० पी० के घरों से निकलने दिखाई देते हैं और उसके बाद ही यह देखा जाता है कि वे लोग आर्डर देते हैं। इसलिए मैं फिर आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि जब तक जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी नहीं होगी तब तक जस्टिस नहीं मिल सकेगा आप जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी जरूर करायें।

17 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee has fixed 5 O'clock for voting and guillotine. The time has to be adjusted that just before guillotine the Minister will speak for ten minutes. Then the other Minister will speak. But, in spite of my bell and reminders, if Members keep on speaking, what can I do? Even the Ministers' time has been taken by the members. I am rather helpless in his matter. Ministers' time is about half an hour but that has been taken by the Members. (Interruptions). I may remind you that all your Parties have exhausted their time. It is only a few minutes left for the Congress Party which will be given to the Ministers.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Since this debate began, neither the Prime Minister nor the Home Minister. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister of State is here.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: But the senior Minister is not here. This is absolute contempt of Parliament. This is a very important matter concerning the whole of Bengal and not even a senior Minister is in the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a submission to make. Mr. J. M. Biswas wrote to you. He would take only two minutes because our speaker has taken only 15 minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have got a very serious telegram from my constituency. Kindly give me two minutes only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, give us each two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: We can spare about five minutes. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have written to you that I want to speak on the Appropriations Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Party has taken more time than allotted to it. Mr. Biswas.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Sir, I am coming from the Purulia District of West Bengal and there a serious famine is raging. I have submitted a notice under Rule 197 five days back. You assured me that you would consider my notice. My point is this. The agricultural production was less than 25 per cent in my area last year. In my area in the Purulia district, the most affected parts are Hura, Para, Raghunathpur, Kashipur, Santuri and Neturia police station areas. There is severe famine condition there and the people are evacuating their houses, for cities and towns, in search of food. Lots of people have already evacuated their houses. The ordinary people and agricultural labourers, Hindus and Muslims, ladies and children, consisting of over 2,000 persons, went to the Deputy Commissioner of Purulia and they explained to the Deputy Commissioner the condition there and demanded that immediate action should be taken. But instead of taking action the Deputy Commissioner said that he is forwarding their cases to the appropriate authorities. Nothing has been done uptill now. Not a single gruel kitchen has been started in that area. All the police station areas which I mentioned are affected. People are spending their days without any food. I request the Government through you that they should immediately arrange financial assistance to that area. Government must consider running some gruel kitchens, giving test relief and gratuitous relief to the affected people. It is a very serious issue of grave public importance and I draw the attention of the Government through you to this serious aspect of the matter and request them to consider it very seriously and arrange immediate relief.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar): I have got certain press reports

about the grim and serious situation in West Bengal since President's rule. I have got a serious telegram which I quote. It says:

"Since President's rule four missing in Pasarihat areas. Two headless bodies of Heola Barman and teacher Anil Sarkar disinterred on 22nd. Stop Others feared killed by Marxists Stop Sushil Saha killed in Bhabaniganj bazar and Dewanhat shops looted on 17th stop More than hundred injured stop Murderous assault by Marxists continuing unabated Honest policemen being threatened by Superintendent of Police. Situation Grave—Durgeseonegi."

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the date of the Telegram?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I received it yesterday. You want the current news? I am now stating the current news. I quote this from the Calcutta Daily of yesterday, the Hindustan Standard. The heading says 'CPI(M) people's court beheads 5 at Kotwali.' The news item is as follows:

"Mr. Anil Sarkar, a primary teacher, and four others, stated to be Forward Block Members were beheaded by the people's court of the CPI(M) on the night of March 19 near Pashrerhat village in the Kotwali P. S. area, in Cooch Behar.

Two bodies were recovered from under the earth by the police with the heads missing. The whereabouts of other two bodies is still in mystery." The report further says:

"On March 19 an unarmed procession comprising people from all walks of life paraded the roads of villages, most affected by interparty clashes with a mission to restore peace and bring back normalcy. When the procession was coming back some members of the CPI(M) from inside a bush attacked them with bombs, bows, arrows and other deadly weapons. "The processionists then fled in fear. Later, four persons were found missing. They are Mr. Anil Sarkar, Mr. Hadla Barman, Mr. Ram Krishna Mahanto and Mr. Nadda Mia.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

"Mr. Mantu Barman, who returned with serious injuries, is still in hospital.

"It is reported that the missing persons were handcuffed and produced before the members of the people's court of the C.P.I.(M) at Pasharerhat. The court ordered immediate beheading of the persons.

"No arrest has yet been made."

This is the state of affairs in Cooch Behar and other parts of West Bengal. Therefore, I demand, Sir, that the Home Minister should immediately start a judicial probe into the matter. It is not only a question that there are inter-party clashes and other things. It is a question of five people being beheaded and their bodies being exhumed. This is a very serious matter. The local Superintendent of Police is still threatening the honest policemen not to arrest the persons concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you must conclude.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have written letters both to the Home Minister and the Governor of West Bengal urging upon them to institute immediate judicial probe; otherwise the evidence might be lost. Let there be immediate judicial probe both against the officials and the Superintendent of Police Cooch-Bihar, Shri Majumdar, and other non-officials and those who are connected therein. They must be brought to book.

Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first like to tender my apology. . .

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. When one lady Member is speaking the other lady Member should listen.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Let me first express my apology for having lost my temper. But I do think that this is a very serious matter which concerns not only Bengal but it concerns the whole of India. And it is a discourtesy to the House that the senior Ministers choose to ignore the House right throughout and not hear what Parliament Members say in the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where is Shri Yashwantrao B. Chavan?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: As far as West Bengal is concerned, the entire responsibility rests upon this Government. I do not mean one person or one minister but the responsibility falls on the whole Council of Ministers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need hardly add anything about the state of affairs prevailing in Bengal such as breakdown of law and order, anarchy etc. I think that it is ridiculous for the Government to sit here and talk about the proprieties or improprieties of constitutional matters while Bengal is burning. The prime duty for Government therefore is to see that there is peace and security and good administration in every part of India.

However, after the resignation of the Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee, the Governor comes out with a statement that he hopes to see that a mini-front or U.F. government is installed. I think this is the height of indiscretion. I do not know whether the Governor is saying this on his own or he is asked to say so by the Central Government. What one rather fears or suspects is that the Central Government is very anxious not to upset either of the parties there because they want to see that this budget session of Parliament goes through with their support. Whatever the Opposition Parties—C.P.M. and C.P.I.—may say, when it comes to voting, we know their attitude. That is the whole point. This is the carrot that is being dangled that a mini-front Government will be installed. The Assembly there has been suspended in the hope that every constituent party there may think 'We shall have an opportunity of forming a Government'. This seems a very suspicious thing.

I ask whether it is within the constitutional responsibility of the Governor to say what he has in his report wherein he has said:

"I respectfully recommend that subject to the approval of the President, in the proposed Proclamation under art. 356, the West Bengal Legislative Assembly should not be dissolved."

Is it within the purview or competence of the Governor to make such a categorical recommendation?

MR. SPEAKER: The time is fixed. A message has to go to the other house. It is already 5.15.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: I conclude by saying that West Bengal has become a political pawn for the Government. Many other States have become political thorns. But the people of West Bengal being more sensitive have reacted more definitely. That is why Bengal has become a political pawn.

In conclusion I demand that there should be an impartial judicial inquiry. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Then why did you ask me to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: As I said, we have already exceeded the time-limit.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: I must be given an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: You must behave with some responsibility. The Bill has to go to the other House before 5.15. Why are others instigating her?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: They are not instigating me. I am an Independent Member. My rights are being infringed.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shukla.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Several changes have taken place. . .

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: You must allow me to speak. I am not going to make

a long speech. From your smile I see that you have allowed me.

MR. SPEAKER: One or two minutes. I cannot afford to fight a lady.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: I do not claim any privilege as a lady; I have never done it all my life.

MR. SPEAKER: She is proving more manly.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: I would say only this. Many harrowing tales have been described. I do not want to add to them; neither have I the time nor the inclination. Some of the things said may be perfectly correct, some may need to be corrected.

When the first UF Government was there, Shri Wangdi, SI Police was murdered in almost cold blood at Naxalbari when the Naxalbari movement started. Then on 2nd October 1967 Shri Ajoy Mukherjee resigned. In that resignation letter which came out in the press all these things that have been said later on about the CPM had been said. In spite of that, everybody went and campaigned for the mid-term election together. What is the meaning of this? I now congratulate Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee for having the courage to resign. I also congratulate Dr. Ranen Sen for making a historic speech here in which he has opened the flood gates.

Now they are asking what is happening, but I have been asking: where is the logic? Now, they are asking the leopard to lose its spots. Can a leopard lose its spots? They chose to ride the tiger. What is the use now asking that it must lose its stripes? I do not understand these things. These things must be clarified by them.

I do not want President's rule, but I am afraid, I am really ashamed to see, that the people of West Bengal have breathed a sigh of relief at the introduction of President's rule. This is what is happening there. All these things must be clarified. Dr. Ranen Sen and Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee must make their stand crystal clear so that we democrats, we socialists, can also join them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): After the 1967 General Elections a rather tragic situation has been created in West Bengal. As we know, after the General Election, a mid-term election was held there, several ministries have changed, and still it was necessary again to impose President's rule. That this was necessary was very well reflected in the speeches of the hon. Members from various parts of the country. I do not want to go into that.

There are two or three main points which the House must consider and also remember so that whenever such a situation or such a political question comes before the House, they will always provide good light to the hon. Members taking part in the discussion.

One thing is clear, that the United Front Government after the mid-term poll was constitutionally and validly created. It started functioning with a very substantial support in the State Assembly which was popularly elected. Slowly reports started coming that the administration was being misused for political purposes, and the complaints were made not by the people who were sitting in the opposition, most of the complaints were coming from those people who were constituents of the United Front itself. We in this House know that the Constitution has given either the ultimate power or no power at all to the Central Government as far as State matters are concerned. In respect of any subjects which are allotted to the States, the Central Government has no authority, no jurisdiction, either to interfere or take any action. Law and order, as the hon. House knows, is a matter which is given to the State Government.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There was a constitutional break-down.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would request the hon. Members not to be impatient. I am not holding brief for anybody, nor am I trying to defend anybody. I am only tracing the events by which this kind of situation has been brought about there.

When these reports started coming, we

along with others who are interested in the survival of democracy were worried. We wanted that law and order should be restored, we wanted that the Government should be carried on in accordance with the Constitution and law. Therefore, from time to time we took up this matter whenever we had an occasion to discuss these matters with the leaders who were running the State Government of West Bengal. We offered them our good offices, even assistance in maintaining law and order. But we always saw a negative attitude in them. We did not see much point in interfering, not that we can interfere under the law or Constitution, with the legally, popularly constituted Government in West Bengal. If complaints are heard here today from parties to which Mr. Samar Guha, Dr. Ranen Sen and others belong, these are the parties who constituted the popular Government in West Bengal. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not the PSP.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In the beginning the Central Government was blamed for whatever went wrong in West Bengal by those very persons who are now blaming the UF Government. If any hasty or premature action was taken those persons who had been responsible for the sordid things and this kind of unhealthy politics might have been benefited and felt happy. As I said, it was the second united front Government. As Dr. Bose stated, before the people of West Bengal and the political parties there, there was the experience of the first united front Government. Having had that experience, when a second chance was given to them during the mid-term poll they elected the same united front Government with the same composition with greater majority. After that Government was constituted, it was almost impossible for the Central Government to interfere until the position that was brought about by the resignation of the Chief Minister arose. Even though we did not like things that were happening constitutionally it was impossible for us to do anything about it. There has been a demand for a parliamentary committee or commission of enquiry into what happened in Burdwan and in West Bengal in general. As soon as President's rule was imposed, action was taken by the West

Bengal Government to enquire into this matter. The Governor himself paid a visit to Burdwan and officers against whom serious allegations were made had been transferred from there so that an impartial enquiry can be conducted. We are awaiting the report of that enquiry. . . . (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Their complaint is against the Governor also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: It is a judicial enquiry?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: After the report of that enquiry is received, we shall be able to determine what action should be taken. . . . (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: He must give an assurance on the removal of the Governor also. Allegations are being made against the Governor which I think are not very fair. (*Interruption*) Let me complete.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What about Cooch-Behar? Have you asked the Governor to go and visit it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We shall definitely look into all those points referred to by the hon. Members. Not one we will leave without enquiry. As I said, about the Governor, there might be some objections to his utterances here and there, but we have complete confidence in the Governor and he will carry on the administration of West Bengal under President's rule in accordance with the Constitution and the law. (*Interruption*) There would be no difficulty about carrying on of the government there with the help and wishes of the people and the Members of Parliament. That is the only assurance I can give about the Governor, and I would ask the hon. Members (*Interruption*) not to bring in the office of the Governor into this controversy. The Central Government is responsible for whatever happens in West Bengal and this Government is responsible and answerable to this House for whatever happens there. So, there is no use dragging the office of the Governor into this controversy. I can assure the House that the government of West Bengal will be carried on in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The people

who indulge in unconstitutional activities and who are forming part of the permanent civil service there—we shall try to weed them out—so that those people found to be guilty of political motivation during the former rule are not allowed to play have among the people of West Bengal. We do not want such people to remain in the permanent machinery of the Government there. We will do our best and solicit the co-operation of the hon. Members.

SHRI A. K. SEN: One question, with your permission. What about the Parliamentary Committee that we have been asking for—that they should go and visit the places and see the havoc?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: What about the judicial enquiry?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As I said, about these demands, I think the Governor has gone and visited the places and as soon as we get the report from the West Bengal Government, we shall determine what we can do about it. About the Parliamentary Committee, it would be ultimately for you to take a decision about this matter.

SHRI UMANATH: What about the mid-term election?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The question does not arise, because the West Bengal Assembly is still existing. The Assembly is not dissolved.

SHRI UMANATH: What about the dissolution of the Assembly and having a mid-term election, the demand made by some of the groups outside?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is no question of dissolving the Assembly for the present. The Assembly is in existence. It is only in suspension. If the Assembly is not under suspension and if there is a possibility of a popular government being formed quickly by anybody (*Interruption*)—by anybody who can command the majority in the Assembly, it would be perfectly all right. I do not think any person who has love for democracy or who wants

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

democracy in the country will oppose the idea of a popular government coming into being in West Bengal as soon as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are afraid to face the people of West Bengal. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. *(Interruption)*

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We only want a popular government to come in West Bengal as quickly as possible, *(Interruption)*. . . and I hope that the House will approve the proclamation issued by the President.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as the West Bengal budget is concerned, my task is very much simpler because during the course of the debate here, most of the speeches were directed against the proclamation—for or against it—or about the law and order situation.

A few hon. members mentioned some points and I would like to refer to them. Mr. Parimal Ghosh said that proper attention has not been given to West Bengal by the Central Government, but that is not correct. As far as investment in Central Government projects is concerned, Bengal is one of those States where high investment has been made, to the tune of Rs. 403.3 crores upto 31st March, 1968. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu is trying to throw all the responsibility for the development of West Bengal on the Central Government, which is the responsibility of the State Government.

So far as Central assistance to West Bengal is concerned, it was Rs. 31 crores in the first plan period out of a plan of Rs. 68 crores; during the second plan period it was raised to Rs. 73 crores. During the third plan the central assistance was Rs. 155 crores. During the years 1966 to 1969 it has been of the order of Rs. 113 crores. In the fourth plan period, out of a plan of Rs. 323 crores, central assistance is of the order of

Rs. 221 crores. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the central assistance has not been of the required order so far as West Bengal is concerned.

A point was raised that the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations have not done justice to West Bengal. West Bengal has substantially benefited under the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations. During the current year, transfers to West Bengal by way of share of central taxes, duties and statutory grant amount to Rs. 73.98 crores against Rs. 47.74 crores in terms of the award of the Fourth Finance Commission and Rs. 54.98 crores under the Fifth Finance Commission's interim award. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Fifth Finance Commission has not done justice to West Bengal.

During the Fourth Plan period, West Bengal Government would get Rs. 369.26 crores under the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations, besides their share of additional taxation at the Centre, against Rs. 197.41 crores in terms of the Fourth Finance Commission's recommendations for the period 1966-71.

I have got before me the devolution of funds given to various States by the various Finance Commissions. On comparing these figures it cannot be said that the present Finance Commission has not done justice to West Bengal. Looking to the ways and means position of West Bengal Government, some further assistance out of the amount of Rs. 275 crores and Rs. 175 crores is also being considered. The Planning Commission has had discussions with the State Government and the amount is being decided.

A point was made by Mr. Sen that only Rs. 1 crore has been provided for Calcutta city, while the demand of Calcutta city is much more. This sum of about Rs. 1 crore is only with regard to the vote on account which is only for four months. As a matter of fact, as far as this year's development programme of Calcutta is concerned, Rs. 5.02 crores has been provided for the Calcutta city. The overall plan for the city of Calcutta would be of the order of Rs. 42 crores. Besides this, Rs. 8 crores would be

given outside the plan for the second Hoogly bridge. Therefore, Calcutta city would get Rs. 50 crores as far as the Fourth Plan period is concerned.

A point was raised that the refugee problem of West Bengal has not been properly taken care of. As compared to Rs. 205 crores approximately spent on West Pakistan refugees by the Central Government upto 31st March, 1969 the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government on East Pakistan refugees was Rs. 302.74 crores. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on the problem of the East Pakistan refugees is not adequate.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: What are the comparable figures of refugees from East and West Pakistan?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am sorry, I cannot give the details because I am pressed for time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We require another Rs. 150 crores to settle the refugees from East Pakistan. What have you done? It is a national responsibility. You are shirking it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: During the regime of the United Front, where the party of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was also a constituent, instead of utilizing the money for the development of the State, they were possibly spending them on some other plans. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: During your 20 year rule you have made the State pauper. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Shri Biswas referred to immediate relief work in the famine stricken areas of Purulia and Bankura. I would request him to take up the problem with the West Bengal Government and get the necessary assistance. Afterwards, if it is found necessary, the Central Government will certainly come forward to do whatever they can.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the Pro-

clamation issued by the President on the 19th March, 1970, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Coming to items 9 and 10, there are a number of cut motions.

[Demands for Grants (On Account) West Bengal, 1970-71]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want cut motion No. 31 to be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put cut motions 11 to 30 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 11 to 30 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put cut motion No. 31 by Shri Samar Guha to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 31 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put cut motions No. 32 to 37 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 32 to 37 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put cut motion No. 38 by Shri Daschowdhury to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 38 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put cut motions No. 39 and 40 by Shri Biswas to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 39 and 40 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of

demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 48, 50 to 52 and 54."

The motion was adopted.

[Supplementary Demands for Grants (West Bengal), 1969-70]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions (Nos. 1 to 3) together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put all the Demands. . . (Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY: For all the States.

MR. SPEAKER: Not for all the States, not specially your State. The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 15 to 20, 24, 26, 28, 31 to 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 50 and 52."

The motion was adopted.

17.47 hrs.

WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year 1970-71.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year 1970-71."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I introduce§ the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30-3-70.

§ Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

17.50 hrs.

WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION BILL,*
1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1969-70.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1969-70."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I introduce§ the Bill.

I beg to move§

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, before you proceed to the next item, I would like to say that my Half-An-Hour discussion should be taken up at 6-30 P.M. and, after 7 P.M., the routine business may be taken up.

17.52 hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL,
1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House will recall that during the last session, this House was gracious to pass a Bill to extend the term of the Press Council and, at that stage, I had promised that very soon I would come before the House with a Bill further to amend the Press Council Act so as to enable the Press Council to function more effectively.

Sir, the Press Council was set up in 1966 on the recommendation of the Press Commission. While the Press Commission went into the various aspects of the working of the press in this country, one of the recommendations made by the Commission was that,

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§ Introduced /moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

in order to preserve the freedom of press and maintain the standard of newspapers in the country, a Press Council should be set up. Accordingly, a Press Council was set up in 1966. I can say that, by and large, the Press Council has functioned effectively and it has been able to show its relationship to the improvement of values in the press itself.

In 1967, during the debate in the Rajya Sabha, there was some criticism about the functioning of the Press Council in some aspects. Therefore, a committee of the Members of Parliament was set up in 1968. Both the Houses were represented on that committee. The Committee came forward with a very exhaustive scheme for amendments in the Press Council Act. The recommendations of the Committee have already been laid on the Table of the House. So, the hon. Members are already aware of what those recommendations were.

One of the major recommendations made by the Committee was that the constitution of the Press Council should not be left, in the first instance, to the Chief Justice only so far as the nomination of the Chairman was concerned and to the Chief Justice, a nominee of the President of India—and the Chairman of the Press Council so far as the nomination of the other members of the Council were concerned. The Committee has now recommended that a Committee consisting of Chief Justice, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha should be set up to nominate the Chairman and other members of the Council. The distribution of seats has now been rationalised. In the distribution of seats which has now been laid down thirteen shall be nominated by the Committee from among the working journalists of whom six shall be editors of newspapers and the remaining seven shall be working journalists other than editors and six shall be nominated by the Committee from among persons who own or carry on the business of management of newspapers. It shall consist of three Members of Parliament—two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha and there shall be three more seats for other interests. Although the Parliamentary Press Committee had not visualised inclusion of

any news agencies in the Bill, we have added one representative of the news agency also. Therefore, the Council will now consist of 26 members and the Chairman.

One of the important changes that has been made is that in so far as the six members representing the news papers' ownership interests are concerned, out of these six, there will be 2 from big newspapers, 2 from medium newspapers and two from small newspapers.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Why not have another classification of 'very small newspapers' ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The Advisory Committee has laid down three categories. The newspapers which have a publication upto 15,000 have been categorised as 'small newspapers.' From 15,000 to 50,000, they are classed as 'medium newspapers' and above 50,000 they are 'big newspapers.'

So far as ownership interests are concerned, there will be two representatives from each of the above categories. It has been realised and appreciated that an important role is now increasingly being played by newspapers published in Indian languages and you will note from the scheme now that a very good representation has been given to Indian language newspapers. It will also be seen that rather than leaving it vague so far as other interests are concerned, the Bill now visualises that the University Grants commission, the Bar Council of India and the Sahitya Academy will nominate one member each. Also a new provision has been added and that provision is that the Nominating Committee has been given authority to review its own decision so far as constitution of the Council is concerned. Last time we had some difficulty because the Working Journalists' Federation did not participate. Therefore, it was not possible to reconstitute the Council in the light of that situation. Now the Nominating Committee will have the authority to review its own decision either on its own initiative or on a representation made to it by other organizations.

We have also visualised that if any particular Organization does not submit a panel

when invited to do so, measures have been proposed in the Bill to meet such a situation. I would also like to point out that while the Bill was discussed last time in the House some hon. Members and particularly, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, pointed out that it was necessary that foreign interests in the Indian Press should be studied in detail. I pointed out at that time that the Registrar of Newspapers had undertaken a study of this and a separate chapter had been added about publications of foreign missions in India. Now under the present Bill power has also been given to the Press Council that they should be in a position to study and come to a conclusion so far as foreign publications are concerned and also if there are reports and complaints of infiltration of foreign money into Indian Press. The Council will have the authority to suggest remedial measures also.

18 hrs.

I would also like to point out that during the last debate there were some objections and some suggestions made so far as the growth of monopoly in the Press is concerned. I have at that time said that the Press Council will look into this aspect also. Unfortunately, those who are Members of the Press Council said that the Press Council was not in a position to go further into it because it lacked powers to requisition or ask for production of records before it. Under the new Act this power is being given to the Council and the Council will be in a position to ask for the records and also come to conclusions so far as growth of monopoly is concerned. I do not have to add very much except to say that the labours of the Parliament Members' Committee has been of considerable merit. They have come forward with a scheme which I hope will go a long way to build up a strong and more effective Press Council and in the new Act the Press Council will have more power now than before. We have been debating from time to time in this country about the growth and other aspects of the Press in this country. One of the aspects which has received attention from the public as a whole is the freedom of the Press and rightly so. I have said earlier and I would like to repeat it again, as I think it hears repetition, that the freedom of the press is a matter of commitment to us and

the Constitution lays down and guarantees the freedom of the Press and we on this side of the House are committed to this freedom and that is why in spite of whatever my hon. friend Mr. Piloo Mody might be feeling in his heart of heart—he will realise that no other Government, not even his own party—has ever given so much freedom to the Press and has preserved the freedom of the Press to the extent this Government has done.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begu-sarai): What about money-bags? Freedom from money-bags?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We believe that in today's context the bigger danger to the freedom of the Press is not from the Governmental authority but from what my friend chooses to call, money-bags. It is not a factor in this country only. In the entire world today there is a debate going on—in the avenues, in the markets, in various sections of the society, and it is being realised that with the growth of technology the production of papers is becoming more expensive and capital intensive. It is becoming more and more capital-intensive and the role of the money is being now more and more fet.

So far as freedom of the Press is concerned, I hope, the House will appreciate it means the freedom of the Editor and the freedom of the Journalist. It is not freedom of the owner. This is an aspect to which we in Parliament must interest ourselves and I feel a stage must come when human ingenuity must evolve forms and institutions whereby freedom of the Press can be ensured and outside pressure of money or pressure of other industries on this industry should be so checked that the freedom of the Press can go on further. It is the greatest safeguard to democracy because we believe that freedom of the Press and democracy are synonymous. It is not possible to have either of these institutions growing up severally; they must grow up jointly and freedom of the Press should be a sacred task for all of us to preserve.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): We are glad to hear it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta is glad to hear it from me; because

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta is hearing for the first time that freedom of the Press is his sacred duty also.

And, therefore, Sir, I believe that freedom of Press should be preserved not only from the Governmental authority but particularly from those interests which try to subvert democracy for their own interests. I do not like to add much more. I hope Members will be able to exert their influence so that all political parties work towards this direction. All of us who are elected to the House have taken our oath to uphold the Constitution and the Constitution certainly mentions the freedom of the Press. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now we have four hours time allotted to it. I am bound to announce, of course, the dinner of the hon. Minister here. If you want to go early for the dinner you can do so. There is no harm.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : कुछ समय अमेन्डमेन्ट्स के लिए देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अमेन्डमेन्ट्स आए हैं, साथ-साथ चलते रहेंगे ।

श्री ई० कु० गुजराल : आपके अमेन्डमेन्ट्स तो आ गए हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many amendments on clauses but not on consideration.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Have you accepted my amendments?

डिस्कशन कितनी देर होगा और अमेन्डमेन्ट्स कितनी देर होंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: For general discussion, if you like we can have half the time and the other half for the amendments.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): There should be time for three hours for the general discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: At least myself, the Deputy Speaker and the other Members of the Panel are prepared to sit for the whole night. It does not matter. I think it is all right.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): What about the staff?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Last time the staff were not taken care of. I would submit that this time the staff should be taken care of.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take due care of our sympathy for the staff. That will be recorded. Now Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was deeply touched at the references that the hon. Minister has made to the freedom of the press and the commitment of his personally and his government by implication to the freedom of the press. I was also told that no democracy can survive without the freedom of the press and I am very glad that this Press Council has finally been created, to preserve the freedom of the press. But, Sir, as has happened so often in this country over the last nine months, profession has fallen far behind practice. And if you will see the way in which this Government has been chiselling into the freedom of the press over the last nine months all that the minister has said so far can only give us solace, but I do not know whether it will totally remove our anxiety. The press has now become an instrument of State policy. Also, and if you were to see the change that has come over the various organs of the press and news services, you will find that in recent years, all that we hear over the radio and read in the press or learn from the ticker services, cast doubt on what the hon. Minister Shri Inder Gujral has to say. I must admit that there is freedom of the press, substantially, in this country because I run a paper, I know that I am permitted to write what I like. In the past, I have called the hon. Minister Dr. Goebbels. Instead of

being angered with me, he was flattered. That indicates that here a substantial freedom of the press still exists.

18.07 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI in the chair].

When I was reading the Rajya Sabha debate on this subject, a lot of blood was spilt—a lot of blood-thirsty remarks were made about the Tatas, Birlas, Goenkas and Jains as to how these money bags were completely stifling information.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, he has made a point of order.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : राज्य सभा में जो बातें हुई उनकी यहां पर चर्चा नहीं की जानी चाहिए । श्री श्री मोदी जो चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह बहुत खराब शब्दों में कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a reflection on the other House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As far as I remember, I said that I have read the debate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why do you read the debate?

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is the difference between literate and illiterate people.

Many of us on this side have felt aggrieved at the emphasis the press places on what we say and that it places on the things they say. If you read the papers tomorrow morning, you will find that the hon. Minister's speech makes a tremendous splash, even though he is repeating what he said a few days in the other house, whereas what we say on this side will not, I think, find a place at all, and if it does, you will need a microscope to find it.

The purpose of this Council apparently is to preserve freedom of the press and to the extent such freedoms are violated, to censure, correct or find some remedy for the

abuse of these freedoms. I think the idea is excellent. When the nomination procedure was laid down in the amendment, I was a little wary because in this country we have developed the habit of first labelling and then later on descending to abuse. I was afraid that the venerable Speaker, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court would all come in for a certain amount of criticism because Shri Gujral's brother-in-law was put on the Council instead of my brother-in-law. So I thought this would not be a very desirable step in the process of our march towards democracy. But I find on second reflection that anything that takes any power away from this Government is a good thing in principle, and even if I have to bear the odium of the nominating procedure and the accusations and aspersions that will be cast on the nominating committee, I am prepared to brave that rather than leave the nominating power to Government. I congratulate it on this self-abnegation.

I have some positive suggestions to make. One is, that in order to put more teeth into the Press Council—and this is something the Minister is very keen on—he turns over the distribution of newsprint quota to it. I think this would be the best way of taking away a certain lever the Government has over the press and handing it over to the Council which will give it some authority and status. I also feel that the Council should be allowed to review government advertisements in various newspapers and to submit a report, quantitatively and qualitatively, as to how they have been dissipated or utilised amongst various papers, big, small, medium and vernacular. I also think there should be a certain review of government subsidies and subscriptions to news agencies. Today a very large percentage of their revenue comes out of Government, and in times of crisis, it is even possible for Government to increase its subscriptions in a manner that will proliferate the telex delivery points and increase their revenues to fulfil certain purposes.

There is only one factory for the manufacture of newsprint, NEPA. Its delivery schedules are erratic and the paper really hopeless. Pakistan has put up a plant at Khulna and is today actually exporting newsprint. There is only one remedy for

[Shri Piloo Mody]

this. Government should pass an order that the rather photogenic face of our Prime Minister should be published only on NEPA. newsprint, and I guarantee that tomorrow you will have a new factory, making first quality newsprint.

There are several other things that the Minister has said elsewhere about social accountability. I am very much worried at Government trying to coin phrases and expressions. Social accountability is a dangerous concept and I would genuinely urge the Minister not to indulge in this sort of Jargon which, of course, is very popular with some of his friends.

Another thing I want is that Government must not set up news agencies, must not own newspapers and must not finance newspapers. This idea of creating a Finance Corporation will have to be very clearly worked out. I would much rather that they now pass on this function to the nationalised banks which have already changed their ideas about creditworthiness. Therefore, let them handle and support the small newspapers, let not the Government debble in it.

There is the question of foreign money. I think that a great deal has been said about this. All I want to say is that the enquiry that you make should be exhaustive, as to how foreign money is coming in, whether it is coming in overtly or covertly, whether from foreign or local agencies, foreign companies or Indian companies, from whatever source it is coming, however well concealed it is. I think that something should be done about that.

About representation on the Council itself, I think it is a very good idea that as many of the working journalists as possible should be represented on it, and there is a suggestion made that the Press Association should have at least three out of the thirteen seats that have been allotted to them and I strongly recommend to the Minister that he should consider this request sympathetically.

Before I sit down I would like to apologise to the Minister that I will not be here to hear

his reply to the debate because I do not think that my system can digest the meal provided by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह प्रेस परिषद् (संशोधन विधेयक) पहले राज्य सभा में पारित हो चुका है और वहां से पारित होने के बाद हमारे यहां यह आया है। राज्य सभा में इस विधेयक पर जो चर्चा हुई उसको मैंने बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा। उसके बाद श्री गृजराल साहब का भाषण हुआ उसको भी मैंने सुना और मोड़ी साहब के भाषण को भी सुना। मोड़ी साहब ने अपने भाषण में कुछ समाचार समितियों की ओर संकेत किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में यदि प्रजातंत्र चलना है तो समाचार पत्रों और समाचार समितियों का बहुत बड़ा स्थान है और इस पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

राज्य सभा में इस विधेयक पर जो चर्चा हुई उसमें यह भी कहा गया कि अंग्रेजी की दो समाचार समितियां हैं, पी टी आई और यू एन आई

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Same point of order. Discussion in the other House cannot be quoted here and cannot be discussed here. The rules prohibit it.

सभापति महोदय : समाचारपत्रों में जो आ चुका है उसी का उल्लेख किया जा रहा है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : इस बात की क्या आवश्यकता है कि इन दोनों को ही अधिक सहायता दी जाय ? नई समाचार समितियों को भी सहायता देनी चाहिए। पी टी आई और यू एन आई यह दोनों अपने समाचार अंग्रेजी भाषा में भेजती हैं और अनुवाद करके हमेशा काम नहीं चल सकता।

हमने अपने संविधान में हिन्दी को राज भाषा स्वीकार किया है, और पंद्रह वर्ष के अन्दर हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान ले लेती, अगर सन् 1963 में और 1967 में अंग्रेजी को जारी रखने के लिए दो अधिनियम न बन जाते। लेकिन उन अधिनियमों के बावजूद जो प्रावधान है वह यह है कि पहले हिन्दी चलनी चाहिए और हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी चलनी चाहिये।

अब सोचने की बात यह है कि हमारे देश में दो ऐसी समाचार-समितियाँ बनीं हैं जिनका हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं से संबंध है। आप देखिये कि अंग्रेजी की जो समाचार समितियाँ हैं उनको सरकार जो सहायता देती है वह कितनी है और इन समाचार समितियों को जो सहायता दी जाती है वह कितनी है। पी टी आई को जो सहायता दी जाती है वह 25 लाख रु० प्रति वर्ष है और यू एन आई को जो सहायता दी जाती है वह 8 और 10 लाख रुपये के बीच में है। जो दो भारतीय भाषाओं तथा हिन्दी की समाचार-समितियाँ हैं "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" और "समाचार भारती" उन दोनों को केवल 50,000 रु० प्रति वर्ष दिया जाता है। कहां 25 लाख और 8 से 10 लाख तथा कहां 50 हजार। फिर इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जहां तक "समाचार भारती" का संबंध है, वह हिन्दी में ही समाचार प्रसारित नहीं करती। वह तमिल, गुजराती और मराठी में भी समाचार प्रसारित करती है। उसके टेलिप्रिटर हैं, टेलिप्रिटर लाइनें हैं।

एक दूसरे खेद की बात यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के जितने भी समाचार प्राप्त करने के जरिये हैं उन सब में अभी भी अंग्रेजी टेलिप्रिटरों से ही काम चलता है और अंग्रेजी में ही समाचार लिये जाते हैं। सरकारी दफ्तरों का भी यही हाल है और हमारे मंत्रियों का भी यही हाल है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब के बावजूद "समाचार भारती" और

"हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" अपनी उन्नति कर रही हैं।

कुछ आक्षेप किये गये हैं "समाचार भारती" पर और "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" पर। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जी उन आक्षेपों को ध्यानपूर्वक और गंभीरता से देखें। यह कहा जाता है कि "समाचार भारती" के जो कर्मचारी हैं वे असंतुष्ट हैं और उन्होंने कुछ शिकायतें भी की हैं। मेरे पास इस प्रकार का एक पत्र मौजूद है जिसमें अधिकांश "समाचार भारती" के कर्मचारियों ने लिख कर दिया है कि उनको "समाचार भारती" से कोई शिकायत नहीं है। हमारे संविधान में है कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं का समर्थन होना चाहिये। क्या हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं का समर्थन करने का यह तरीका है जिस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार कर रही है कि पी टी आई और यू एन आई को 25 और 10 लाख रु० और जो दूसरी समाचार समितियाँ हैं उनको 50,000 रु०। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और इस स्थिति को मैं आप के सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-balpur): I am sorry I have to join issue with my hon. friend the hon. Minister when he says that the Press Council has been functioning very well from the beginning. On the other hand, I should say that because the Press Council had severe teething trouble right from its birth, it was necessary to appoint an advisory committee of the Press Council in 1968 which submitted its report, after enumerating the various troubles which face the Press Council right from its birth.

May I just draw the attention of this House and the attention of the hon. Minister to para 6, page 6 of the report where it is stated the four important representatives of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists submitted their resignation right from the start and it will also be better to recall the fact that an eminent journalist,

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

Mr. Chalapathi Rao, when he was nominated to the Press Council, submitted his resignation with some very pungent remarks about the Press Council and that is the reason why it was necessary to appoint this Committee.

Although the Committee was appointed to consider several problems concerning the functioning of the Press Council which should be very effective, it devoted much of its time to maintaining the proper balance among the different sections to be represented in the Council. In that connection, I wish to draw your attention to page 16 of the report of the Press Council, para 44, which reads as follows:

"The nominations actually made to the first Council under this category have come in for criticism. The selections made were alleged to have gone against the spirit of the Act and altered the balance of representation between the various categories."

At the same time, I shall draw your attention to some remarks at page 17, para 46, which says:

"The members chosen from among the panel submitted by the Federation, therefore, did not join the Press Council and submitted their resignations."

Therefore, the maintenance of a delicate balance among the different interests to be represented by the Press Council was one of the main functions of the Enquiry Committee, and therefore they suggested one thing. I may refer to para 34, at page 13, which says:

"The distribution of seats in the Press Council should be as follows:

- (1) Working Journalists:
 - (i) Editors who are working journalists.. . . 6
 - (ii) Working journalists other than editors.. . . 7
- (2) Persons who own or carry on the business of management of newspapers.. . . = 6
- (3) Other members .. 6"

The total, all together, comes to 25. It is unfortunate that the Minister and the Deputy Minister who were at that time on the Advisory Committee of the Press Council are no longer there, and also my friend Mr. Gujral was not a member of that Advisory Committee of the Press Council.

The Government have decided to increase this number from 25 to 26 by providing that one shall be nominated by the Nomination Committee from amongst the persons who are managers of news agencies. I do not know whether the addition of this new member who is supposed to be one of the managers of news agencies will not tilt the delicate balance which is supposed to be maintained by the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the Press Council. That is a very important aspect of the problem. The Committee has maintained a certain balance between journalists and the non-journalists. By the addition of this one member I do not know whether this balance can be, and will be, maintained.

The next point to which reference has been made, and about which certain amendments are coming before this House, is about the persons who will be in the nominating committee. Previously, the Chief Justice of India was the sole authority for nominating the various interests out of the panels submitted by the different interests.

18.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He is the authority only for the nomination of the Chairman. The other members are selected by him and the Chairman of the Press Council.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: When that nomination was made, certain dissatisfaction was expressed and, therefore, some resignations followed. We are now making a provision by which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha will be the three persons who will nominate the personnel of the different interests to be represented in this Press Council. It throws a rather delicate burden on these

three high dignitaries and the nomination may result in embarrassment to these people who are supposed to be very high dignitaries. I hope that the selection would be done in such a manner that there will be no criticism as it happened in the case of the nomination to the first Press Council.

I would be happy if we could evolve a better method of nominating personnel but, as it is, I think we could not evolve any better system. Therefore, we have to be satisfied with this and I hope that these three high dignitaries will function in such a manner that they will not be open to criticism on the ground that they have neglected certain interests in preference to certain other interests. I hope that the Press Council, after nomination, will function smoothly and discharge the functions for which it is proposed to be formed.

I will now offer some comments regarding the functions of the Press Council. So far as the problem of foreign money is concerned, not merely foreign money coming to the succour or help of the newspapers that are run by Indian concerns but also the numerous magazines, journals and newspapers that are published by or with the assistance of foreign money that has to be looked into and watched properly by the Press Council. That will be a very important function of the Press Council, having regard to the fact that serious allegations have been made, and made rightly, that our political systems are being influenced too much by foreign countries. This has got to be checked and I hope that the Press Council will be able to do it effectively.

I am glad that the Government has come forward in implementing the suggestions of the Advisory Committee that the Press Council should act on this aspect not merely on the reference made to it by the government but on their own information, or on the basis of the information supplied to the Press Council by individuals or association that a certain pressure is being exerted by foreign countries or sources on newspapers, journalists or journalism of this country.

The last and most important recommendation of the Advisory Committee regarding the presentation of the annual report of the

Press Council to Parliament, that it should be laid before both Houses of Parliament, is a very good and salutary provision. I hope that if this check is provided and if the Press Council submits its report to this House and the other House and we have an opportunity of discussing these important aspects, not merely the influence of foreign money, but the code of conduct of the journalists, it will act as a check on the growing yellow journalism, and on the increasing disparities between big newspapers as compared to the small and medium newspapers and grouping of big houses. I hope these will be checked properly by the Press Council along with the Monopolies Commission. I hope this will be a good augury for the new Press Council which will be born after this Bill is passed.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राज सदन के सामने प्रेस काउंसिल प्रमैडमेंट बिल 1970 पेश है। सबसे पहले मैं एक प्रखबार नवीस होते हुए भारत सरकार को और उसके मंत्री श्री गुजराल साहब को और इससे पहले के मंत्री श्री के० के० शाह को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। वह इसलिए कि इस बिल को लाने के लिए बहुत देर से कोशिश थी। इसमें प्रमैडमेंट लाने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई दोनों सदनों की। उसमें सभी पहलुओं पर विचार हुआ और देश के विभिन्न वर्गों और पक्षों को जो कि प्रखबारों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं या जिनका पत्रकारिता से सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें अपने विचार रखने का कमेटी ने मौका दिया। उस वक्त यह महसूस किया गया कि जो मौजूदा प्रेस एक्ट है, उसमें काफ़ी तब्दीलियों की जरूरत है। तब्दीलियों की गई हैं और बहुत हद तक जो तब्दीलियाँ हैं, वह प्रेस काउंसिल को प्रश्रित्यार देती है कि वह अपना कार्य ठीक ढंग से कर सके। मैं कुछ बातें बाद में रखूँगा।

सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रजातंत्र में लेजिस्लेचर, ऐक्जीक्यूटिव और जूडिशरी—ये हुकुमत करती हैं। लेकिन

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

अखबार भी इन तीनों की तरह ही जनता के दिलों पर बहुत हद तक हुकूमत करते हैं। जनता के दिलों को बदलने के लिए वह बड़ा काम करते हैं। उनका बड़ा प्रभाव होता है। इसलिए उनका महत्व इन तीनों से किसी प्रकार भी कम नहीं है और शायद यही कारण है कि हमारे विधान में अखबारों को इस बात की पूरी आजादी दी गई कि वह अपने विचार लोगों के सामने रख सकें। वैसे तो हर व्यक्ति को आजादी है, लेकिन प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, हम किसी प्रकार से भी उस पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसके लिए भारत सरकार जहाँ मुबारकबाद की मुस्तहक है वहाँ पर हिन्दुस्तान का प्रेस भी इस बात के लिए मुबारकबाद का मुस्तहक है कि उसने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को किसी भी विदेश से कम तौर पर नहीं निभाया है। हिन्दुस्तान का प्रेस बहुत जिम्मेदार साबित हुआ है सिवाय कुछ अपवादों को छोड़कर वैसे काली भेड़ें तो आम-तौर पर हुआ ही करती हैं। आज प्रेस की आजादी का नाम लेकर हम बहुत कुछ करते हैं लेकिन मैं यहाँ पर केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि प्रेस की आजादी को जो लोग गलत तौर पर इस्तेमाल करते हैं जैसे कि जो बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति हैं वे अपने विचारों को बड़े-बड़े अखबार निकाल कर जनता पर ठूसना चाहते हैं, एक तो वे लोग हैं और दूसरे वे लोग हैं जो कि ब्लैकमेल करते हैं, अश्लील भाषा का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उस प्रकार का जो साहित्य है उसका प्रसार करते हैं, उन लोगों पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए सरकार के पास कानून तो था और इसी प्रकार से जो साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार करते हैं उसके लिए भी कानून था लेकिन पिछली बार सरकार ने कहा कि अगर हम कुछ करते हैं तो हमारे ऊपर इल्जाम लगाए जाते हैं। ऐसी दशा में सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा किया कि अखबारों की जिम्मेदारी अखबारों में काम करने वालों

के ऊपर ही दे दी। समाज के प्रति उनकी जो जिम्मेदारी है उस जिम्मेदारी को अपने ऊपर ले करके उसे निभायें।

उपाध्यक्षजी, प्रेस कौंसिल में जिस प्रकार से इन्होंने नुमाइन्दगी दी है मैं काफी हद तक उससे मुत्तफिक हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि भारतीय भाषाओं को जो नुमाइन्दगी दी गई है वह बहुत काफी नहीं है क्योंकि भारतीय भाषाओं में सभी भाषाएँ आती हैं और अंग्रेजी केवल एक भाषा रहती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्रीजी से कहूँगा कि 50 परसेन्ट जो भारतीय भाषाओं को इसमें नुमाइन्दगी दी गई है वह कम है। उसके ऊपर जरूर विचार किया जाना चाहिए —आज नहीं तो फिर कभी।

इसके बाद मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मानोपली के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमने प्रेस काउंसिल को कुछ अधिक-तार दिए हैं लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि उस सिलसिले में वे एक्टिविज्म तो ले सकते हैं लेकिन वे कर कुछ नहीं सकते हैं। धारा 14 के मुताबिक साफ है कि उनको यह अधिक-तार है कि वे एक्टिविज्म लें लेकिन वे कर कुछ नहीं सकते हैं। कानून के मुताबिक गवाही ले लें, कुछ कर लें लेकिन अपना फैसला किसी पर मनवा नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए प्रेस कौंसिल में मैं अगर कोई खामी समझता हूँ तो वह यही है कि वे अपने फैसले को मनवा नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि इतनी बड़ी प्रेस कौंसिल जो आपने बनाई है वह अपने फैसले को न मनवा सके, यह कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। मेरा खयाल है समय आने पर मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस सिलसिले में तब्दीली करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

एक बात श्री पीलू भोदी ने जो कही है मैं उसका खंडन करना चाहता हूँ। वे भी शायद अखबारों से ताल्लुक रखते हों लेकिन मालिकों से ही ताल्लुक रखते होंगे। उन्होंने कहा है कि

फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन नहीं बनना चाहिए । और वे शायद इसलिए चाहते हैं कि फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन न बने क्योंकि पूँजीपतियों के इन्ट्रेस्ट जो हैं उनको वाच करते हैं, बड़े अखबारों के इन्ट्रेस्ट को वाच करते हैं । फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन अगर बनता है तो उससे छोटे अखबारों को फायदा होगा, छोटे अखबार उससे मदद लेंगे । बड़े अखबारों का मुकाबला करने के साधन उनको फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन से मिलेंगे क्योंकि वह फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन इन्डेपेंडेंट होगा, उसमें सरकार की कोई दखलन्दाजी नहीं होगी । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे अखबार और भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबारों के लिए फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन बनना चाहिए ।

एडवर्टीजमेंट और न्यूज़प्रिन्ट के लिए उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रेस कौंसिल को दिया जाए लेकिन यह प्रेस कौंसिल को तभी दिया जा सकता है जबकि उसको इतना अख्तियार हो कि अगर कोई उसके फैसले को न माने तो उसको मनवा सके । मौजूदा बिल में सिवाय इसके कि वह कन्डेमनेशन कर देगा, और कोई बात नहीं है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात भी मुनासिब नहीं है ।

इसके साथ ही श्री पीलू मोदी ने इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया है—मंत्रीजी शायद उसका जवाब न दें—उन्होंने कहा है कि हमको जगह नहीं मिलती है और मंत्रियों तथा कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को प्रेस में ज्यादा जगह मिलती है । अगर हकीकत को वह नजरन्दाज न करें और सारे अखबारों को देखें तो जहाँ पर गालियों का सवाल है सरकार के लिए वह तो मुखियों में छपती है लेकिन हकीकत की बातें नहीं होती हैं । जो सरकार को गालियाँ दें उसकी बात छपती है । तो इस तरह से श्री पीलू मोदी जी ने हकीकत की बात को सामने नहीं रखा है, यही मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ । . . (व्यवधान) .

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहूँगा कि जो हमारा

नामिनेशन है उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो बड़े पूँजीपति हैं वह अंग्रेजी अखबार से भी आ जायें और दूसरे अगर उसका अपना कोई अखबार न भी हो तो दूसरे अपने किसी सम्बन्धी के द्वारा हिन्दी से भी आ जाए और तीसरे भी वह अपने किसी सम्बन्धी के द्वारा छोटे अखबार से आ जाए और चौथे भी अपने किसी सम्बन्धी के द्वारा दूसरी भाषा के रूप में आ जाए । तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए । मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बात को अच्छी तरह से ध्यान में रखा जाए ।

इसके साथ-साथ एक बात यह है कि जो छोटे अखबार हैं, भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबार हैं, न्यूज़ एजेंसीज जो हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में प्रेस कौंसिल को इस प्रकार का कोई न कोई अख्तियार होना चाहिए कि उनको पनरिज करने के लिए उनकी मदद कर सकें क्योंकि प्रेस कौंसिल में जाने के बाद अब बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने अपने पास में टाल दी है । जब कोई मामला होगा तो सरकार यही कहेगी कि हम अब कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि अब मामला प्रेस कौंसिल के पास है, आप उसी के पास जाइए । और जब प्रेस कौंसिल के पास जायेंगे तो प्रेस कौंसिल कहेगी कि हम तो कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं, आप सरकार के पास जाइए । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक इस प्रकार की बड़ी सीधी लाइन खींची जानी चाहिए कि क्या सरकार के अख्तियार हैं, किम बात का फैसला सरकार करेगी और प्रेस कौंसिल किम बात का फैसला करेगी । क्योंकि बड़े लोग तो अपना फैसला करवा ही लेंगे लेकिन छोटे लोगों को कठिनाई आएगी । इसलिए स्थिति बिल्कुल साफ होनी चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा प्रेस कौंसिल जो ऐक्शन ले किसी अखबार के विरुद्ध, चाहे वह छोटा हो या बड़ा या अश्लील भाषा का हो या व्यक्तिगत तौर पर लांछा लगाए, किसी प्रकार से भी हो उसमें उसको पूरा मौका दिया जाना चाहिए ।

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

क्योंकि इसमें है कि एविडेन्स ले सकते हैं लेकिन एविडेन्स के साथ साथ हर हालत में पूरा मौका दिया जाए ताकि वह अपने पक्ष को पेश कर सकें और किसी प्रकार की कठिनाइयों से बच सकें। इतना कहकर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल काफी हद तक हमारी प्रेस की कठिनाइयों को दूर कर देगा और कई बातों में मददगार साबित होगा।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि प्रेस कौंसिल का जो बिल है वह अब हमारे सामने है। हमारी एडवाइजरी कमेटी की जितनी सिफारिशें थी वे सब इसमें रखी गई हैं। प्रेस कौंसिल का स्वरूप मैं समझता हूँ इसके बाद बहुत अच्छा हो जाएगा। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह पूरा प्रेस कौंसिल का जो स्वरूप अब लाया जाएगा वह क्यों इतने साल के बाद हो रहा है।

सन् 1954 में प्रेस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई। यह सरकार प्रेस की स्वाधीनता की रक्षा के लिए इतनी आग्रही है, इतनी उत्साही है कि सन् 1966 में प्रेस कौंसिल बनाई उस प्रेस कौंसिल को इस तरह से बनाया कि वह चल नहीं पाई और फिर चार साल बीत गए एक पूरा कम्प्रीहेन्सिव लेजिस्लेशन लाने के लिए। रिपब्लिक होने के दो साल बाद वह कमिशन बैठाया गया था। सन् 1954 में उसकी रिपोर्ट आई और उसमें बतलाया गया कि सारे देश में प्रेस की किस तरह से फ्रीडम रहे और जो नई जिम्मेदारी हमारे सामने है उसको किस तरीके से अमल में लायें इसका सारा नक्शा प्रेस कमिशन की उस रिपोर्ट में आया। लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट को हमारे इस देश में सचमुच जो गणतांत्रिक पद्धति के तौर पर पूरी स्वाधीनता प्रेस को देनी चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट के अख्तियार से पूर्ण मुक्त होना चाहिए, यह आज खयालत पूरे इस सरकार ने ग्रहण

अथवा स्वीकार नहीं किए हैं। यही कारण है कि आज तक प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिशों को मंजूर नहीं किया गया और उन्हें अमल में नहीं लाया गया हालांकि इतने साल उस की रिपोर्ट को आए हुए हो गए हैं।

मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ कि जहां हमारे देश में पी० टी० आई० और यू० एन० आई० की एजेंसीज हैं वहां हिन्दी की भी दो एजेंसीज हैं। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि हमारी अपनी लैंग्वेज न्यूज एजेंसीज बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके काम में अगर कोई गलती या त्रुटि हो, शोटकमिंग हो तो इसके लिए उनका गलान न घोटें और उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश की जाय। उन्हें प्रोत्साहित किया जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा उसमें भी यह कहा गया था कि जो पी० टी० आई० और दूसरी न्यूज एजेंसीज हैं उनकी कारपोरेशन बनें और ट्रस्ट बने तो सरकार द्वारा उस दिशा में आज तक क्या कदम उठाया गया है? आखिर इसमें कौन रुकावट डालता था? यह इतना बिग मनी और मोनो पली को हटाने के लिए चिल्लाते हैं। मोनोपोलिस्ट्स अगर प्रेस एजेंसीज में बहुत मजबूत हैं तो उस मोनोपली को हटाने के लिए कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया गया? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में क्या रुकावट थी जो आज तक इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया गया है? मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हुई, अभी हमको मालूम हुआ, पहले से इतना मालूम नहीं था कि जो समाचार भारती एजेंसी बनी है उसमें भारत के बाहर का कोई पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं है। उसमें कुछ शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं और गवर्नमेंट भी कुछ धन दे रही है। अब अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी उसमें कुछ रकम देती है तो ऐसी एजेंसी जो कि प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक बनाई गई है उसकी ठीक करना चाहिए और उसके काम में कुछ रुकावट नहीं आने देनी चाहिए। उसके करने में उनके सामने आखिर क्या दिक्कतें हैं? लेकिन

चूँकि उधर कोई विचार नहीं है करने का इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है। अगर वाकई इस और कोई सरकार द्वारा कदम उठाया जाता तो फिर मैं समझता कि गवर्नमेंट वाकई इस बारे में कुछ करना चाहती है।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज़ादी के काल में जो हमारा प्रेस का एक कोई मिशन होता था वह ज़माना आज चला गया है। आज तो हालत यह है कि प्रेस ज्यादातर कमर्शियल है। इसलिए जो उसमें एडिटर्स लोग बैठते हैं वह सच्चे दिल से नहीं कह सकेंगे कि वह बिल्कुल स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष होकर पेपर्स छापते हैं। हकीकत यह है कि एडिटर्स लोग आज खुले तौर पर बिना किसी वंशिक के अपने खयालात पेपर्स में नहीं रख पाते हैं। यह बात माननी पड़ती है कि आज उन्हें इसकी फ्रीडम नहीं है। छोटे मोटे अखबार मसलन श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा जैसे निकालते हैं उनको भले ही यह फ्रीडम हो वह दूसरी बात है लेकिन आमतौर पर मैंने कहा कि बड़े-बड़े समाचार पत्रों के एडिटर्स जो कि देश में प्रभाव डालते हैं उन्हें हकीकत में वह फ्रीडम जैसा मैंने कहा नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने घंटी बजा दी है इसलिए मैं जल्दी ही समाप्त करूँगा। चूँकि मैंने हिन्दी में आज बोलने का प्रयास किया है इसलिए मैंने ज़रूरत से ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया। मेरे कहने का यह मतलब है कि आज ख़तरा तीन तरह का है। एक गवर्नमेंट का ख़तरा है। हमारे दोस्त गुजराल साहब को मानना पड़ेगा कि विज्ञापन के ज़रिए और दूसरे क़ायदे के ज़रिए और न्यूज़प्रेस के ज़रिए गवर्नमेंट अभी भी ज्यादातर प्रेस को कंट्रोल करती है। जो गवर्नमेंट का समर्थन करते हैं उनको ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट मिलता है। यह ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट की जो पालिसी है और जो रेवेन्यू है मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो स्मोल और मीडियम लैंग्वेज न्यूज़पेपर्स हैं उनको इसका कितना हिस्सा पहुंचता है और कितना हिस्सा

मोनोपली प्रेस को पहुंचता है? हकीकत यह है कि वह मोनोपली प्रेस गवर्नमेंट की पकड़ में रहते हैं और चूँकि वह रुपया कमाना चाहता है इसलिए गवर्नमेंट के सामने उसे सरेंडर करने में कोई ज्यादा हिचक भी नहीं होती है और वह गवर्नमेंट का सारा ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट वगैरह लेते हैं। इस तरह से यह एक ख़तरा है।

दूसरा ख़तरा चैन न्यूज़पेपर्स का है और देखना है कि उसके डेंजर को कैसे हटाना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें कुछ एक ऐसा नक्शा बनाना चाहिए जिससे कि यह ख़तरा हट सके। अब टाइम्स आफ इंडिया की अहमदाबाद में हो गई, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की अहमदाबाद में हो गई कोई न्यूज़प्रेस की ज़रूरत नहीं। उधर लोकल न्यूज़पेपर्स पड़े रहे लेकिन उनकी शाख़ खुल गई और पेपर्स निकल गए। देखना यह चाहिए कि क्या कंट्रोल रहता है और किस तरीक़े से चलता है?

तीसरे मैं चाहूँगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब यह साफ़ करें कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार ने फ़ारने मनी की जो स्टडी की थी, और कितना असर है। प्रेस कौंसिल को अधिकार दिया जाता है कि वह इस तरह के मामले में तहकीकात कर सके लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब यहां कहें, कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार स्टडी करके बतलायें कि कितने पैमाने में विदेशी रुपया और रकम के असर ने हमारे प्रेस को प्रभावित किया है और उनकी फ्रीडम में दख़ल दी है। यह तीन चीज़ें हैं। सारे समाज को ठीक तरीक़े से रखकर अगर इन तीन बातों को काबू में लाने के लिए कोशिश नहीं की गई तो प्रेस कौंसिल की रिपोर्ट भी जैसे और रिपोर्ट्स हैं उन्हीं की तरह आकर रह जायगी। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन और यू० जी० सी० की रिपोर्ट आती है उसी तरह यह भी आ जाएगी और कभी इस पर विचार करने के लिए वक्त नहीं मिलेगा तो कभी महज़ रस्मी तौर पर विचार होकर रह जाया जाएगा।

आखिरी बात मैं सिर्फ़ यह कहना चाहता

[श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी]

हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि नए ढंग से यह कौंसिल बन रही है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सच-मुच वकिंग जनरल जर्नलिस्ट्स और ज्यादातर वह लोग जो कि प्रेस के मामले में मैनेजमेंट से मतलब नहीं रखते और वह सचमुच में प्रेस को बढ़ाने के काम में लगे हुए हैं, एक मिशन की भावना से प्रेस को चलाना चाहते हों ऐसे लोगों का इसमें पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व हो। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली की जो प्रेस असोसिएशन है उसमें से कम से कम तीन प्रतिनिधियों को इसमें स्थान देना चाहिए। तीस साल की यह आर्गेनाइजेशन है। सारा कार्य वह देख रहे हैं और काफी तीव्र पर उनका कंट्रीब्यूशन होता है। सारा न्यूज कवरेंज 60 परसेंट से कम नहीं होगा। 60 से 80 परसेंट तक चला जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो यह नामिनेशन होगा तो उनकी तो ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गेनाइजेशन है उनके अधिकार के लिए वह फ़ाइट कर सकते हैं। इसलिए जहाँ तक पालिसी की बात है कंट्रोल की बात और कंटा देने की बात है तो यहाँ पर उन लोगों को ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए जो कि प्रेस को एक मिशन की भावना से चलाना चाहते हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे समाचार पत्रों की यह एक परम्परा रही है कि देश की आजादी के संग्राम में उन्होंने सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सा लिया। अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद को समाप्त करने में जो उस वक्त के महान् पत्रकार थे वह देश के नेता रहे लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद जो हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े अखबार थे वह आज विदेशी साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों को मदद करते हैं। विदेशी पूंजीपतियों की जो हिन्दुस्तान में कम्पनियाँ हैं जैसे ऐस्सो, फ़ायर-स्टोन, उनकी वह मदद करते हैं और जो बहुत बड़े-बड़े पत्रकार अपने को कहलाते हैं वह वैस्टेड इंटेरेस्ट के एजेंट बन गए हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में जो बेचारे वकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं, जो छपाई का काम करते हैं,

जो अखबारों के कारखाने में मजदूर हैं, उनकी बड़ी अवाहेलना की गई, उनके अधिकारों की अवाहेलना की गई। इस बिल के द्वारा उनका प्रतिनिधित्व ज्यादा होना चाहिए। जो बड़े सम्पादक हैं उनको भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, वह तो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स की देख रेख करते हैं, जनता के मूल अधिकारों का, मूल्यों का उनके सामने कोई भी महत्व नहीं है। मैं आपके सामने खामती से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया में जो स्ट्राइक हुआ, उसमें उसके जनरल मैनेजर श्री रामचन्द्रन जी का व्यवहार गोयनका और साहू जैन से भी बदतर था। जिस प्रकार उस व्यक्ति ने जो वहाँ का संगठन है उसको तोड़ने और समाप्त करने की कोशिश की वह बड़ी शर्म की बात है।

19 hrs.

प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिश पर यह बिल लाया गया था, जिस पर आज हम बोल रहे हैं। जिस वक्त वह अमल में लाया गया तो प्रेस कमिशन ने कहा कि कारपोरेशन बनना चाहिए। श्री द्विवेदी ने भी इसका जिक्र किया था। उस कारपोरेशन को बनाने में क्या दिक्कत है, जब उसका 80 प्रतिशत खर्च हम देते हैं और और अधिक दे सकते हैं? जिस तरह से आल इंडिया रेडियो को कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात है उसी तरह से जो प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिशें हैं उनके मुताबिक समाचार एजेंसियों का कारपोरेशन भी बनना चाहिए, और उसमें जो वकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं जो उन कारखानों में काम करते हैं उनका पूरा कंट्रोल होना चाहिए, वरना जब इस देश की धरती से तेल निकलता है तब इन अखबारों को अफ़सोस होता है, इस देश की धरती पर स्टील के कारखाने बनें तब उनको अफ़सोस होता है, इस देश में बैकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो तब इन अखबारों को अफ़सोस ही नहीं होता, वह उनके खिलाफ लिखते हैं। जब भी इस देश में कोई

तरक्की होती है तब यह मोनोपोलिस्ट पेपर हमेशा उसकी मुखालिफत करते आए हैं। फिर सरकार उनको लोन देती है। अभी हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स को 25 लाख ६० लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ने उधार दिए। हम उन्हें रुपये उधार दें, सस्ती जमीनें दें, बाहर से मशीनें मंगाने के लिए लाइसेंस दें, सस्ता कागज दें, वह पांच-दस मंजिली बिल्डिंगें बनायें और किराये पर चलायें, मुनाफा कमायें और जो उनके कर्मचारी हैं उनका शोषण करें। इन शोषण के इदारों को किसी न किसी तरह से बन्द करना है। इसके लिए इस कौंसिल में जितने भी प्रतिनिधि आयें, मैं दखान्त करूंगा कि वह वही लोग हों जो बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट हों, जो प्रेस में काम करते हों।

आज समाचार एजेंसियों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। "समाचार भारती" को ही ले लीजिए। उस बेचारे को अपनी मशीनें गिरवी रखनी पड़ रही हैं। उनको गिरवी रखने के बाद वह उसको छुड़ा नहीं सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं कि उनको गलत तरीके से गिरवी रक्खा गया, एक आर० ए० ए० ए० का पब्लिकेशन है उससे बेचारों ने पैसा उधार लिया। आज उनको इधर उधर से पैसा इकट्ठा करना पड़ता है। एक-एक राज्य में हाथ जोड़ना पड़ रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गलत ढंग से वह उनका प्रचार करेंगे। यह जो विधेयक है उसमें इसका ध्यान रक्खा जाना चाहिए था।

इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ आज अपने अखबार चलाती हैं। एक करोड़ रुपये की "आर्गेनाइजर" की बिल्डिंग बनी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में फसाद करवाने के अलावा उनका कोई मकसद नहीं है। उसको हम बन्द करते इस विधेयक में हमने इतना अधिकार नहीं दिया। इसमें अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए था। इस बात का कि हम उनको बन्द कर सकते, उनको कर्ब कर सकते। इस देश में मोनो-पोलिस्ट्स को कर्ब करना बहुत जरूरी है। आज देश में जो साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ हैं, जिनके

इस प्रकार के अखबार हैं जिनकी कोई खास आमदनी नहीं है, उनके पास कहां से पैसा आता है, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान के लेफ्टिस्ट अखबारों का पीछा करते हैं, अगर 100 ६० का भी शेयर ले लिया तो इनकम टैक्स वाले जायेंगे, लेकिन जो अखबार गुप्त दक्षिणा के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपये इकट्ठा करते हैं उनके पास से कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं लिया जाता। जो आर्गेनाइजर के निकालने वाले हैं इस देश में उनके बारे में कोई भी जांच नहीं हो रही है कि पैसा कहां से आ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए कि इन साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं के पास पैसा किस जगह से आ रहा है। यह संस्थाएँ इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक दम फैला रही हैं। वह नहीं फैलनी चाहिए और राष्ट्र के जो हमारे मूल्य हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय एकता हैं, उनके विरोध में जो लोग काम करते हैं उन पर भ्रंश लگانे के लिए भी इस विधेयक में कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

मैं दखान्त करूंगा कि यह देश के लिए सबसे आवश्यक कार्य है। जहां तक प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का सवाल है, इस देश का प्रेस स्वतंत्र नहीं है, वह मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के पंजों में जकड़ा हुआ है। जो इंटेलेक्चुअल्स हैं प्रेस में अगर वह देशभक्ति की भावना से कुछ लिखना भी चाहें तो नहीं लिख सकते। उनको फौरन निकाल दिया जाएगा। उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उनके अधिकारों का इस विधेयक में समर्थन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं है। बड़े अखबारों के ट्रस्ट बनने चाहिए, समाचार एजेंसियों के कारपोरेशन बनने चाहियें और ऐसा अधिकार इस विधेयक में होना चाहिए जिसमें हम साम्प्रदायिक भावना को रोक सकें। जहां तक आब्सीनिटी और दूसरी चीजों को रोकने का सवाल है, सबसे बड़ी आब्सीनिटी देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की है जो देश को टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको कर्ब करने के लिए और अधिक ताकत होनी चाहिए थी।

श्री हरबवाल बेबगुन (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक प्रेस परिषद्

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

के मूल अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जैसा यहां बतलाया गया है मूल अधिनियम प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिशों का फल था। उन सिफारिशों में दो मुख्य बातें थीं। एक तो यह कि समाचार-पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता को कायम रखा जाय और दूसरे यह कि उनका स्तर ऊंचा किया जाय। यह दो मूल भावनाएँ उस मूल अधिनियम में भी थीं और उसके आधार पर ही प्रेस कौंसिल अथवा प्रेस परिषद् का गठन किया गया था। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि जिस उद्देश्य के लिए प्रेस कौंसिल को बनाया गया था वह उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकी और श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों को उससे त्याग-पत्र देना पड़ा। प्रेस कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस देश में बढ़ती हुई पीली पत्रकारिता अर्थात् येलो जर्नलिज्म की ओर भी, ध्यान दिलाया था। परन्तु इस उद्देश्य को भी प्रेस परिषद् पूरा नहीं कर सकी और न सरकार ने ही उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया।

जहां तक इस संशोधन विधेयक का संबंध है उसमें कई बहुत अच्छी बातें हैं। पहले तो जो पुरानी प्रेस कौंसिल की खामियां थीं उनको इस बिल में दूर करने की कोशिश की गई है। सबसे अच्छी बात, जिसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को और सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस विधेयक में उन्होंने जम्मू और काश्मीर को भारत का अंग मान लिया है। पहले विधेयक में जम्मू काश्मीर को उससे बाहर रखा गया था। जब जम्मू काश्मीर के पत्रों में छपने वाली बातों को प्रेस कौंसिल को भेजा जाता था तब वह कहते थे कि यह हमारे अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर की बात है, हम उन पत्रों से कोई पूछ ताछ नहीं कर सकते। इस विधेयक में जम्मू और काश्मीर को भारत का अंग मानकर प्रेस कौंसिल का अधिकार क्षेत्र जम्मू काश्मीर तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ और इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ।

दूसरे इसमें जो नामिनेटिंग कमेटी का प्रावधान है वह पिछली खामियों को काफी हद तक दूर करेगा। इसलिए भी मैं इसका भी स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात जो इस विधेयक में रखी गई है, जिसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि प्रेस कौंसिल को समाचार-पत्रों में विदेशी रुपये के बढ़ते हुए प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए और उसकी जांच करने के लिए अधिकार दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में भी और दूसरे सदन में भी स्वीकार किया है कि विदेशी रुपए का प्रभाव और विदेशी समाचार-पत्रों का प्रसार इस देश में विशेष रूप से बढ़ रहा है। विदेशी दूतावास इस देश की विचार-धाराओं को प्रभावित करने के लिए अनुचित ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं।

हमारे एक मित्र जब यहां पर बोलते हैं तो वह सब कुछ राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ पर खत्म करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से लोग हरि सिंह नलवा का नाम लेकर बच्चों को डराते हैं, उसी तरह से शायद उन माननीय सदस्य को भी रात में नींद में आर० एस० एस० के सिवा कुछ नजर नहीं आता होगा।

श्री शशि भूषण : दिन में भी नजर आता है।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : रात में भी नजर आता है। उनको शायद मालूम नहीं कि इस प्रेस कौंसिल विधेयक का उद्देश्य क्या है? यह विधेयक ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों के लिए नहीं यह तो समाचार-पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता और स्वाधीनता को बनाए रखने के लिए और उसके स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए है। इसलिए पत्रकारिता के लिए क्या जरूरी है, इसे देखना है।

इस बिल में दो-तीन खामियां हैं। एक तो यह कि भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रकारों को अंग्रेजी के पत्रकारों के मुकाबले में बराबर

का प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है। आपने कहा है कि तीन भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रतिनिधि होंगे और तीन दूसरे—दूसरों में अंग्रेजी के सिवाय और कोई नहीं आता। अंग्रेजी के समाचारों को बराबरी का प्रतिनिधित्व मिले जिनके पढ़ने वालों की संख्या दो प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं है, यह बात सर्वथा अनुचित है। इसलिए भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए और सभी भाषाओं को मिलना चाहिए। जो संशोधन दिए गए हैं, उनमें भी यह बात कही गई है कि जो प्रतिनिधि हों, वह विभिन्न भाषाओं से हों।

जहां तक प्रेस-स्वानंत्र्य का संबंध है, इसको तीन मूल खतरे हैं। सबसे पहला खतरा सरकार की तरफ से है, दूसरा खतरा व्यापारी और उद्योगपतियों की तरफ से है और तीसरा विदेशी रुपये और विदेशी प्रभाव का है। आज सरकार यह कह कर कि समाचारपत्रों की हम स्वतंत्रता चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी सोशल एकाउंटबिलिटी भी होनी चाहिए, समाचारपत्रों की स्वतंत्रता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करती है। समाचारपत्रों की स्वतंत्रता के लिए अगर कोई सबसे बड़ा खतरा है तो सरकार है जिसके पास सरपरस्ती के साधन हैं जो उनके साथ सांठगांठ कर सकती है और दूसरा बड़ा खतरा पूंजीपतियों से है। ये जितने बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, ये सब पिछले बीस साल में इसी सरकार ने बनाए हैं। अब दोष उनके सिर पर मढ़ने का कोई कारण दिखाई नहीं देता। लाइसेंस आपने दिए जिससे उनके बड़े-बड़े साम्राज्य जो पूंजी के साम्राज्य हैं, बड़े हैं। उसके लिए आपने उनको कोटे दिए, लाइसेंस दिए, परमिट दिए, आपने उनको कर्ज दिए और आपने उनको आर्थिक सहायता दी। आपने उनको सब कुछ दिया। ये जो 75 बड़े-बड़े व्यापारिक और औद्योगिक घराने हैं, इनके निर्माण में आपका हाथ है। यह जो तीन-चार बड़े अखबार उनके हाथ में हैं ये भी उन्होंने आपसे मिलकर हथियाए हैं। यह समाचारपत्र

लोकतंत्र के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा हैं। इनके निहित स्वार्थ हैं, ये स्वार्थ केवल सरकार से पूरे होते हैं। उन्हें कोटा सरकार से लेना है, कर्ज सरकार से लेना है, इश्टिहार सरकार से लेना है और अगर सरकार की नज़रे-इनायत न रहे तो किसी पर भी छाया पड़ जाए और किसी से भी और कुछ हो सकता है। इसीलिए वह सरकार को खुश रखने के लिए अपने आपको हमेशा सरकार के चरणों में रखते हैं। हमने देखा है कि उनके विचार कुछ भी हों, लेकिन इंदिराजी का और सरकार का ढोल पीटना ही अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत बड़ा खतरा है और यह खतरे हैं जो यह दोनों मिलकर इस देश की आजादी के लिए, लोकतंत्र के लिए, विचारों की स्वतंत्रता के लिए, पैदा कर रहे हैं। जहां तक बाकी अखबारों का ताल्लुक है, जिनका व्यापार से और बिजनेस से इंटरैस्ट नहीं है और जो केवल अखबार चलाते हैं उनको और इन अखबारों को जिनमें बिजनेस हाउसेज का इंटरैस्ट है, अलग-अलग रखना पड़ेगा। सरकार उन पत्रों की सरपरस्ती करती है और उनको अपने हितों के लिए इस्तेमाल करती है, जिस तरह रेडियो का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, उसी तरह समाचारपत्रों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। ये समाचार पत्र कोई बात न छायें तो उनको डराया-धमकाया जाता है।

बम्बई अधिवेशन के अवसर पर प्रधान मंत्री ने हिन्दुस्तान के प्रमुख पत्रकारों को बुलाया और धमकाया कि मैं आपके मालिकों को बुलाकर पांच मिनट में ठीक कर सकती हूँ। तुम लौग ठीक हो जाओ। जहां प्रधानमंत्री इस तरह पत्रकारों को बुलाकर धमकी दे सकती हैं, आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस देश में लोकतंत्र और समाचारपत्रों की स्वतंत्रता को कितना बड़ा खतरा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप केवल यह कहकर कि हम स्वतंत्रता चाहते हैं अखबारों की स्वतंत्रता कायम नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप को वास्तव में अखबारों की स्वतंत्रता कायम करनी है तो

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

आप उसके लिए कोशिश कीजिए और ऐसे काम न कीजिए जिनसे अखबारों की स्वतंत्रता पर फ़र्क पड़े।

दूसरा इस देश के अखबारों को ख़तरा विदेशी धन से है। विदेश का रुपया अखबारों में लगता है। बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बनाई जाती हैं। यह पेट्रियट और लिंक की बिल्डिंगें कैसे बनी, इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए। यह रुपया कहां से आया? इन्हें कितने इशतिहार विदेशी दूतावासों से मिलते हैं? सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने अखबार छपते हैं उनमें 5.5% विदेशी दूतावासों के पत्र और पत्रिकाएं हैं और उनमें भी 46 पत्र पत्रिकाएं केवल रूसी दूतावास छापता है जिनकी संख्या छह लाख से ऊपर है। अमरीका कोई 15 के करीब छापता है जिनकी संख्या पांच लाख से ऊपर है। ये दो बड़े देश इस देश की जनता के विचारों को दूषित कर रहे हैं और ये दोनों देश पत्रकारों और दूसरे लोगों को भी अपने यहां बुलाते हैं, दावने देते हैं और उनका आने-जाने का किराया देते हैं। वहां पर उनकी बड़ी-बड़ी मेहमानवाजी होती है। हमारे ये मित्र भी विदेशों की मेहमानों पर बाहर जाते हैं, मेहमानों करके आते हैं और यहां पर देशभक्ति का दम भरते हैं। यह विदेशी रुपये का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है। रूसी दूतावास की पत्रिकाएं मुफ्त जाती हैं। ऊपर लिखा है कि तीन रुपये चंदा है, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि एक आदमी जाता है और सबका नाम लिख आता है और फिर अखबार जाते रहते हैं। ये अखबार कैसे जाते हैं? हमारे साथ रुपये के आधार पर रूस का व्यापार हो रहा है, उससे जो रुपया उसे मिलता है, उसका वह दुरुपयोग करता है। इस देश के राजनीतिक दलों को, राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को और अखबारों को अपनी विचारधाराओं का प्रचार करने के लिए वह इस रुपये का इस्तेमाल करता है। प्रेस कमिशन में जो जांच का अधि-कार दिया गया है, वह तो अच्छी बात है, लेकिन कब प्रेस परिषद् बनेगा, कब जांच

होगी, कब उसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी? अगर आपने यह बात स्वीकार की है कि विदेशी रुपयों का प्रभाव अखबारों पर पड़ रहा है, आपने यह बात स्वीकार की है कि विदेशी दूतावास जनता के मन को प्रभावित करने के लिए या दूषित करने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं तो आप सरकार की तरफ से फ़ौरन इस देश विरोधी कार्य को, रोकने के लिए जांच क्यों नहीं करवाते और कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करते? मैं कहूंगा सरकार से कि जिम खन्ने की ओर आपने संकेत किया है, वह देश की एकना और देश की आज़ादी के लिए एक बड़ा ख़तरा है और फ़ौरन उसकी जांच करवानी चाहिए और उसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पेट्रियट का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पृच्छा चाहता हूं कि पेट्रियट के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच हुई है ता उसकी रिपोर्ट को वह सदन के सामने बतायें।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : पेट्रियट की जांच की गई है और उसके बारे में पता लग गया है कि पैसा बाहर से मिलता है।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : रूसी दूतावास के कितने इशतिहार किन किन अखबारों में छपते हैं, इसका पता लगाया जाए।

श्री श्रीं हारलाल बोहरा (बिन्तीइगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करते हुए मंत्रालय के मंत्री और विशेषकर हमारे युवा मंत्री श्री गुजराल को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अन्ततः पहली बार प्रेस के लिए एक बुनियादी आधार हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया है।

श्रीमान, प्रेस फ़ॉर्य स्टेट के रूप में हमेशा देखा जाता है और जिस प्रेस स्वाधीनता की बात हम बार बार करते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें उसके ऊपर थोड़ा गौर करना चाहिए। अगर प्रेस स्वाधीनता का अर्थ यह माना जाए

कि देश के अंदर जिस तरह राजनीतिक दलों और विभिन्न विचारधाराओं का संघर्ष चलता है, वैसा ही संघर्ष विचारधाराओं के जगत में चलता रहे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो नामिनेटेड बाडी होगी वह भी बेकार हो जाएगी। अगर हम समझते हैं कि प्रेस स्वाधीनता का अर्थ यह है कि हमने जो संविधान में संकल्प लिए हैं और जो शपथ ली है, हम देश का जो नया नक्शा बनाना चाहते हैं, देश में जो नई समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाना चाहते हैं . . . रोटी, रोजी और मकान की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं कि देश के करोड़ों लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठे और चाहते हैं कि हमारे नागरिक सुखी सम्पन्न हो सकें तो हमें देखना होगा कि हमारा स्वाधीनता का जो लक्ष्य है वह किधर जा रहा है और किस दिशा में हमारे पग और हमारे सोचने के तौर तरीके जा रहे हैं ? इस दृष्टि से हमें प्रेस की स्वाधीनता के बारे में एक रिजर्व्ड माईन्ड लेकर नहीं बल्कि संविधान की दृष्टि से हमने जो संकल्प लिए हैं उनको दृष्टि में रखकर विचार करना होगा। अभी अभी हमने मुना कि सरकार को लेकर हमारे पी० एम० पी० के श्री द्विवेदी जी ने और जनसंघ के भाई ने एक बात कही, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार को वे कोई अलग शक्ति के रूप में देखते हैं गोया यह जनता के द्वारा चुनी हुई और उसका प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यह सरकार नहीं है। यह सही है कि पत्र जगत में एकाधिकार फैला हुआ है। इस देश में आजादी आने के पहले, मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि पत्रों ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया। पत्रों ने देश के अंदर राष्ट्रीय जागरण के आन्दोलन और स्वाधीनता के आन्दोलन को बहुत बड़ा मार्ग-प्रदर्शन किया। इसके लिए हम उस जमाने के यशस्वी पत्रकारों का अभिनन्दन करते हैं जिन्होंने कि देश के अंदर राष्ट्रीयता का शब्दनाद फूँका। लेकिन उसके बाद अब जो देश का ढाँचा और परिस्थितियाँ हैं उसमें यदि हम चाहते हैं कि देश के लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को नयी व्यवस्था के अंदर लाया जाये तो हमें अपने सोचने विचारने की दिशा में कुछ मार्ग प्रदर्शन संविधान से स्वीकार

कराना होगा। यदि स्वाधीनता का अर्थ यह लिया जाये कि हर व्यक्ति, हर पत्रकार अपनी इच्छानुसार अपनी बात—चाहे वह संविधान द्वारा समर्थित हो या न हो—कहे या उसका प्रचार करे, इस प्रकार की स्वाधीनता को जो लोग प्रेस के लिए आवश्यक मानते हैं मैं समझता हूँ वह लोग, देश की करोड़ों जनता को प्रगति की राह पर हम जो आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, उसके विरोध में बोलते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्वाधीनता की स्पष्ट तस्वीर हमारे सामने होनी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से आज इस देश में हमारे पत्रों पर जो एकाधिकार की स्थिति है वह एकाधिकार उन लोगों का है जिनके पास की कई उद्योग हैं। हमारे पत्र ऐसे उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में हैं जिनके कि उसमें वेस्टेड इंट्रेस्ट्स हैं। इसलिए आज हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न है कि पत्रकारिता का जो उद्योग है उनके साथ मैं कोई दूसरा उद्योग न चलाया जाय। अगर कोई दूसरे उद्योगों के साथ में पत्रकारिता का उद्योग भी चलाता है तो फिर मैं समझता हूँ कि जो उसका उद्देश्य है, प्रेस वीमिल के जरिये से जो हम पत्रकारिता की स्वतंत्रता चाहते हैं, वह समाप्त हो जाती है। इसके साथ साथ इसमें यह भी है कि हम समाचार-पत्रों के सम्पादकों और पत्रकारों को ऊँचा स्तर देना चाहते हैं। अब प्रश्न यह है कि उनका ऊँचा स्तर रखने के रास्ते में आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो घात प्रतिघात आते हैं और जो विरोधाभास आता है, उसको कैसे पाटा जाय। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पत्रकारों का ऊँचा स्तर हो और संपादक स्वतंत्रता और ईमानदारी के साथ अपनी कलम चलायें तो आप निश्चित रूप से मानेंगे कि उनकी कलम ईमानदारी, निष्ठा और संकल्प के साथ तभी चलेगी जबकि उन पर कोई आर्थिक नियंत्रण न हो। लेकिन आज आर्थिक नियंत्रण है और यही कारण है कि बुद्धिजीवी विचारक और लेखक तथा पत्रकार इस दृष्टि से बहुत दुखी हैं। श्रमजीवी पत्रकार भी देशभक्त हैं। मैं भी पत्रकार हूँ और

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा]

20 वर्षों से कार्य कर रहा हूँ और इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े पत्रों के मुकाबले में भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों के साथ साथ विभिन्न जो अलग अलग छोटे और मझले दर्जे के पत्रकार हैं वे बड़ी संकटपूर्ण अवस्था में हैं। आपने इन प्रेस कौंसिल के द्वारा जो बुनियादी ढांचा खड़ा किया है उसमें छोटे और मझले पत्रकारों को भी जगह दी है लेकिन इसमें मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों के साथ साथ उतना ही दर्जा विदेशी भाषा के पत्रों को भी दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नामिनेशन होगा जिसमें आपने 13 में से 7 वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स रखे हैं वह वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स सभी तरह के इस देश में हैं उन सभी का इसमें रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से एडिटर्स में इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति लिए जायें जोकि बहुत ही ख्यातिप्राप्त और बड़े निष्पक्ष हों और जिनकी आर्थिक निर्वण और एकाधिकार की विचारधारा न हो। नामिनेशन के समय विशेष रूप से इस बात को ध्यान में रखना होगा वरना कहीं फिर हम एकाधिकार के मायाजाल में न फँस जायें। यद्यपि नामिनेशन करने वालों में चीफ जस्टिस तथा सीकर लोग जैसे व्यक्ति होंगे लेकिन फिर भी हमें इस बात को देखना होगा कि नामजदगी का जो अधिकार दिया गया है उसमें जिस तरह से हम इस देश का नव-निर्माण करना चाहते हैं उसी दृष्टि से व्यक्तियों का चयन किया जाय वरना फिर हमारा सारा परंज ही समाप्त हो जायगा। हम चाहते हैं कि पत्रों का स्तर ऊँचा हो, उनका सम्मान बड़े और पत्रकारों की हैमियत बड़े और वे इस देश के जनमत का प्रतिनिधित्व करके अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभायें। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह समय आ गया है जब हमारे मंत्री महोदय और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करे कि छोटे पत्र और मझले पत्र जितनी जनता की आवाज बुलंद करते हैं

उतना बड़े पत्र नहीं करते हैं। बड़े पत्र केवल अपने वेस्टेड इंटेरेस्ट्स, निहित स्वार्थों का ही प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। अब वह समय आ गया है जब कि गांव गांव और जिला स्तर पर छोटे, मझले और भाषाई पत्रकारों को मदद दी जाय और प्रेस कौंसिल में उन्हीं की आवाज चले। श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों को इसमें प्राधिपत्य और बहुमत हो, उनकी आवाज सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावशाली हो तभी हम सचमुच में प्रेस का सही प्रतिनिधित्व इस प्रेस कौंसिल के द्वारा कर सकेंगे।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Sir, this Press Council will not tackle the basic problems facing our press. Why should the Government try to imagine that the Press Council will accomplish something which a powerful Government that the Government at the Centre is supposed to be, has failed to accomplish all these years? After all, the Press Council is only a child given birth to by this Government or by this Parliament, if you want it that way. This Press Council is going to be a very weak instrument in the given set-up in the country. The minister said, he wants to give more teeth to this Press Council body by this legislation. Whatever kind of new teeth you would like to give to it, it is not going to bite anybody with any effect, because the press is completely controlled by the vested interests and monopolists. Can Mr. Gujral deny that? In such a situation it is sheer illusion to imagine that the Press Council is going to achieve wonders, push up the standards of journalism and maintain the freedom of the press. Where is the freedom of the press in this country? It is an illusion, a moonshine, to talk about the freedom of the press in a country where it is under the shackle of a few millionaires. If you have got Rs. 50 lakhs or 1 crore, you can become a press baron. That is the reality of the day. You may be a wonderful and most talented journalist, but if you are a pauper, what can you do? It is a tragedy in this country that some of our best journalists are being bought over. They are for sale, because they are unable to function independently in the present day society. If they want to make

a living, they have to be at the mercy of the press barons; most of them are behind the curtain and they are not coming out in the open. Very often, even their names are not printed in the newspapers, even though they are really running the show. And yet we are being told day in and day out about the freedom of the press which is existing in this country.

We have so many experiences before us and I do not want to narrate all of them. The latest is the case of the editor of *Statesman*, a brilliant journalist. Because he could not assert himself, he had to quit his post as the powers that be, those who control the press were not pleased with him. It is a very powerful newspaper and it has been bought over by the Tatas, a powerful interest. Today, of course, government are not very happy with that newspaper because that newspaper is against them. But they are very happy that some other newspapers are serving their interests.

Let us not look at the newspapers in that way. By and large, the most powerful of the daily newspapers of this country, whether English or vernacular, are under the grip of these vested interests and monopolies. We want to know from the government whether they will do something to liberate our press from the grip of the monopolists. Let us not tinker with this problem by appointing some Press Council.

I was very glad to hear some fresh thinking even from the representative of the Jansangh when he pointed out his finger at the vested interests controlling the press. But, in the end of course the cat was out of the bag because although he was attacking monopoly in general terms his target was the poor *Patriot*. I would inform Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta that if they want their talents and energies to be directed to the breaking of the hold of the monopoly on the press, then their attention should not be concentrated on *Patriot* which is perhaps the only paper which champions the right of the fighting people of this country. Do you want to drown that one single newspaper which is outside the fold of the monopoly press? Yet, there is a concerted, deliberate campaign, both inside and outside Parliament, unfortunately led by my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar

Lal Gupta and others, against that newspaper for the last few years. . . (*inter-rptions*) I know that crores of rupees are being collected by *Organiser* and it has put up a big building. From where did it get all this money? Should there not be an inquiry about it?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I welcome such an inquiry.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Germany Embassy and American Embassy is giving them money.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am prepared for such an inquiry.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: So, let us not indulge in such cheap charges, because such charges can be levelled against *Organiser* also. So, that is not fair.

The most important problem facing us is the hold of the monopoly. The limited purpose which is assigned to the Press Council can, to a certain extent, be accomplished provided we have a healthy and powerful working journalist movement. That is the only guarantee for the freedom of the press.

At this stage I do not ask for the nationalisation of the press. I know that the slogan of nationalisation of the press is wrong. The only guarantee for a healthy press is a powerful working journalists movement. Only that can put fear in the hearts of the press barons, the owners of the chains of newspapers.

But I am sorry to say that the movement of the working journalists is perhaps on the wane these days; it is not as powerful as it was in the past. I would like to see a united, powerful working journalist movement which can take care of the Press Council and deliver the goods to a certain extent. I am glad that the Bill is an improvement over the old Act. This new Press Council, which will be constituted, provides for more representation for the working journalists and the language newspapers and some kind of a definite representation for the small and medium newspapers. In all those respects I welcome the new features of the Bill.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

About the PTI I want the Minister to stand by his commitment that the PTI would be converted into a corporation.

About the Samachar Bharati, I will invite his attention to the editorial written by *National Herald* on the 20th March and several representations that the Ministry and the Department of Industrial Development have received about the mess which this agency has got into and the kind of things, that are going on in the organisation. The Government of India has given a loan of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and several State Governments have taken its shares. The Government has got something to do with it. Now it is in a mess and they have to put it right. I want the Government to give attention to that problem also.

I should like to know what is happening about the huge loan of Rs. 50 crores that, we hear, the LIC has given to the *Hindustan Times*. Is it true that that kind of thing is happening in this country? Why have such big newspapers to be supported again and again by the LIC and such other public sector corporations? Why can a group of working journalists be helped by the Government by advancing loans and even subsidies and grants? Let the working journalists join together to float a corporation, trust or a company. Let us have a new experiment. Let us try whether we can have a really free press. Such a bold experiment should be undertaken.

Side by side with implementing this Bill and providing new powers to the Press Council, I will request the Government to give serious consideration to liberating the press which is under the shackles of the monopoly today.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The Press Council (Amendment) Bill and the original Press Council Act are mainly intended, I understand, for the preservation of the freedom of the press and for having a high standard of journalism. It is also meant to have a curb on the monopoly press which is having a stranglehold on the entire society in the country, and they say it will try to encourage

small and medium newspapers. These are the declared purposes and the object of the Press Council (Amendment) Bill.

Regarding the maintenance of high standards of journalism, I am having two copies of the *Hindusthan Standard* published from Calcutta which, some of my hon. Members claim, is one of the national newspapers and which keeps some high standard of journalistic ethics. In the *Hindusthan Standard* dated the 27th March said in caption: "The Victim of 'Black Tuesday' her story is in the pity." A particular staff correspondent went and interviewed an attractive 14-year teenage girl named Shukla Mukherjee and wrote this:—

"A 14-year old girl from Burdwan had something to say about the nine days of uncertainty she had suffered since the rumpus in which three persons were killed and several others injured by"....

one of the biggest letters in the journalist pattern—

"CPI(M) supporters on March 17. She had moved from one place to another all these days."

It goes on to say:—

"Recalling the days of macabre violence at Burdwan, when three persons were brutally murdered"....

And he goes on saying:

"... and several others injured by an armed mob of CPI(M)."

Further, he goes on saying:

"I saw smoke coming out of the house. It was fire all night. Our lorry was also on fire. . . ."

This is the *Hindustan Standard* dated March, 27th keeping a high standard of journalistic ethics according to them. It is published from Calcutta which could produce Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Shri C. R. Das and also the former Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Mukerjee.

Immediately after that the enlightened population of Calcutta went and asked the management as well as the editors of the newspaper to correct it. And they had to correct it the next day. This is from the *Hindustan Standard* dated 28th March. The next day, it says:

"... She admitted that she had no personal knowledge of the Burdwan incident nor did she come from that town. 'I live in Budge Budge and I became an escapee after a quarrel with my parents.'"

This is the story which they had to correct on the next day. These are, as my hon. friends often say the cock and bull stories fabricated and published by the so-called national newspapers. The Press Council should take a serious view in this matter. I hope. It had to publish the following also:

"In the afternoon, the Home Secretary, Shri S. B. Ray told newsmen that the story published in *Hindustan Standard* was another instance of catering sensational stories by newspapers. The other instance, he said, was the story of lawlessness in Calcutta carried by the *Statesman* some days before the imposition of President's rule."

This is the type of scandalous propaganda by the so-called national newspapers.

The Government have announced their policy and they say that, after the nationalisation of few banks, they are going to nationalise the general insurance. We know that the big monopoly newspapers actually controlled by the big business houses go on publishing these advertisements against the Government policy, like, "Nationalisation Leaves My Livelihood Without Cover." An organised, paid, advertisement by the Big Business Houses against the declared policy of the government. Government advertisements in huge quantity go to these papers not only through the D.A.V.P. but through other news agencies.

The information and Broadcasting Ministry has got a department of Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity. But most of the public sector undertakings,

like, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., the Indian Airlines Corporation, Tourism and also many others and release their advertisements, not through the D.A.V.P., but through A.S.P. and other organisations controlled and owned by big business houses. I expect that in the light of the recent policy announced by the Government in particular, they will look into it.

Regarding the nomination of the Press Council, I submit that we have included enough provisions for providing big newspapers. My submission is that we should delete big newspapers' nomination to this Council and include more and more opportunities for the small and medium newspapers and also for the working journalists.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की पत्रकारिता का स्तर ऊँचा करने के लिये और पत्रकारों के हित में जो बिल इस समय विचाराधीन है, उसके संबंध में मैं सरकार से यह अवश्य पूछना चाहता हूँ, प्रारंभ में ही, कि जो स्तर पत्रकारिता का है, जो रूल्स आफ कंडक्ट हैं उनके संबंध में जो बातें प्रेस कमिशन के सामने आ चुकी हैं उनके संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है या नहीं ?

जो उद्देश्य इस बिल का या पहले के ऐक्ट का रहा है वह यह था कि देश की पत्रकारिता का स्तर ऊँचा हो, वह स्वतंत्र हो और उसमें काम करने वालों के हितों की रक्षा हो। इस समय जब यह बिल आया है तो उसके संबंध में बार बार दोनों तरफ से चाहे वह जनसंघ या ग्रा० ए० एस० का समर्थन करने वाले हों या कम्युनिस्ट हों, या कांग्रेस का समर्थन करने वाले हों, यह दोहराया जाता रहा है कि पत्रकारिता में स्वाधीनता होनी चाहिये। यह खुली हुई बात है, स्पष्ट है कि यह रहेगी, लेकिन इस समय मैं सरकार से यह कहने के लिए बाध्य हूँ कि जब न्यूज एजेंसी न्यूज एजेंसी न रह कर व्यूज एजेंसी आफ और इंडियन रियेक्शन भारतीय प्रक्रियावाद का साधन बन जाती है, तब सरकार को भी बीच में आना चाहिए क्योंकि उस स्वा-

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

धीनता के नाम पर, पत्रकारिता की स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर, जनता के नाम पर, पत्रकार के हित पर आघात होता है और उनकी नीति के कारण किसी विशेष तरह के सिद्धांत के कारण उसके हितों पर आघात पहुंचाया जाता है। जब इस तरह से होता है तब विवश होकर कहना पड़ता है कि उस स्वाधीनता पर भी प्रतिबंध होना चाहिये। कारण यह है कि स्वतंत्र विचार रखने वाले लोगों पर आघात किया जाता है।

अभी हमारे सबसे पुराने माननीय सदस्य यहां पर कह रहे थे कि "समाचार भारती" के पत्रकारों ने लिखकर दे दिया है कि उनको किसी प्रकार का असंतोष नहीं है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह रेकार्ड उठा कर देख लें कि दो सालों में वहां से कितने आदमी हटाये गये हैं और कितनों का तबादला किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ में जो उसका आफिस है, वहां तीन तीन महीने से तनख्वाह नहीं मिल रही है, वेज बोर्ड के अनुसार जिस तारीख से मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल रही है। इससे हम आंख नहीं मूंद सकते। खास तौर से उसके संबंध में स्वयं इस सदन में सरकार की तरफ से उत्तर मिला है एक प्रश्न के संबंध में कि 19248 श्रेणियों में से 19,000 श्रेणियाँ प्रादेशिक सरकारों के हैं, 1 लाख 50 हजार ६० केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लोन दिया है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 1 लाख 25 हजार ६० कर्ज देना स्वीकार किया है। इतनी सहायता सरकार से मिलने के बाद और शेयर खरीदने के बाद भी कोई कहे कि पत्रकारिता की स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता रहे, उस पैसे के संबंध में सरकार कुछ न बोले, यह कैसे हो सकता है? जैसा मैंने पिछले अग्रस्त में कहा था, आज फिर कहता हूँ कि सरकार को बीच में आना ही चाहिये। जिस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार लोन दे रही थी समाचार भारती को उस समय यह शर्त थी कि अपने टेलिप्रिटर की व्यवस्था करें, उनको मारगेज न करें। लेकिन इस शर्त के

होने हुए भी टेलिप्रिटर को मारगेज किया गया है। गवर्नमेंट के साथ जो ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था यह उसके विरुद्ध है। इसके बाद भी अगर कोई कहे कि उसकी स्वतंत्रता ज्यों की त्यों रहे, प्रेम की आजादी के नाम पर सरकार बीच में न आये, तो यह गलत बात होगी।

और बातों को छोड़कर यही देखिए कि उनके लोगों को क्यों निकाला जा रहा है। हो सकता है कि मेरा खयाल गलत हो, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इस कारण से हटाए जाते हैं कि उनके अपने स्वतंत्र विचार हैं और वह स्वतंत्रता से अपनी कलम चलाते हैं। एजेंसी के जो डाइरेक्टर होते हैं उनकी राय में उन लोगों की स्वाधीनता मिलनी-जुलनी नहीं है। चूंकि अपनी स्वाधीनता के कारण वह पत्रकारिता के स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए उस एजेंसी में काम कर रहे थे इसलिए उन्हें दबाया जाता है। ऐसी बातों में सरकार को बीच में पड़ना ही चाहिए। इसके लिए आप इस बिल को काम में ला सकते हैं ताकि प्रेस में काम करने वालों के हितों की रक्षा हो।

जिस तरह से ट्रेड यूनियन फ़ैक्टरियों में चलती है, उस दृष्टि से वकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स फेडरेशन में पत्रकारों के आदमी काम न करें। पत्रकारिता के स्तर को ऊंचा करने वाले और ठीक समाचार देने वाले प्रेस एसोसिएशन के प्रतिनिधि भी इस एंडवाइजरी कौंसिल में जरूर होने चाहिए। जैसा प्रजा समाजवादी दल के नेता श्री द्विवेदी जी ने कहा कि कम से कम तीन तो उसमें उनके प्रतिनिधि रहने चाहिए। मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। सरकार को खुद एजेंसी की जांच करनी चाहिए। समाचार भारती को जो समाचार विदेश से मिलते हैं वह रेडियो पर ब्राडकास्ट होने से पहले उन्हें मिल जाते हैं, इसकी जांच वह जरूर करें। एक कागज मेरे पास है, इसे मैं सदन की टेबल पर रख सकता हूँ। समाचार भारती को जहां 3 बजे से 10 बजे

रात तक समाचार देने के लिए टेलिप्रिंटर का इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत है, उसके बदले 2-55 मिनट पर उन्हें विदेश का समाचार मिला और उन्होंने प्रसारित किया। उसके बाद फिर वे समाचार रेडियो पर देते हैं या दूसरी जगहों पर भेजते हैं। तो विदेश में क्या समाचार भारती का कहीं पर आफिस है? अगर नहीं है तो ये विदेश से समाचार उसे मिलते कैसे हैं? विदेश को छोड़ दें, अपने देश की जो प्रत्येक राजधानी है क्या वहां पर उनके आफिस हैं? मुझे मालूम है कि पटना में उनका आफिस है, वह काम नहीं कर रहा है, लखनऊ में उनका आफिस है, वहां तीन महीने से काम करने वालों को तनख्वाह नहीं मिली है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो सरकार प्रेस काउंसिल अमेंडमेंट बिल लाई है, क्या उसको हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार होगा या नहीं होगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे मामलों में उसको जरूर बीच में आना चाहिए।

जहां तक सरकार के लोन देने का सवाल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार डेढ़ लाख रुपये कर्ज देने जा रही है—मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हिन्दी की एजेंसियों को न दिया जाए, लेकिन मैंने सदन में पहले भी कहा और सलाहकार समिति में भी दोहराया कि यह कर्ज देने के पहले यह देख लिया जाय कि उस एजेंसी की क्षमता कर्ज भ्रदा करने की है या नहीं और जितनी उसकी क्षमता है उसके अनुसार ही उसको आगे बढ़ने के लिए वह लोन दे। साथ ही सरकारी पैसे की रक्षा हो, इसके लिए भी सोचें। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रदेशीय सरकारों का भी हिस्सा उसमें है, लेकिन इस सरकार को सोचना है कि उस पैसे की रक्षा के लिए वह क्या कर सकती है क्योंकि हो सकता है कि कल को उस एजेंसी का दिवाला हो जाए, उसके बाद आपका लोन भी रह जाए और उन लोगों का भी रुपया चला जाए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि यह एजेंसी बड़े, स्वतंत्र विचार रखने वाले पत्रकारों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाए, उनको उसमें घुसाया जाए। जैसे हिन्दी का यह

न्यूज एजेंसी है, वैसी ही दूसरी एजेंसीज और बनाई जाए जो प्रगति को बढ़ाने के लिए और शोषण को रोकने के लिए जो प्रयास हो रहा है उसमें सहयोग दें, न कि उसमें बाधा डालने के लिए काम करें। उसमें बाधा डालने का काम नहीं होना चाहिए, इसको भी रोकना चाहिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक के जरिए सरकार जो प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य की रक्षा करना चाहती है और अखबारों के स्टैंडर्ड को बढ़ाना चाहती है, वह आदर्श अच्छा है, लेकिन इस विधेयक के जरिए से उस आदर्श की प्राप्ति नहीं होना जा रही है, यह मैं साफ शब्दों में कह देना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार की नीति और सरकार का जो रुख है प्रेस के मुतालिक, वह साफ नहीं है। प्रेस की जो बीमारी है, आज के विज्ञान के जमाने में जिस तरह से किसी और बीमारी के इलाज के लिए हमें कोई रेडिकल क्योर चाहिए, साइंटिफिक क्योर चाहिए न कि वह पुराना तरीका, पैलियेटिव तरीका या झाड़ फूक का तरीका जिससे इम तरह की बीमारी दूर नहीं हो सकती आज के जमाने में, उभी तरह से प्रेस की जो बीमारी है जिस रूप में यह सरकार उससे डील कर रही है उसको क्योर करने के लिए, वह रेडिकल क्योर नहीं है, साइंटिफिक क्योर नहीं है बल्कि पैलियेटिव क्योर है। कभी तो सरकार कमीशन मुकरंर करती है, कभी प्रेस कौंसिल विधेयक लाती है और कभी स्माल न्यूजपेपर्स की मदद के लिए कार्पोरेशन की बात कहती है, ये सब रेडिकल क्योर की बातें नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की प्रेस जो है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह सही माइनों में फ्री प्रेस नहीं है। सरकार का कब्जा उस पर ज्यादा नहीं है, सरकार के कब्जे से वह आजाद है लेकिन मालिकों के कब्जे में है और हकीकत में प्रेस आजाद नहीं है और वह इश्वारोदारी के कब्जे में है।

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

अभी वामुदेवन नायर साहब ने कहा कि प्रेस जो है वह आज़ाद नहीं है, लेकिन उन्होंने फिर यह भी कहा कि हम इसका नेशनेलाइजेशन नहीं चाहते, राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं चाहते। यह बहुत कन्ट्राडिक्टरी बात है। जिस तरह से अर्थ-व्यवस्था में मोनोपली है और उससे छुटकारा पाने के लिए प्लानिंग की जरूरत है, उसी तरह मे प्रेस की दुनिया में मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं, कुछ लोगों का एकाधिपत्य है, उसका खत्म करने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण की या प्लानिंग की निहायत जरूरत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लाम्स्की ने कहा था:

"Our news system in a word is a reflection on our social system" and "there will be no vital change in oneness unless there is also a vital change in the other."

ब्रिटेन के प्रेस के बारे में लाम्स्की ने कहा कि वह रिफ्लेक्शन है। जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, यदि उसमें हम बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं तो हम अर्थ-व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करे यानी जिस तरीके से यहां प्लानिंग करने हैं, उसी तरह से प्रेस के मामले में प्लानिंग करने की जरूरत है। आज जो समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं प्रेस के मोनोपलीज की, एकाधिपत्य की, प्रॉफिट मेकिंग की और प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज की, वे ब्रिटेन में भी हैं और अमेरिका में भी हैं। ब्रिटेन में रायल कमीशन आन फ्रीडम ऑफ दि प्रेस उन लोगों ने मुकदरे किया उसका भी यही फैसला था। अमरीका में भी हरजिस कमीशन मुकदरे की गई थी। उसने एलान कर दिया कि अमरीका का प्रेस जो है वह स्वतंत्र नहीं है, फ्री एण्ड रेस्पॉन्सिबिल नहीं है। दोनों मुल्कों के प्रेस आज़ाद नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे प्राइवेट स्ट्रक्चर पर और प्रॉफिट-मेकिंग एकेनामी पर बेस्ड हैं। इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान का भी प्रेस है और इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि प्रेस शुद्ध की प्लान्ड, प्रेस के मामले में प्लानिंग की जाए।

जिस तरह से अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए हम प्लानिंग करते हैं, उसी तरह से प्रेस की भी प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए। मैंने इस आधार पर अपना एक विधेयक भी पेश किया प्लान्ड प्रेस और पार्टी प्रेस के लिए। अब किस तरह से प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए? बिल्कुल सरकार का कब्जा हो जाता है तो इसमें भी खतरा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। हमारे देश में जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था है, जिसमें अरोजीशन को बोलने का मौका होना चाहिए, सरकार की नुक्ताचीनी के लिए गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पार्टी-वेज्ड प्रेस हो। दस हजार के ऊपर के सर्कुलेशन के जितने भी अखबार हैं, सरकार उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दे, उनका प्लानिंग कर दे, निर्विवाद रूप में और जो मानी हुई पार्टियाँ हैं, उनके अखबारों का मजबूत करने के लिए सेंटर अपने बजट में से सव्सीडी दे। प्रॉफिट मेकिंग करने वाले वे जो बुजुर्ग हिन्दुस्तान के प्रेस हैं, उनका कंट्रोल करने के लिए आप प्लान करें और 10 हजार से ऊपर के सर्कुलेशन वाले अखबारों का नेशनेलाइज करें और जो रिकग्नाइज्ड पार्टियाँ हैं उनके अखबारों का ऊपर उठाने के लिए आप एनुअल सव्सीडी दें ताकि आपको क्रिटीसिज्म करने की गुंजाइश हो। जिस दिन प्लान्ड प्रेस और पार्टी प्रेस होगा, हकीकत में प्रेस का स्वातन्त्र्य उस दिन मुल्क में होगा। तो मैं आपका और आपके जरिए मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान फिर ले जाना चाहता हूँ कन्सेप्ट ऑफ प्लान्ड फ्री प्रेस की ओर। यह मेरी किताब है जिसमें मैं तफसील से गया हूँ और मैंने अपना विधेयक भी रखा है. . . (व्यवधान). . . लाइब्रेरी में वह है, जिसको पढ़ने की जरूरत हो, वह पढ़ ले, लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि प्लान्ड प्रेस और पार्टी प्रेस जब होगी तभी हकीकत में प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य होगा। जेफरसन ने कहा है कि प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य में और गुड गवर्नमेंट में यदि तुलना होती है तो मैं फ्री प्रेस को चुनूंगा।

यह बहुत अच्छी बात है क्योंकि प्रेम स्वातन्त्र्य एव एसी स्वतन्त्रता है जिससे और दूसरी आजादिया हासिल कर सकते हैं। यह आजादी यदि खत्म हो गई, तो दूसरी आजादी को हम हासिल नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन मौजूदा राजी-वादी व्यवस्था में प्रेम स्वातन्त्र्य और फ्रीडम आफ दि प्रेस, मोनोपोलिस्टों के हाथों में है, मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में है। इसको आजाद कराने के लिए सरकार प्लान्ड प्रेम करे और पार्टी प्रेम को सबसीडी दे। यदि सरकार इस कदम को नहीं उठाने जा रही है तो जैसा कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कतवत है, "समविग इज ब्रेटर देल नथिंग" क्योंकि टिकरिंग आफ दि प्राबलम सरकार कर रही है, कुछ तो होना चाहिए और यह विधेयक पुराने विधेयक के मुकाबले में कुछ तो है, लेकिन इसका मकसद हासिल होने को नहीं है और इसके अलावा जो मौजूदा समस्याएँ हैं, उनके मुतालिक सरकार की नीति साफ नहीं है। "समाचार भारती" की बात उठाई गई। बहुत सी बातें मैंने देखी हैं। इसमें बड़े बड़े डाइरेक्टर्स आल इंडिया के आदमी हैं, लेकिन क्या बात है कि वहाँ इस तरह की बातें चल रही हैं।

एक साल से शायद उनकी इकानामिक हालत अच्छी हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोग हटाए नहीं जा रहे हैं। इसका समाधान क्यों नहीं होता है। जहाँ तक शेयर होल्डर्स का ताल्लुक है अधिकांश पैसा स्ट्रेट का है, लेकिन फिर भी उसकी व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए बुनियादी तौर पर आपकी नीति प्रेम के मुतालिक माफ होनी चाहिए। प्रेम को कन्ट्रोल करो, नेशनलाइज करो, प्लान करो, प्रेम इकानमी को बुनियादी तौर पर प्लान करना चाहिए। यह विधेयक जिस रूप में यहाँ आया है उससे उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। मैंने कुछ संशोधन रखे हैं, जिनसे कुछ कार्य हो सकते हैं, लेकिन बुनियादी परिवर्तन प्रेम-स्वातन्त्र्य का इससे नहीं हो सकेगा।

20 hrs.

श्री नवलकिशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, प्रेम की स्वतंत्रता और निर्भीकता प्रजातन्त्र के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे देश में प्रेम की स्वतन्त्रता और निर्भीकता के लिए सरकार ने कदम उठाए। प्रेम कौंसिल एकट बना, प्रेम कौंसिल की स्थापना की गई। इस प्रेम कौंसिल की स्थापना के बाद उसके कामों में जो त्रुटियाँ पाई गई, जो कमियाँ और खामियाँ रही, उनको दूर करने के लिए यह संशोधक विधेयक इस सदन के सामने लाया गया। यह संशोधक विधेयक अपने आपमें एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और मैं इसका स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

जहाँ देश में मोनोपली प्रेम का खतरा है, जहाँ देश में येनोजर्नलिज्म का प्रादुर्भाव होता जा रहा है, वहाँ देश के अन्दर ऐसे पत्र भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं जिनसे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता और दूसरी हरकतों को बढ़ावा मिलता है। देश की पत्रकारिता का स्तर भी गिरता जा रहा है। इन सबको रोकने के लिए आवश्यक है कि प्रेम कौंसिल को अधिक ताकतवर बनाया जाय और इसी दृष्टिकोण से इस विधेयक में कुछ अच्छा काम करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

अभी-अभी हमारे दो मित्र कुछ पत्रों के बारे में इल्जाम लगा रहे थे—एक मित्र ने आर्गेनाइजर पर इल्जाम लगाया और दूसरे मित्र ने एक दूसरे पत्र पर इल्जाम लगाया—यह वास्तव में एक बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है। किसी भी देश में अगर इस तरह से पत्र चलते हैं जिनको चलाने के बारे में इल्जाम लगते हैं तो देश में प्रजातन्त्र की आस्था और पत्रकारिता के बारे में संदेह पैदा होता है तथा उसके परिणाम दूरगामी होते हैं। इसलिए प्रेम कौंसिल का यह फर्ज हो जाता है और उस फर्ज की पूर्ति के लिए ही आपने उसे अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाया है ताकि वह इस बात की जाँच करे कि ये इल्जामात या जो बातें उठाई गई हैं, वे कहाँ तक सही हैं। रोज रोज सदन के सामने या जनता के सामने इस तरह की शिकायतें आयें और उनका निराकरण न हो,

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

तो उससे लोगों के मन में सरकार के प्रति सन्देह पैदा होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसे मामलों का जल्द में जल्द फैसला करे या प्रेस कौंसिल के जरिए ऐसे मामलों का निर्णय कराए। मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि इस देश के अन्दर विचारधारा को बनाने का जो प्रमुख माध्यम—पत्र और पत्रिकाएँ हैं और जिन पर आज मोनोपली प्रेस का कब्जा होता जा रहा है, जो अपने तरीके से लोगों की भावना को बनाते और बिगाड़ते हैं, उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए, उस दिशा में प्रेस कौंसिल को कुछ काम करना पड़ेगा।

प्रेस कौंसिल के इस काम के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि सरकार विज्ञापनों के बारे में एक सर्वमान्य नीति निर्धारित करे। आज हमारे देश में विज्ञापन के नाम पर येलो-जर्नलिज्म और कुछ छोटे-मोटे अखबार एक तरह से कुछ लोगों की मेहरबानियों के आधार पर ज़िन्दा रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में छोटे अखबार चले, फने-फूले, बहुत बड़े बनें, उनकी आवाज़ हो, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि विज्ञापन देने की जो नीति है, यह चन्द लोगों की मर्जी के मनाविक होनी है और यह बड़ी खतरनाक चीज़ है। यह उतनी ही खतरनाक है, जितनी मोनोपली प्रेस की बात है। इसलिए मुझे निवेदन करना है कि सरकार इस बात पर गम्भीरता से सोचे। प्रेस कौंसिल, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें तीनों मिलकर एक सामान्य नीति निर्धारित करें, जिसके आधार पर पत्रिकाओं को विज्ञापन दिए जा सकें, ताकि सरकार के बारे में जो इल्जामात लगाए जाते हैं, उनका निराकरण किया जा सके।

इस बिल की अनेकों अच्छाइयों का स्वागत करने हुए मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि इस बिल की धारा 4 अभी भी स्पष्ट नहीं है। इस धारा के अन्तर्गत नामिनेटिंग कमेटी को जो अधिकार आपने दिया है उसके अनुसार जिन 13 आदमियों को नामिनेट किया जायगा, जिनमें 6 आदमी वे होंगे जो एडिटर्स होंगे

और 7 वे होंगे जो वकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स में से लिए जायेंगे। इन 7 आदमियों के सम्बन्ध में आपको स्पष्ट करना चाहिए था कि इनके अन्दर किन लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे, किस तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे। हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो एक ओर ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के आधार पर काम करते हैं, दूसरी ओर ऐसे लोग भी प्रेस में हैं जो स्पेशलाइज्ड एमोसिएशन के आधार पर काम करते हैं, जिनका काम पार्लियामेंट की, देश की, विदेश की समस्याओं पर लिखना, उनके समाचारों को प्रतिपादित करना होता है। ऐसे लोगों के लिए भी आप डिमार्केशन रखते तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन चूँकि आपने ऐसा नहीं किया है, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे देश में कई प्रेस की एप्रूव्ड संस्थाएँ हैं, जैसे प्रेस एमोसिएशन आफ इंडिया है, जिनके सदस्य इस देश के ऐसे पत्रकार हैं, जो पत्रकारिता के आदर्श में विश्वास रखते हैं, जिनका पिछला आदर्श बहुत ऊँचा रहा है, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में काफ़ी काम किया है, जिनका पत्रों में काफ़ी ज्यादा कंट्रीब्यूशन होता है, इन लोगों को इस कौंसिल में कम से कम तीन स्थान दें।

इसके साथ ही मैं शायद यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा जहाँ हमें अपने देश में पत्रकारिता के स्तर पर ध्यान देना है, वहाँ न्यूज़ एजेंसीज के बारे में भी ध्यान देना होगा। इस संबंध में बहुत पहले मंत्री महोदय को एक चिट्ठी भी मैंने लिखी थी, जिसमें समाचार भारती के बारे में मैंने उल्लेख किया था। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है, उन्होंने उसके बारे में कोई खास कदम नहीं उठाया और आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस सदन में हर व्यक्ति जो बोल रहा है, समाचार भारती और दूसरी न्यूज़ एजेंसीज की आलोचना कर रहा है। सरकार का दायित्व है कि इस बात को देखे कि न्यूज़ एजेंसीज में शोषण तो नहीं हो रहा है। सरकारी रूपवा लेकर चलने-वाली इन न्यूज़ एजेंसीज में यदि पत्रकारों और जर्नलिस्टों का शोषण होता है तो उसको

रोंकने का दायित्व भी आपका है, यदि आप इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं तो आप अपने कर्तव्य का ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं।

इसलिए मुझे आशा है कि आप इन समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान देंगे, जिससे हमारे देश की पत्रकारिता का स्तर ऊँचा होगा तथा इसके द्वारा हमारे देश का कल्याण होगा।

*SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Press Council Bill. But I find that there are many drawbacks in this. Firstly, the language used in the Bill is jarring to the ears. In fact, the language used here is such that even a pre-university class student or a student of the Central College can easily find many a mistake in the language. At least, as long as English is used in our country it is necessary that grammatical language should be employed for statute purposes. Now, let us take, for example, Section 5 of the Bill seeking to amend Section 4 of the principal Act. The amending Section 4(3) (b) (i) reads:—"one each shall be a representative of big newspapers, medium newspapers and small newspapers published in Indian languages." How did you pitch upon "one each"? The usage of this phrase "one each" seems archaic. In proper and good English it should read as "big newspapers, medium newspapers and small newspapers shall have each, one representative." But the language used in the Bill is neither that of an Oxford or Cambridge don nor is it Indian English. I regret to say that the Bill abounds in such incorrect language.

Again, "of the other members one shall be. . .". How can "one shall be" be used? You have to choose a man with necessary qualifications for the membership of the Council. To define a "member" to be such and such will be irregular and improper. This is bad English. You choose a representative. You choose a person who is a representative of big newspapers. But when you 'choose' somebody how can he be a representative of the newspapers? Now this is all about the language.

Many Hon'ble Members have opined that there is no adequate representation on the Council for the small newspapers. I fully agree with them. When the total membership of the Council is 26, at least 13 of them should have gone to the medium and small newspapers. The representation of these newspapers on the Council is woefully inadequate and should be increased.

The other point I am going to mention is very important. The big newspapers in our country are now in the hands of a few big industrialists. If you look at the established newspapers of the past, you will find that they had lofty ideals—either it was to help the freedom struggle or the development and propagation of our culture. With such lofty ideals only were such papers like "Yugandhar", "Maharashtra Patrika", "Swarajya" and "Hindu" started by nationalist leaders like Aurobindo Ghosh, Tilak, Prakashan, Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and Subrahmanya Iyer. But by no stretch of imagination can one accuse any of them of being an industrial magnate. But now the situation has changed. Now the owners of big newspapers are the big industrial magnates. That is why I submit that the control of the big industrialists on the newspapers should be curbed. These big industrialists branch out into various fields of activity like banking and they are also the press-barons. In fact, whatever field you take, there they are.

One Hon'ble Member had cited the case of I.I.C. giving loans to the "Hindustan Times." I would like to suggest here, Sir, that Government should ensure that the public sector financial institutions should be precluded from giving financial assistance to such big newspapers. It is the duty of the Government and the financial institutions under its control to come forward more and more to help the medium and small newspapers. But what is happening now? For expanding their industrial empire, loans are given to the big industrialists; for helping the newspapers owned by these people, loans are also given to them. If you follow this trend, the entire financial resources of the country would be meant only for the benefit of the monopolists and

[Shri T. Viswanatham]

nothing would be left for the medium and small newspapers.

Again, Sir, for the small newspapers, the quota of newspapers is most inadequate. They are already poor, and so, you say you will not give any assistance to them. Nor are any advertisements given to them. You do not help them financially nor increase their newsprint quota. On top of such neglect, to say that you are helping the small newspapers is ironical.

There are ever so many small daily and weekly newspapers in every State which present facts and offer criticism in a frank, dispassionate and impartial manner. You should, therefore, help promote their growth by giving them greater financial assistance, releasing more newsprint quota and also by giving them more advertisements. It may be argued, Sir, that the Press Council would do the needful in the matter. But then I suggest that guide-lines should be laid down for the Press Council in regard to such assistance—both material and monetary.

In one section of the Bill it is stated that before making any nomination, the Nominating Committee shall, in the prescribed manner, invite panels of names etc. But after inviting the names what should be done has not been specified. The implication seems to be that they shall nominate from among the panels. We have only to understand this from common-sense but it has not explicitly been provided for in this section.

Sir, as I seem to have exhausted my time, I shall confine myself only to one or two more points, though I have a lot to say. On the whole I welcome this Bill as a measure in the right direction for the growth of Indian Press. At the same time I should say that I would have been far happier if this Bill has provided for measures to help small newspapers. In this connection I would also like to sound a note of caution, Sir, that if the Act is implemented in such a way that it benefits only the monopolists, there would be greater difficulties ahead.

In regard to the nominations to the

Council, you have included working journalists. But no representation for the workers has been provided. Even in the case of nationalised Banks, there is a provision, though on minor scale, nevertheless a welcome one, for the nomination of the workers on the Boards of Management of the Banks. Therefore, before concluding, Sir, I submit that provision should be made for the representation of Press workers on the Press Council.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I must congratulate the Minister for so speedily coming up with this legislation. In fact, the Press Council was conceived as back as 1954 and the Government took a long time to bring out a Press Council, namely, in 1966 only. After that also, it had to face very rough weather. Therefore, it will not be in order to blame the Government for not coming up with the Press Council for so long a time because the concept itself is very new and secondly, it will be wrong to believe that all the ills of the press will be met by establishing a Press Council. It is only for a limited purpose that we are going to have a Press Council as envisaged in this Bill.

Now, two difficulties are faced. Firstly, we talk of the freedom of the press: freedom from whom? On the one side, the argument is the freedom from the monopolists and on the other side, freedom from the Government. Then, what sort of freedom do we conceive of? It is not that kind of freedom that we wanted. We wanted freedom in the sense that it is freedom to express an opinion, an honest opinion, consistent with the standard that the country wants. That is the type of freedom normally conceived of in democracy. That is why probably, Shri Vasudevan Nair had to say that he does not want nationalisation of the press. If that be the view, the present concept should be given a proper wording. That can be done only if the co-operation comes from the press and the concerned persons. The Press Council could not function not because there was something wrong basically, but because the co-operation and understanding were wanting. Therefore, the Press Advisory Council had to go into the details and find out that the whole thing was something

based on nomination. That is a thing which probably does not suit our grain. Therefore, the manner of the nomination, it was suggested, created certain misunderstanding and trouble, and so, the whole concept had to be changed and improved. Even now, I submit that it can only function properly provided the proper co-operation comes from all concerned. It does not depend on the Government alone now to see that the Press Council functions properly. It will function only if the press-co-operates.

The first Press Council failed because the Federation of Working Journalists took up a stand that proper representation was not given and a proper interpretation of the Act was not made. There was no room for making an adjustment of what their thinking was. Therefore, the new change is that the nomination committee will have the power to review if there is any mistake. That will probably now help all concerned to come in. At that time, the attitude of the federation of working Journalists was such that not one except themselves should be represented in the Council. But, for instance, if the Press Association tomorrow gets away and does not participate in the Press Council, will it be of any value? Therefore, it would be proper that all interests are properly represented. The Press Council, for instance, will represent the thinking section of the press and see that a proper atmosphere is created.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is up.

SHRI R. BARUA: Two minutes, Sir. It would be wrong to assume that there would be statutory recognition as to how many persons would be represented from what organisation. All these organisations and associations may change in character from time to time. It is left to the Press Council to decide what type of nomination is to be given from time to time. Government is right in not giving a particular number to a particular organisation or association. All the same, I hope the nomination board would take into account the different character and position of the various organisations and associations.

Then, the definition of 'news agency' is very faulty. Is it the Board of Directors or

Manager or whom are they going to represent in the name of 'news agency'? Unless there is a proper definition, it may lead to giving loaded representation either to one side or to the other. I hope the minister will give a proper definition to this term.

Government has come in for a lot of criticism on account of the distribution of newsprint. To achieve a *via media*, it would be proper if the Press Council is given the opportunity of making a review of the distribution of newsprint which from time to time Government may take note of while making the distribution. Without making a legal provision, it would help the Government to avoid the criticism of favouring certain papers as against others in the matter of distribution of newsprint.

So far as the news agencies are concerned, Government has been giving assurances from time to time that some sort of corporation or trust would be established. Up till now no positive action has been taken about it. At present *Samachar Bharti* is the subject of criticism and Government is dragged into it. Government is still reluctant to form a corporation or trust. I submit that the time is ripe now for looking into the matter and constituting a trust or corporation for the news agencies.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रेस परिषद विधेयक का लाभ उठाकर कुछ लोगों ने समाचार भारती के सम्बन्ध में अपने गुब्बार निकालने का प्रयास किया है। मैं और कुछ न कहकर के केवल इसी विषय पर जो यहां भ्रातियों उत्पन्न की गई है उनके सम्बन्ध में सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं।

चार, पांच बातें विशेष रूप से इसके सम्बन्ध में की गईं। एक तो यह कि यहां इस समाचार भारती नाम की एजेंसी में कर्मचारियों का विशेष रूप से शोषण होता है, और श्री विश्वनाथ राय ने कहा कि लखनऊ में जो समाचार भारती के कार्यकर्ता हैं उनको तीन महीने से वेतन नहीं मिला।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि वहां से कुछ कर्मचारियों को हटाया गया जो कि शायद नहीं हटाया जाना चाहिए था। तीसरी बात यह कही गई कि टेलीप्रिन्टर गिरवी रखे गए। और चौथी बात यह कही कि उद्योग मंत्री ने अपने किसी वक्तव्य में समाचार भारती के कार्य में जो अनियमितताएं हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कही कुछ बातें कहीं।

जहां तक कर्मचारियों के शोषण का सम्बन्ध है, उपाध्यक्ष जी, उसके संबंध में तो मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब से तीन वर्ष पहले जिन लोगों के कारण इस नई समाचार एजेंसी की दुर्गति हुई और जिनके हटाने पर हमारे कुछ मित्रों को कुलबुलाहट है उसमें और आज की स्थिति में इतना अन्तर है कि आज समाचार भारती के हर कार्यकर्ता की, जिनकी पिछले वर्षों में वेतन वृद्धि नहीं हुई थी, उनकी विधिवत् वेतन वृद्धि हुई, उनकी सेवा के नियम निर्धारित किए गए, उनका प्रावीडेन्ट फंड जो अब तक नहीं दिया जाता था वह बराबर दिया जा रहा है। और दूसरे जो श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के वेज बोर्ड के अपने नियम हैं उनके आधार पर वेतन-मानों का निर्धारण हो गया। यह इनकी व्याख्या है कर्मचारियों के शोषण करने की।

दूसरी बात यह कही कि लखनऊ में तीन महीने से किन्हीं को वेतन नहीं दिया गया। तीन महीने तो तीन महीने, अगर पिछले महीने का भी हमारे माननीय मित्र विश्वनाथ राय इस बात को सिद्ध कर दें कि उनको वेतन नहीं दिया गया तो मैं समझूंगा कि श्री विश्वनाथ राय ने अपनी सदस्यता का पूरा लाभ उठाया।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I have a document with me where the names of the members of the Board of Directors are given. I find that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is also one of the directors. Is he defending Samachar Bharati because he is a director? In that case, he

is not doing justice either to Samachar Bharati or to the employees who have made the complaint. It is most unfortunate that a director of Samachar Bharati is defending Samachar Bharati here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he has a direct interest he should kindly avoid references to that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: आप को याद होगा पिछली बार जब यह विधेयक यहां आया था (व्यवधान)... तब भी मैंने यह कहा था कि उसके संचालक मंडल का एक सदस्य होने के नाते ही मैंने सदन में इन बातों की चर्चा की थी। बाहर नहीं। मैं अधिकृत जानकारी के साथ इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि यह योजनाबद्ध ढंग से इस नई समाचार समिति को गिराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इसके अन्दर एक विशेष विचारधारा के लोग हैं। इसी से आप अनुमान लगा लीजिए कि उनके पीछे उनकी अपनी मान्यता क्या है।

जिस बात को मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्रीजी ने जब इस समाचार एजेंसी का प्रारम्भ कराया था तब उनका उद्देश्य यह था कि भारतीय भाषाओं की एक इस प्रकार की समाचार समिति बने कि जो समाचार समिति कम्पनी ला बोर्ड के सेक्शन 25 के आधार पर किसी प्रकार का लाभ कमाए बिना राष्ट्रीय महत्व की दृष्टि से कार्य करे। उसी आधार पर जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि एक तो सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि इसी दृष्टि से यह समिति कार्य कर रही है। दूसरे यह कि जो कर्मचारियों को हटाने की बात है तो सरकार की सम्पत्ति को लाभ हो, यह लाभप्रद उद्देश्य है या सरकार की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो यह लाभप्रद है? उदाहरण के लिए केवल एक ही बात मैं आपको कह दूंगा कि आज से तीन वर्ष पहले जिन कर्मचारियों को हटाने पर इनको तिलमिलाहट है, उनके समय में इस एजेंसी की

आय 10,000 रु० थी जबकि आज वह बढ़ कर 33,000 रु० हो गई। और व्यय 52,000 रु० था जो कि अब घटकर 41,000 रु० हो गया। इसी से आप अनुमान लगा लीजिए कि 8,000 रु० की केवल उसके अन्दर कमी रह गई है। उसके आधार पर उन कर्मचारियों को आपको बढ़ाई देनी चाहिए कि जिनकी वजह से आज यह एजेंसी विकसित होनी चली जा रही है अथवा उनकी यहां पर आलोचना करनी चाहिए? तो मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि किसी भी निहित लक्ष्य को लेकर के इस प्रकार की बातें नहीं कहनी चाहियें।

जहां तक टेलीप्रिन्टर गिरवी रखने की बात है, उसके सम्बन्ध में केवल यही कह सकता हूं कि जब केन्द्रीय सरकार से टेलीप्रिन्टर के सम्बन्ध में इस समाचार एजेंसी के साथ में जो शर्तें तय हुई थीं उसके मुताबिक जब उनका पैसा नहीं मिला तब उन्होंने अपने कुछ टेली-प्रिन्टर "देना बैंक" को गिरवी रखकर पैसे का प्रबन्ध किया। लेकिन इस संबंध में किसी भी उद्योग के लिए यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है कि वह किसी बैंक से अपना पैसा ले और एक समाचार समिति को विधिवत् चालू रख सके। इसके अन्दर आपत्ति की बात क्या है। लेकिन मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि यह जो योजनाबद्ध ढंग से प्रयास किया जा रहा है, वह निन्दनीय है। आपसे मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं श्री गुजराल यहां पर सदन में इस समय मौजूद हैं, मैं स्वयं उनके सामने उपस्थित हुआ, श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह भी थे, और मैंने कहा कि संचालक मंडल के साथ आप एक बैठक कर लीजिए और जो उनकी न्यूनता है वह आप बताइए जिससे संपत्ति की रक्षा हो। वही बात आज मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन एक एजेंसी को योजना बद्ध ढंग से गिराने का प्रयास करना और किसी विशेष विचारधारा के लोगों की ओर से गिराने का प्रयास करना यह सिवाय उनकी दूषित मनोवृत्ति के परिचायक के और कुछ नहीं है

और इसके पीछे कोई तथ्य भी नहीं है। (व्यवधान) श्री विश्वनाथ राय एक भी उदाहरण इस प्रकार का दे दें कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को समाचारों को भेजने की स्वतंत्रता के कारण हटाया गया तो मैं स्वीकार कर लूंगा। लेकिन कोई उदाहरण देकर वह बतायें।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House and hon. Members for a very worth while debate this afternoon.

AN HON. MEMBER: Tonight.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am glad that Members have shown so much interest not only in the Press Council Bill but also in the press as an institution.

As I said in the beginning of this debate, it is very important that the freedom of the press should be preserved. The freedom of the press can be preserved only if people's representatives remain very vigilant. I am, therefore, glad that both in this House and in the other House the people's representatives have exhibited a great deal of vigilance not only in the matter of general running of the press but in the matter of details also. Therefore, I was not surprised when Member after Member expressed his concern at the method of monopoly press.

In the beginning of this debate I had hinted that the growth of monopoly is a process about which concern is being expressed almost everywhere in the free world. Some time ago one of the very leading journals carried an article—this was published in England—which called such press as the "concubine press" or the "kept press". I think, this "kept press" concept is something which has to be understood in our context also. I feel that this "kept press" concept is not confined. . . (Interruption)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Kept by whom? By Government.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Shri Lobo Prabhu is asking me, "Who keeps whom?" He knows who keeps whom, because if it were not kept, his paper would have prospered better. The very fact that his paper has not prospered better shows that those

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

interests are not helping him though he is trying to help them.

The main point that I was trying to make is not the question of criticizing one paper or another; it is the question of the institution of the press. Ever since the Press Commission report came in we have debated very often in this House and more often in the public, that a stage has come when something should be done about it. Questions have been asked of me again and again that since I have myself focussed attention on this what I have done about it. I would only say that in a democracy we have ways of proceeding; we do not take any arbitrary action before a debate, before public opinion is created, before the public opinion responds and before the public opinion becomes conscious.

I think because of this national debate that has been going on for some time not only independently but also as a part of the international debate, a stage is now coming when public opinion is maturing towards this realisation that freedom of the press essentially implies that the press must be free from big money bags.

There can be many ways of doing it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nationalisation.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am not thinking of nationalisation. Even though my hon. friend, Shri Jha, gets angry, I am very much opposed to nationalisation because freedom of the press to my mind means freedom from Government interest as also freedom from the money interest. For that it is very important that we must create institutions which can insulate against both these things.

There are many methods of doing it. The creation of the institution of the Press Council, the composition of the Press Council and the method of nomination to the Press Council that you are going to decide on is one such method of insulating all such things. In the last debate I had said that one such method can be the creation of a trust as a buffer between employees and owners. These trusts must be manned by those who command the confidence of the people. But

one thing must be safeguarded; that is, Government should have nothing to do with the appointment of these trusts. Only then those safeguards can come. But I think that on the trusts the working journalists should also get representation. These trusts can possibly be a way out. I am not announcing any Government policy at this stage; I am only initiating a discussion and a debate on this. I would like public opinion and the people's representatives to react to it.

That brings me to another point which was made here. My hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, was very unhappy that very often in my speeches I have said that freedom of the press is socially accountable. He did not like it. I hope my hon. friends here will realise that there can be no freedom in a democracy which is not socially accountable. Every freedom is socially accountable. It is not absolute freedom; it is not a licence.

In the Constitution itself, article 19 provides for freedom of expression and it also applies to freedom of the press. Would then the freedom of the press mean we shall let the press write anything they like on communal matters? Does the freedom of the press imply that we shall permit any paper to inflame communal bitterness in the country? The Parliament, in its wisdom, has many times passed enactments containing that freedom. When we say, social accountability, we do not mean accountability to Government. It means accountability to the nation, accountability to the Parliament and accountability to our basic institutions. Secularism is one such institution. Therefore, when we say, freedom of the press is socially accountable, those who run the press, those who man the press, those who write in the press; must realise that their pen is socially accountable.

This concept of social accountability is deliberately, sometimes, misinterpreted by some people. It has been said by some people that perhaps the Government wants to interfere with the freedom of the press. Sir, I have been holding this portfolio for a year now and, for the best part of the year, the freedom of the press has been debated upon and I would like to challenge anybody to quote even one instance and convince the House that the Government has interfered with the freedom of any paper in the country at all.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You hold an inquiry.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, feels that every innocent man in the country should be dragged to the court. He has so much faith in inquiries that even when he cannot cite an instance, he wants an inquiry to be held. In Parliament, inquiries should neither be lightly talked of nor lightly ordered. It is high time Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta should realise that he is now a Member of a responsible House and he must also share responsibility. . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have come here through the back-door from Punjab now. I have come directly elected by the people. You have only come through the back-door.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has been elected by the people and, I think, he does not have to say it. If he were not representing the people, he would not have been allowed to enter here. He tried it earlier also but he was not allowed to enter because he did not represent the people. When you face the people after two years. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have never faced the people; you have always come through the back-door.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is very unfortunate that Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta should try to reduce the whole debate to personal matters.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura): The hon. Minister should know that Shri K. L. Gupta is a Member of a respectable House but not a member of a respectable party.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, then, the issue has been raised here about the working of the news agencies. Many hon. Members here have expressed concern about the general working of the news agencies. Some have named particular news agencies and others have talked about news agencies as an institution. In the last debate, I had said, in principle, the Government have accepted the recommendation of the Press Commission. The Press Commission has said that

the news agencies should be set up in the form of a corporation. Sometimes, this word 'corporation' has been misinterpreted. Sometimes, it has been said that, perhaps, by 'corporation', it is meant a public sector corporation. Far from it. We are not going to set up any public sector corporation. The main point that the Government has been thinking of is that it should be a trust consisting of eminent 'public men, a trust consisting of working journalists, a trust consisting of those who have a vital interest in the freedom of the press. There is going to be no Government interference. We are keen that these new agencies should be run by such press trusts. How should it be brought about? I hope, the owners of the news agencies will realise what the time demands of them in that context.

A question has also been asked about *Samachar Bharati*. *Samachar Bharati*, as you know, has been primarily financed by the State Governments. The overwhelming part of the shares is held by the State Governments. Only a few thousands of rupees have been subscribed by private individuals. I am glad that, in the last General Body meeting, the shareholders decided that they are going to set up a public trust of the type I have mentioned. I am, therefore, glad that the owners and the present Board of Directors have seen the changing times and I hope this will be the beginning which will ultimately cover all the news agencies.* I hope PTI and UNI also will see light. I am not saying that the fourth news agency *Hindustan Samachar* will also be left behind and I hope by the time the House debates again the freedom of the press, the news agencies will have fallen in line with the trend of the times and the general opinion expressed in the House itself.

Rightly concern has been expressed here about the foreign money and the foreign influence. You will recall that during the last debate I had said that not only in the Press Council Bill we were giving the Council authority to look into this but the Government also *suo motu* have instituted an inquiry into this and I would like to place before you some of the directions in which an inquiry is being held at the moment. The inquiry is directed towards looking into:

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

- (1) Amount of newsprint imported into this country by various embassies, the amount actually used by them for their own publications and the disposal of the remainder whether by way of gift, subsidised sale, loan, etc.;
- (2) Printing presses used by embassies etc. of various countries, the prices paid by them for printing work, whether these include an element of subsidy and what is the explanation of the subsidy?
- (3) The functioning of various news agencies, Indian and foreign, operating in India, whether they are free or subsidised and the existence of any links between them *inter se* and/or with foreign governments or organizations.
- (4) Trips in India or outside made by journalists at the expense of foreign countries or organizations, the duration, nature and financing of these trips, whether they are financed by independent trusts or agencies or otherwise, whether these trips are on an exchange basis;
- (5) Whether any newspaper or journal received or receives direct subsidies from foreign countries or organizations and/or whether they get payments from undisclosed or not easily traceable sources?
- (6) Whether a dossier is kept about the activities of those whose activities may be suspected;

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Are these things in the Bill?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am quoting about the inquiry which has been instituted.

- (7) Whether any Indian journalists earn large sums by sending despatches abroad, either as stringers or as regular correspondents, whether these are paid for at normal rates, whether any journalists receive retaining fees which are unusually high;

- (8) Whether lists of those who get free copies of foreign journals are kept and analysed (for instance, to show whether they are aimed at any particular group) ?
- (9) Whether large numbers of any newspaper or journal printed in India are bought in bulk by any foreign interests? and
- (10) Whether any other kind of subsidy direct or indirect is paid on a significant scale to any newspaper/journal or journalist by foreign interests?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about advertisements? You have not mentioned about them.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This covers almost everything—subsidy, direct and indirect.

The House will agree with me that this is a very exhaustive inquiry that we have undertaken and, therefore, all the concern that the Members have expressed here is well met.

While speaking in the debate on the budget last year, I had voluntarily placed before the House the number of journals which the foreign missions are printing in this country and their circulation. You would agree with me that this is something about which our public must know. From the last year, the Registrar of Newspapers has added a Chapter in his Annual Report where all these details are given and therefore the public can always know what is happening about this.

Some discussions have been there about the Advertisement policy. So far as the proportion of the small and big newspapers are concerned, we have tried increasingly to give more and more support to medium and small newspapers. The position of language newspapers registered an improvement from 41.73 per cent during 1966-67 to 57.52 per cent in 1968-69. Similarly in the case of

small and medium newspapers which remained at 40.10 per cent in 1966-67 has now come to 51.6 per cent. So the House will appreciate that the Government's policy on advertisement has been to give more and more support to small and medium newspapers.

Some hon. Members expressed concern saying Government may be using advertisement as an instrument of influencing the freedom of the press. Nothing can be farther from the truth. In India the Government of India is spending approximately Rs. 1 crore

AN HON. MEMBER: Government in Gujarat has done it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am talking about the Government of India. At the moment so far as the Government of India is concerned we have an annual budget of approximately a crore of rupees for advertisement purposes and this crore of rupees is very widely spread over number of papers and journals throughout our country. Compared to that, the private sector budget is Rs. 30 crores. And it is our assessment that 80 of this Rs. 30 crores is given to the top 10 or 12 groups of papers only. Therefore, all those friends like Mr. Piloo Mody who have tried to criticise me by saying that the Government of India uses the advertisement policy for influencing the freedom of the Press had better look into their own houses and they would see that it is this Rs. 30 crores which is deciding the newspaper policy. Surely by giving Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 2,000 annually to a newspaper Government cannot be said to be influencing any paper. It can influence nobody.

Then, another point was raised about the working journalists and help to be given to them. My friend got up and asked the question whether if the working journalists set up a cooperative and start newspapers any help would be given to them or not.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): As it is done in Japan where the largest daily in the world is *Asai Simbun* which is run by the cooperative of the working journalists.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would say at this stage that the Government will be very sympathetic. A point has also been made about setting up a Newspaper Finance Corporation. I was hoping that all sections of the House would welcome our endeavour to set up a Newspaper Finance Corporation.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): We have got a bad idea an awkward idea, about the corporations set up by Government.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This matter of the Newspaper Finance Corporation will, I hope, be coming up before this House very soon. The basic philosophy behind such a corporation is that it is to be independent corporation and it should be set up to give help to assist the small and medium newspapers in their hour of difficulty. And I hope this is one way of helping them.

My friend Mr. Piloo Mody has made a point about the newsprint production and newsprint distribution.

I am one of those who believe that the earlier we become self-sufficient in newsprint the better it is for us. At the moment, we are spending about Rs. 14 crores a year. We import newsprint to give to various newspapers. It has been stated that perhaps we are using the newsprint as an instrument of policy. Again, I would like to deny this. Newsprint is allotted in a manner that the weaker sections of paper get more support. We are more liberal in giving more newsprint to small and medium newspapers but are not so liberal in giving it to bigger newspapers. But by and large, the needs of all are met. You might have noticed that even the bigger news papers complain of shortage of newsprint. We have tried to economise on supplying this. In fact today you would find that in some of the papers, particularly, the percentage of advertisements is now getting better of the news itself. The principle that is generally accepted is that the proportion should be 40/60—forty-percent for advertisement and sixty percent for news.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

I think it is getting the reverse of it increasingly. Seventy percent is for advertisement while 30 percent is for news. Sometimes if one looks at pages after pages, one does not find material for reading but finds advertisements only.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): There should be ceiling on advertisements.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It has been stated that a newsprint factory should be set up. I agree with it. And we are hoping to set up one in Himachal Pradesh very soon. And in the Fourth Plan I am told a paper manufacturing factory is going to be set up. And we are hoping to set up three or four newsprint factories—one in Kerala and the others elsewhere.

My friend on this side is very allergic to the Corporation. I wish I had time to discuss that with him to convince him about it that we are not setting up a Corporation because we want to set it up. I would like the private interest and the private sector to take up the manufacturing of newsprint. But they feel shy about it.

One point was made by my friend Shri Devgun who has fired off and has gone from here. I wish he were here and I would reply to him. He mentioned about influencing the press by government. He made some reference about the Prime Minister's meeting in the Press in Bombay. I would like to categorically repudiate his allegation. The Prime Minister, Ministers, Public men and Members of Parliament are naturally meeting the press at any time on any day they wish to. This is one of the essential factors for freedom of the press. There should be a contact between public men and the journalists. The Prime Minister is meeting the members very often to explain her points of view or her policies she being the head of the Government. And I think that there is nothing wrong about it. I challenge anybody to prove that she threatened anybody or she said to anyone anything which should not be done. One paper has written about it. The representatives who were present have personally told me that there was no such thing.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Let the hon. Minister say why the advertisement rate to the regional papers is much lower than the other papers? I think something must be done in this regard.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The rates are determined by the papers. Naturally for the newspapers which publish 500 copies and the newspapers which publish 5,000 copies the rates for advertisement may not be the same. One thing must be kept in mind that advertisement has to yield the results of what Government would like to expect from such advertisement.

One other point was made by my hon. friend about the proliferation of the papers in various cities like Ahmedabad etc. I can only say that since last year in our newsprint policy we have not permitted and further proliferation because this proliferation has to be contained if monopoly has to be contained. Some friends have also mentioned about representation to the Press Association and other organisations. The Bill does not lay down as to how and which organisations should be represented. I am hoping that the Press Council will look into this.

Shri Supakar asked about the representation of news agencies and how it will be decided so that it might not tilt the balance. I only hope the nominating committee will keep that also in mind.

I am thankful to the House for supporting this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of long title)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 6,—for “and news agencies”
substitute—“and news and feature
article agencies.” (1)

मैं दो मिनट लूंगा। शायद मंत्री महोदय को मैं समझा सकूँ। ये प्रेस स्वतंत्रता देते हुए क्यों हिचकिचा रहे हैं। दूसरे क्लाज में वह यह कहते हैं. . . “एन्ड न्यूज एजेंसीज”। उसकी जगह पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि “एन्ड न्यूज एजेंसीज एण्ड फीचर आर्टिकल एजेंसीज” रख दिया जाए। “न्यूज एजेंसी” शब्द इसमें है, लेकिन सब विचारों के प्रसारण के लिए नहीं है। इसलिए “एन्ड न्यूज एजेंसीज एण्ड फीचर आर्टिकल एजेंसीज” रख दिया जाए। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि नफ़ा—न्यूज एण्ड फीचर आर्टिकल एजेंसीज को भी इसमें शामिल कर लें।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAI : I appreciate his sentiments. The difficulty is not that we are not going to do what he wishes us to. But I do not think it is necessary to define it. Those who are going to nominate do understand that news agency also includes feature agencies. This will be taken good care of.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put the amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

21. hrs.

Clause 5—(Substitution of new sections for section 4.)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move:

Page 2, line 14,—

add at the end—

“and the Chairman of the Planning Commission.” (2)

Page 2, line 35,—

after “science” insert, “economics”(3)

Page 3, line 16,—

add at the end—

“one which is published daily, weekly and monthly; and—”(4)

Page 3, line 18,—

for “fifty substitute “ten” (5)

Page 3, line 20,—

for “fifteen” substitute “eight” (6)

Page 3, line 23,—

for “fifteen” substitute “eight” (7)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 19 to 22,—

omit, “so, however, that the number of such editors and working journalists other than editors in relation to newspapers published in Indian languages shall, in either case, be not less than three.” (14)

Page 2,—

for lines 25 to 31, substitute—

“management of newspapers, of whom two each shall be representatives of big newspapers, medium newspapers and small newspapers;” (16)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

after “three” insert “each representing a different language” (15)

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Page 2, line 28,—

after "languages," insert—

"provided the representatives will be of different Indian languages"

(17)

Page 3,—

for line 4 to 7, substitute—

"(e) there shall be members of Parliament, two elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States." (18)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 18,—

after "newspapers" insert—

"not holding any shares in the newspapers." (26)

Page 2, line 22,—

for "three" substitute "six" (27)

Page 2, line 29,—

omit "big newspapers" (28)

Page 2,—

for lines 32 and 33, substitute—

"(c) one each shall be a representative of language news agency and news agency of other language;" (29)

Pages 2 and 3, lines 34 and 35 and 1 to 3, respectively,—

substitute—

"(d) six persons of whom four persons shall be the representatives of the reading public of language newspapers and one representative of the reading public shall be a lady;" (30)

Page 3,—

omit lines 4 to 7. (31)

Page 3,—

omit lines 30 to 35. (32)

Page 3,—

for lines 38 to 41, substitute—

"that sub-section, the nominating Committee may send a reminder to the association of persons. In spite of this, if the association of persons referred to in sub-section (4), fails to forward a panel of names, the nominating Committee may invite such panel of names in the like manner from any other association of persons of the category concerned or may nominate members after consultation with such other individuals or interests concerned as it thinks fit." (33)

SHRI S. KUNDU: I want to move an amendment. I had written to the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has not told me anything about it.

SHRI S. KUNDU: You may consult the office. The Speaker never told me that he would not allow it. I was told that if I mentioned it, I would be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are certain rules. You should have known how to do it. I have no information.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I wrote to the Speaker and the Speaker sent it to the Deputy Secretary and I was informed that if I mentioned it, I would be allowed it. Now you tell me that I will not be allowed. How do we function.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेस कौंसिल की जो नामिनेटिंग कमेटी इस विधेयक के जरिए आप बनाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें आप कहते हैं :

"Consisting of the Chairman of the Council of States, the Chief Justice of India and the Speaker of the House of people."

में चाहता हूँ कि इसमें चेयरमैन आफ दी प्लानिंग कमीशन को भी शामिल किया जाय। मैं यह संगोपन इसलिए नहीं दे रहा हूँ कि इस वक्त इसकी चेयरमैन प्रधान मंत्री हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन के चेयरमैन को इसमें लाने का मेरा उद्देश्य यह है कि सारे प्रेस जगत को भी प्वांड करने की जरूरत हो जायगी, इसलिए चेयरमैन आफ दी प्लानिंग कमीशन का उसमें होना जरूरी हो जाता है।

दूसरे संगोपन में मैंने मुझाव दिया है कि जहाँ आप एजुकेशन और सायंस के विशेषज्ञ को रखना चाहते हैं, वहाँ इकानामिक्स के विशेषज्ञ को रखना चाहिए। इकानामिक्स की आज के युग में बहुत ग्रहणित है, बगैर इकानामिक्स के आज के ज़माने में काम करना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

तीसरे संगोपन में मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि न्यूज़पेपर का मतलब केवल डेली न्यूज़पेपर ही से न हो, बल्कि जो वीकली, मंथली पब्लिश होते हैं, वे भी इसमें शामिल हों—यह बात इसमें साफ़ होनी चाहिए, केवल न्यूज़पेपर लिख देने से यह बात साफ़ नहीं होनी है, इसका अर्थ साफ़ होना चाहिए।

चौथे संगोपन में मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिग न्यूज़पेपर, मीडियम न्यूज़पेपर तथा स्माल न्यूज़पेपर के सर्कुलेशन को जो परिभाषा आपने रखी है वह कम की जाय। बिग न्यूज़पेपर में 50 हजार के स्थान पर 10 हजार रखा जाय, मीडियम में जहाँ 50 हजार तक कहते हैं, उसको 8 हजार रखा जाय और स्माल में 15 हजार से कम कहते हैं, वहाँ 8 हजार सैकड़ा रखा जाय। जैसा मैंने पहले अपने भाषण में कहा था कि 10 हजार के सर्कुलेशन वाले प्रेस को कंट्रोल करना चाहिए, उस दृष्टि से सर्कुलेशन की डेफ़ीनीशन को संशोधित करना जरूरी हो जाता है। आशा है आप मेरे इन संगोपनों को स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: In Clause 5 the expressed used is "Indian language." What is an Indian language? Does it mean that all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule are Indian languages? Then, English should be an Indian language because we know that there is one state in this country which has as its official language

English. Their legislature has passed a resolution that English is their official language. So, what will be the meaning? Or, will it be left to be interpreted by the courts? If you say Indian language, and English is taken to be an Indian language, the three persons who are to be chosen from other languages must be Greek, Hebrew and other persons. If it is said that Indian languages are VIII schedule languages, the other Indian languages shall include English. Previously, Indian languages which meant non-English languages needed protection and it was said that the number should not be less than three. We find that the number of non-Indian languages are protected; it should not be less than three. That means all the six can represent non-Indian languages. That is something strange. All the six can be editors who are connected with papers of non-Indian languages. The trend is now for Indian languages. So, the non-Indian languages, to speak frankly, English language papers need protection. Why not abolish it altogether. I suggest that the whole protection should go.

The next sub-clause (b) says that one each shall be a representative of big newspapers, medium newspapers and small newspapers published in Indian languages. Sub-clause(ii) deals with other languages. There is the same trouble again. I have said there should be two each, representing big newspapers, medium newspapers and small newspapers, without any distinction of language.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am also in this language tangle but from a different angle. We have fourteen or fifteen languages which are national languages. So far representation—I am subject to correction—has been largely of two or three languages only. I have proposed that there should be not more than one representative of one language in every group. There are six representatives of Indian languages and each one of them should represent an Indian language. He should feel towards the Indian languages a national attachment, not any sense of personal attachment. We should feel a national attachment. They are called national languages. I think that even those who are

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

protagonists of their language or the protagonists of Hindi will concede that for the healthy growth of Indian languages there should at least be six languages represented on the Council. So, I hope the Minister will kindly accept my amendment. . .

(Interruptions.)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस क्लाइ पर मेरे 8 संशोधन हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि यह मुख्य क्लाइ है, जिसके तहत कौंसिल की कम्पोजीशन डिपेंड करती है। यदि आप कौंसिल को इन्डीपेंडेंट रखना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि देश में जर्नलिज्म का स्टैण्डर्ड ऊंचा हो, जैसा कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य है, तो इसके कम्पोजीशन को भी उसी हिसाब से रखना होगा।

एक बात जो मुख्यतः मैंने अपने संशोधनों में कही है वह यह है कि लैंग्वेज पेपर्स का रिप्रेजेंटेशन ज्यादा होना चाहिए। दूसरी बात मैंने यह कही है कि जितने वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट्स हैं, उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए तथा सरकार का दखल कम से कम होना चाहिए। इन तीन उद्देश्यों को लेकर मैंने अपने संशोधन रखे हैं। मेरा पहला संशोधन यह है—

“not holding any shares in the newspapers”

जो 13 आदमी चुने जायेंगे, जिनमें 6 एडिटर्स होंगे। एडिटर्स दो तरह के होते हैं—एक वे होते हैं जो काम करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे वे होते हैं जिनका श्रेष्ठ होता है, जो उसको इण्डस्ट्री की तरह से चलाते हैं, उन लोगों में से इनका चुनाव नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरे मैंने कहा कि जो आपने तीन आदमी इंडियन लैंग्वेज में से जर्नलिस्ट्स और एडिटर्स रखे हैं, उनके स्थान पर 6 होने चाहिए।

तीसरा अमेन्डमेंट यह है कि मैंने जिरियल साइड में आपने बिग न्यूजपेपर्स का जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन रखा है उसको नहीं रखना चाहिए क्योंकि बड़े न्यूजपेपर्स को लोगों ने अपनी इण्डस्ट्री को नलाने के लिए बना रखा है।

बड़े न्यूजपेपर्स के मालिकों और मैनेजर्स का कोई भी ताल्लुक फ्रीडम ऑफ प्रेस या जर्नलिज्म से नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि बड़े न्यूजपेपर्स को उसमें से हटा देना चाहिए।

फिर मैंने कहा है कि न्यूज एजेंसीज में जैसा आपने एक किया है, हमारे यहां चार हैं तो लैंग्वेज न्यूज एजेंसीज जो दो हैं उनमें से एक होना चाहिए और एक अंग्रेजी न्यूज एजेंसीज में से होना चाहिए।

उसके बाद जो आपने कहा है कि तीन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स होने चाहिए लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को क्यों रखा है—मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ। अगर आप पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को डालेंगे तो उससे पालिटिक्स आएगी। मैं पूछता हूँ कि कल को गुजराल साहब अगर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट की हैसियत में उसमें होते हैं और वहां पर नेशनल हेराल्ड का मामला आता है तो वह कुछ नहीं कहेंगे, इसी तरह से न्यू एज की बात आएगी तो बनर्जी साहब कुछ नहीं कहेंगे। इसी तरह से मेरा भी साफ्ट वार्नर किमी के बारे में हो सकता है। यानी कोई भी पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर अगर उसमें जाएगा तो उसका सम्बन्ध एक विचारधारा से रहेगा और यह बात प्रेस कौंसिल के लिए घातक हो सकती है, उसकी इन्डेपेंडेन्स को समाप्त कर सकती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को वहां पर नहीं रहना चाहिए। यह कहना कि चूँकि हम ला बनाने वाले हैं इसलिए हमारा वहां पर रिप्रेजेंटेशन रहना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ गलत है। प्रेस कौंसिल को जर्नलिस्ट्स और पढ़ने वाले, अगर इन दोनों को मिलाकर बनाया जाता है तो जैसा मैंने कहा है कि जितने पढ़ने वाले हैं उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए और उनमें कोई भी हो सकते हैं, साइंटिस्ट्स, दूसरे लोग और साधरण लोग भी हो सकते हैं। मैंने कहा कि 6 अगर हों तो उनमें चार ऐसे होने चाहिए जो इन पेपर्स को पढ़ते हैं और उनमें एक महिला जरूर होनी चाहिए।

अब आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जितने अंग्रेजी डेलीज हैं उनका सर्कुलेशन 26.7 परसेन्ट है और जो लैंग्वेज

न्यूजपेपर्स हैं उनके डेलीज का सर्कुलेशन 73.3 परसेंट है यानी करीब तीन गुना सर्कुलेशन इन पेपर्स का है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उनके रिप्रेजेंटेशन को इस प्रपोज़न में क्यों नहीं दिया है। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि लैंग्वेज प्रेस का स्टैंडर्ड अभी उतना ऊँचा नहीं हुआ है जितना कि अंग्रेजी प्रेस का है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उनका स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा उठे। उन पर जिम्मेवारी ज्यादा आए उसके लिए उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन ज्यादा होना चाहिए। तीसरी चीज़ यह है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के शेड्यूल में हमारी जितनी भाषायें हैं—तामिल, बंगला, हिन्दी या कोई भी भाषा हो—देश प्रेम को सामने रखते हुए भी यह जरूरी है कि लैंग्वेज प्रेस को ज्यादा प्रिक्स दिया जाए। फिर सवाल उठता है कि इस देश में अंग्रेजी पढ़ता कौन है? दफ्तरों में जो बड़े-बड़े आफिसर हैं, बासेज हैं वही पढ़ते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश की आम जनता और किसान उसी भाषा को पढ़ते हैं जो कि इस देश की है। इसलिए अगर सरकार चाहती है कि देश में नीचे तक वह चीज़ जाए तो उसके लिए एक ही रास्ता है कि अंग्रेजी प्रेस को छोड़ कर लैंग्वेज प्रेस को लें।

जहां तक न्यूज एजेंसीज की बात है, दो अंग्रेजी की हैं और दो हिन्दी की हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि आप अंग्रेजी में से लेंगे लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि इस पर ध्यान से सोचें, दो रिप्रेजेंटेशन अगर इसके हो जायेंगे तो एक अंग्रेजी को दे सकते हैं और एक आप हिन्दी को दे सकते हैं जो कि ठीक होगा। लेकिन अभी आपने जो कम्पोजीशन बनाया है उसमें आपने केवल अंग्रेजी को ही दिया है। तो मेरा कहना है कि जो प्रेस असोसिएशन आफ इंडिया है जिसमें जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन ज्यादा रखना चाहिए। ऐसा आपने अलग-अलग नहीं रखा है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इस प्रकार का कन्वेंशन बना सकते हैं कि उसमें ज्यादा रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो। मैं इस बात को ठीक नहीं समझता कि जिम्मेवारी आखीर में एडिटर्स की होती है इसलिए एडिटर्स को लेना चाहिए, जर्नलिस्ट्स को नहीं लेना चाहिए। मैं इस तर्क के साथ सहमत नहीं हूँ। जर्नलिस्ट्स बेस हैं इसलिए जर्नलिस्ट्स का रिप्रेजेंटेशन ज्यादा होना चाहिए। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सरकार मेरे इन विचारों पर, राजनीति को छोड़ करके जो देश के हित में है और जिससे जर्नलिज्म

का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़े और इस देश में इन्डिपेंडेंट प्रेस डेवलप हो, इस दृष्टि से विचार करेगी।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: There is an amendment on which the whole opposition is in agreement. That is about representation of the Members of Parliament. It has been provided in the Bill that the representatives of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may be selected by the Speaker and by the Chairman respectively. This is against all precedents of parliamentary committees. They are all elected. It would be very derogatory in a Bill like this that they should be nominated by the Speaker. On this point this side of the House is completely united. The minister himself feels that it is not fair to the House that it should delegate the powers to the Speaker, however much we can rely on the Speaker. It is the democratic right of the House that it elects its own committees. I do hope that the minister will accept this very simple amendment that Members of Parliament will be chosen by election and not by nomination by the Speaker or Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon the minister to reply, I would like to clear a little confusion in the understanding of the hon. member, Mr. Kundu. He has written to the Speaker asking his permission to move an amendment now. The rules require that he has to give 24 hours' notice in advance. It seems the Speaker has not given any decision on it. He has just passed on the papers to the Table Office.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Without any comments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. The idea of giving 24 hours' notice is that Government may be ready with the answer. If an *ad hoc* amendment is suddenly moved, it may create confusion. That is why it is not allowed. Not only Mr. Kundu, but there are others also who have sent their amendments in a similar way. Under these circumstances, I am sorry it will not be possible for me to allow them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is true that under the rules 24 hours' notice is required,

[Shri S. M. Benerjee]

but in certain circumstances, the Speaker has got the power to allow an amendment without notice. But to send the letter to the Table Office without any comments is, I think, rather unfair.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The answer you gave is also not complete. At least you will agree that we are entitled to know—the office is there to inform us—that the Speaker has not passed any remarks on my request. I do not want to dilate upon this matter, but I would like this matter to be enquired into. I should not sit here till 9.20 in the night in the hope that I will be allowed to move my amendment. If I had been informed about it earlier, I would have gone home.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry for the inconvenience caused to the hon. member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But I am sitting here without any amendment. Let not the impression be created that we are sitting here either to move amendments or for dinner!

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, before I submit to you and to the House my detailed reaction to the amendments sought to be made I would like to draw the attention of the House to the point that this Bill by and large has been drafted on the lines of the recommendations of the advisory committee of Members of Parliament set up for the purpose. The committee consisted of hon. Members from both the Houses and except for one or two amendments all their recommendations, have been accepted and incorporated in the Bill.

With that background I would like to say that as a sort of a Committee of the House has paid attention to it and come to conclusions, it will be difficult for me now to accept amendments. Therefore if I do not accept the amendments, my hon. friends should not misunderstand me.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:
You can yourself move them.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: There is no convincing argument also for those amendments. For instance, one suggestion made by Shri Jha is that the Chairman of the Planning Commission should also be a member of the selection committee. I would like him to keep in mind that the Planning Commission is a wing of Government and we are keen that Government should not directly or indirectly have anything to do with the nomination committee. I know, Shri Jha has a different philosophy but unfortunately for him the Government does not contribute to his philosophy. Therefore I am unable to accept that amendment. The other amendments are only verbal and I do not think there is much in them.

Shri Lobo Prabhu has suggested that languages should be defined. I would like him to keep in mind that the selection committee, consisting of eminent persons as it does, will naturally see to it that no one language gets representation and that other languages are not ignored. After all, the very purpose of the Speaker of this House knowing your sentiments, being a member of the nominating committee, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha being a member of the nominating committee and the Chief Justice in his eminence being a member of the nominating committee obviously implies that these factors will be kept in mind and the house will not be packed with only one language or one way of thinking.

The second thing which has been said is about small and big newspapers and about language newspapers. Members have addressed themselves only to the six seats which are for the owners and managers of the press. There are other seats like six for editors and seven for journalists. In those 13 seats also all languages come in. Only the area of ownership has been more clearly defined for a very specific reason, namely, that the Press Council is basically a self-regulatory body; it is not a 'representation' body in the sense in which sometimes it is understood. The point basically is that it is for self-regulation and unless all sections of the press as they exist and not as they should exist—whether we like it or not non-

Indian language papers are there; people read them; they have very wide readership and the Press Council has to represent the reality outside as it is—unless that reality is represented, self-regulation will not be possible.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इंडियन लैंग्वेज के रीडर्स की तादाद ज्यादा है, उनको रिप्रजेंटेशन क्यों नहीं दिया जा सकता ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, will kindly keep in mind that 13 journalists we have not defined as to from which language they will be chosen. Naturally, panels will be invited from all organisations and the selection committee will keep that in mind. So far as those six seats are concerned, there also language will come because in the small and medium newspapers field more language newspapers exist than in English.

Regarding Members of Parliament in paragraph 45 of their report the Advisory Committee on the Press Council consisting of of Members of Parliament addressed themselves to this particular aspect. I will not read the whole paragraph; I will read only the relevant portion. It says:

"Members of Parliament are elected representatives of the people and, in that sense, they represent the entire country and can be deemed to represent the reading public from all points of view. Therefore, there is no force in the argument that the Members of Parliament may bring in party politics into this area of the Press Council which is concerned merely with the maintenance of ethical and professional standards of the newspapers. The Committee, therefore, recommends the continuance of three seats to the Members of Parliament, as already provided for in the Act, with the existing procedure of nominations by Speaker and Chairman of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

A suggestion has been made in this connection that nomination by the two Houses of Parliament should, as far as possible, be from amongst the members

who have experience of journalism so that they might be able to serve the cause of the Press Council better. The Committee is not in favour of this idea, firstly because it is not desirable to lay down in the Act itself any qualifications or limitations to be observed in selecting the persons and, secondly, because by prescribing or suggesting qualifications it may tilt the balance of representation between various categories. In fact, if at all, it may best be prescribed that members so chosen should not have, as far as possible, anything to do with the press as such. They should really reflect the viewpoint of the reading public only. However, it should be left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to select the right type of persons and no qualifications or restrictions should be added to the persons to be selected for membership of the Press Council under this category."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Do you agree with it that Members of Parliament will not bring politics into it? You should be realistic.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am very realistic.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you read the whole paragraph? There it is also written that such members should be progressive.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Election is the only way to get the right type of persons, progressive or non-progressive. It will be consistent with our past practice.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have heard the different viewpoints. Now allow me for a minute to have my say. The two viewpoints expressed here are separate. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's suggestion is that there should be no representation for Members of Parliament while the objection of Shri Lobo Prabhu is concerned with the procedure of selection. so, they are two different issues altogether.

Here it will be much better to keep in mind

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

that the House was represented in the total wisdom of the Committee's report. Naturally, the government is in the hands of the House. If a Committee of the House has decided something it is for the government to fall in line. That is why we have not changed it.

Members of Parliament are politically-oriented; naturally. But, so is the press. The press is also politically-oriented. The issues of politics are going to be discussed in the Press Council—how a political issue, or a communal issue or a social problem is protected in the various papers which may or may not harm a particular social institution or public cause. The Members of Parliament represent all these things. The Members of Parliament are naturally the custodians representing the various social, economic and political interests and trends in the country. Their wisdom can bring in a great deal of reality to the Press Council.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are adding fuel to the fire.

SHRI I. K. GUJARAL: It is not a question of adding fuel to the fire; it is only a question of seeing that public opinion is well-represented. A minute ago Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was not conceding to me even the right to represent the people because I come from the Rajya Sabha. Now when I want to concede him the right to represent the people, he does not want to accept it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Because I smell politics in it. So, I do not want it.

SHRI I. K. GUJARAL: I feel that Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is thinking of politics as something abhorrent.

So far as Mr. Lobo Prabhu's argument is concerned, you would have seen, Sir, when I read out the para, the M. P.'s Committee had, naturally, visualised some difficulties in elections that might come in. Some such sections which even the Members of Parliament Committee may have

wanted to keep out may get through elections. I think the Speaker and the Chair-man will be able to keep that in mind. We are conceding the right of elections. Mr. Lobo Prabhu then might say, "you are cornering all the seats for yourself." The Chairman may give all the seats to him. Therefore, I leave it to the Speaker and the Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First I will put amendments Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the name of Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to vote.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I put amendment Nos 14 and 16 in the name of Shri Srinibas Misra to vote.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 16 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then, I put amendment Nos. 15, 17 and 18 in the name of Shri Lobo Prabhu to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 15, 17, and 18 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put amendment Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 in the name of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to vote.

Amendments Nos. 26 to 33 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Amendment of section 12.)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 15,—and wherever they occur in the clause,—

For "and news agencies" substitute
"and news and feature article
agencies" (8)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I beg to
move:

Page 5, line 24,—
after "of" insert "direct or indirect"
(19)

Page 5, line 37,—
after "India" insert—
"or national" (21)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 35,—
for "foreign newspapers" substitute—
"all newspapers" (20)

Page 5, line 45,—
after "agen-ies" insert—
"and to prescribe qualifications for
future entrants to all grades of
journalists." (22)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg
to move:

Page 5, line 26,—
after "Central" insert "or State" (34)

Page 5, line 28,—
add at the end—

"or otherwise" (35)

Page 5, line 35,—
after "newspapers" insert—

"foreign news agencies" (36)

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं अपने संशोधन
पर अधिक न बोलते हुए इतना ही कहना
चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर "एंड न्यूज एजेंसीज
है वहाँ पर उस के बजाय "एंड न्यूज एंड
मीचर आर्टिकल एजेंसीज" कर दिया जाय ।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I am aware
it is very difficult for the hon. Minister to

accept any amendment although he may
like to accept some of the amendments
because they are in a hurry and if he accepts
any amendment, the Bill will have to go back
to the Rajya Sabha.

I would like to draw the attention of the
House to the fact that the Draftman has
been conscious regarding keeping in view
the cases of assistance received by any news-
papers or any agency. As the hon. Minister
has assured the House, the purpose of this
clause is to keep under review or under con-
stant watch any assistance received by news-
papers or news agencies from foreign sources.
He has already stated that he has started
an enquiry into indirect help by foreign
sources to our news agencies. It is only
about indirect help. What I want is to keep
under review the cases of direct or indirect
assistance. That is in keeping with the views
expressed by the hon. Minister and the
Draftsman. But it not clear here. He has
already instituted an enquiry. But I am
conscious that he is helpless. We would
like this indirect help by purchasing bulk
newspapers—that is not direct help—through
some third persons, that is No. 1 and the other
is to undertake control of papers including
those brought out by embassies and other
representatives in India of a foreign State.
But what about newspapers brought out
in India by foreign nationals or their re-
presentatives? That is No. 1. Foreign
nationals also bring out certain newspapers.
That must be also under constant review.

The Minister is talking to his Deputy
and perhaps he is not very attentive to
what I am speaking. He is not going to
accept it.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Parliamen-
tary Affairs Minister is attentive.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: He is atten-
tive but not the Minister concerned. He will
say it is irrelevant or simply omit it. Foreign
agencies and foreign embassies—that is all
right or agents of foreign powers. But what
about foreign nationals. They will come
under the guise of individuals and they will
bring out newspapers. The Minister has not

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

provided for them. I want that it should be added and hence my amendment to insert the words 'or national' after 'India' in line 37 on page 5.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I also have the same feeling that the Minister is not willing to accept any amendment because of the time factor. At the same time, I don't think the Minister would like something to go on the statute book which is absurd by itself. This clause undertakes studies of foreign newspapers. What are the foreign newspapers? Are you thinking of the *Time*? Are you thinking of the *London Spectator* or *New Statesman*? These are the only foreign newspapers you can think of. Any paper published in India is an Indian newspaper. So the word appropriately to be used is 'all newspapers' and not 'foreign newspapers.' By using the words 'foreign newspapers' you imply that its publication is in a foreign country. This is such an obvious mistake that notwithstanding the prestigious Committee which considered this draft, I do hope that the Minister will not allow this to go on the statute book and will accept my amendment and substitute the words 'all newspapers' for 'foreign newspapers' which, of course, in effect is the real purpose of the section which is to control the papers brought out by embassies and other representatives in India.

I do not know whether he would like to include papers brought out by foreign nationals because that is a very wide category, may be difficult for Government precisely to see. If his intention is to control papers brought out by embassies and foreign States, he can accept my amendment that it should for 'all newspapers' and not for 'foreign newspapers' and avoid this utter absurdity in the draft.

Second point I want to make is that Sec. 12 which gives the functions of the Council is a very important section. You have to give some teeth to that section in order to make the Press Council a body which is really effective. If this body has no power except merely to admonish, warn and ask

the paper to publish this admonition, you are really not advancing very far. You are not giving the Council any power at all. It would be a body which will ask a paper to condemn itself to its readers who prefer the paper as it is. If you condemn the paper to those who want to read it, it has no effect. What I have proposed is that you should give teeth to these functions of the Council and you should give it the power to decide whether an erring paper should have an advertisement from Government.

Very important for me to point out is that advertisements from Government represent a great power to Government. But that power is now exercised by the Minister. He has assured us that he has exercised it very well. They may be doing it but I feel that a body like this, with the highest sanction of Parliament is a better body to decide whether advertisement should be given to an erring newspapers. I am not saying to all paper. So I do hope that the Minister who is so keen to make this Bill a success will add this that in addition to admonitions and other similar punishments this body will have the right to disqualify an erring paper to get advertisement from them. Thank you.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसके लिए जो संशोधन आप लाए हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। देश की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए देश की आजादी और प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता खतरे में पड़ रही थी। इस वास्ते उनको मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इसका मैं स्वागत भी करता हूँ। इस पर मैंने संशोधन रखा है। आपने कहा है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कहने से या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अगर रेफर करेगी या कोई व्यक्ति या आर्गनाइजेशन कहे, तब उसमें प्रेस काउंसिल जाएगी। मैंने यह कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहे या अपनी तरफ से भी प्रेस काउंसिल चाहे तो एक्शन ले सकती है। अभी आपने इसमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। अगर प्रेस काउंसिल के पास अपने तौर पर खबर आ जाए कि फलां अखबार विदेशी सहायता लेता है तो उसकी अपनी आर्थोरिटी नहीं है कि वह सुझो मोटो उस पर एक्शन ले। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह

बहुत जरूरी है कि वह सुझो मोटो भी एक्शन ले सके। अगर आप आखिर में अगर अदरवाइज कर देंगे तो यह पावर उसकी हो जाती है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि फारेन न्यूजपेपर्स के साथ साथ फारेन न्यूज एजेंसीज को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाए। हमारे देश में 76 एम्बेसीज हैं। उनमें से 24 अपने अखबार निकालती हैं। इस तरह से 103 अखबार हमारे देश में निकलते हैं। इन अखबारों का कुल सर्कुलेशन 12.71 लाख है। यह विदेशी एम्बेसीज द्वारा निकाले गए अखबारों का सर्कुलेशन है। हिन्दी के जितने अखबार हैं उनके सर्कुलेशन से इनका सर्कुलेशन कहीं ज्यादा है। हिन्दी के अखबारों का केवल 10.09 लाख है। 6.52 लाख रशियन एम्बेसी द्वारा निकाले गए अखबारों का सर्कुलेशन है और 5.14 लाख अमरीकन एम्बेसी द्वारा निकाले गए अखबारों का। इसका मतलब यह निकलता है कि इनका प्रभाव काफी तेजी में बढ़ रहा है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूँगा कि इन पर आप पाबन्दी लगा दें क्योंकि उनकी अपनी बात कहने का, अपनी पालिसी प्रकट करने का हक है। लेकिन हमारे लोगों के दिमाग में गलत चीज डूँी जाए डायरेक्टली या इंडायरेक्टली, इसका बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। उनके रिसोसिस बहुत ज्यादा हैं, उनके पास प्रिंटिंग के तरीके बहुत अच्छे हैं, वे मुक्त में लिट्रेचर बांटते हैं। यह एक तरह से हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में इंटरफीयरेंस करना है। यह इंटरफीयरेंस न हो, इसके लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन प्रेस काउंसिल को कुछ अधिकार भी दिए जाने चाहिए ताकि वह विदेशी मनी का मोनैडिसक्लोज करने के लिए बाध्य कर सके। इसके बारे में मेरे जो दो सुझाव हैं, उनको स्वीकार कर लिया जाए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want to speak on the third reading.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you speak now others would also like to speak.

Shri Gujral.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: One thing I would like to point out to Shri Kanwarlal Gupta is this. If he will read clause (f) again he will find that the clause reads as follows:

“(f) to keep under review cases of assistance received by any newspaper or news agency in India from any foreign source including such cases as are referred to it by the Central Government or are brought to its notice by any individual, association etc., etc.”

This implies that suo motu the Council has a right to go into these things because they also receive complaints. The State Governments also have the right to refer to them. So far as the figures pointed out by my friend Shri Gupta are concerned—this is about publication of Foreign Missions in this country—he might recall that I had also pointed out the same last time. I am glad he has accepted them. I find it very difficult to accept Shri Gupta's approach, namely that whatever may be printed in this country should be allowed to go free.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: No, no. I have not said that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I stand corrected. So, we should not feel concerned ourselves. We have also brought to the notice of the Ministry that there should be some regulation about the publications of the Foreign Missions in this country and they should have some correlation with our publications in those countries also. Because they are not able to project our way of thinking, our way of life and our way of functioning in these countries, some such co-relationship should be established.

My hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu, I am glad to find, has some sympathy for me. But one thing I would like to tell him and that is that not only because the Bill has been gone through in the Rajya Sabha but it is primarily because Members of Parliament have given a great deal of attention to it that I am not accepting any of his amendments. The other point that I would like to mention is about the powers of the Council.

So far as these are concerned, my friend Shri Lobo Prabhu would do well to read the clause again. If he reads the clause again he would see that his points have been met. The last point that I would like to touch upon

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

is about the powers of the Press Council. The Members of the Parliamentary Committee went into details about this. Their feeling was that the Press Council should not convert itself into a court of law but that it should rely more and more on good conscience.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments. . . .

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Before that, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention that the hon. Minister was inattentive throughout and that he has not heard me. And so he has not replied to my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment No. 8 to Clause 9 in the name of Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall also put amendment Nos. 19 and 21 of Shri Srinibas Misra to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 19 and 21 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments 20 and 22 to vote.

Amendments No. 20 and 22 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments 34, 35 and 36 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 34 to 36 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Amendment of section 13.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody is absent; Shri Lobo Prabhu is not moving his amendment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: As a protest against the casual attitude of the Minister, I am not moving my amendment.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 17 and 18,—

after "newspaper" insert—

"including foreign newspapers published in India and foreign news agencies." (37)

जैसा इन्होंने कहा की असबारों को बाध्य किया, जाय जी कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उस को छाने की ताकत दी है कौंसिल को तो उसने हमारे देश के अखबारों को तो दिया लेकिन इसमें विदेशी अखबारों में जो हमारे देश में छापते हैं, उन के अन्दर वह छाने की क्षमता कर लें। आज वह नहीं है, वह होनी चाहिए।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As an eminent lawyer, he knows that it is not possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 37 to vote.

Amendment No. 37 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Amendment of section 18.)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 7, lines 2 and 3,—

*for "and news agencies" substitute—
"and news and feature article agencies" (9)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 9 to vote.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Insertion of new section 18A)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 10,—

for "at any time during the course of a year." substitute—

"at the end of every year" (25)

This is another kind of error that has arisen through the Bill having passed through two prestigious bodies, a committee of MPs and Rajya Sabha. The Council is allowed to present a report during the course of the year. It is quite unusual for this being left very vague. Does it mean that if it decides to submit a report in January, it can do so? Or if it wants to submit a report in June, it can do so? So I have proposed that it should be at the end of the year.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My complaint is that he has not read his brief carefully. The annual report will be submitted, but in addition the Council is given the right to submit a report to Parliament whenever it considers suitable.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: There is no mention of annual report.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: There is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 25 to vote.

Amendment No. 25 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 14 and 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur): I am extremely happy that at last the recommendation of the Press Commission has been implemented in this Bill.

Much has been said about forming of the various corporations. I would plead with the hon. Minister even at this late hour that the P. T. I. should be converted into a corporation at the earliest opportunity.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and others have said much about the Soviet Embassy and certain publications by them. I do not mind any restriction whether on the Russians or Americans or any one else. But it has been brought to our notice that a certain organisation under the influence of the USA in India are publishing certain pamphlets where they have not shown Assam and a portion of NEFA as part of India. In March 1968 the Regional Office of the Peace Corps at Hyderabad wanted to print and placed an order for a pamphlet with the Osmania Printing Works, Secunderabad, in the name of *Science in India* where Assam and a portion of NEFA were not shown as part of India. I know the hon. Minister cannot give an off-hand answer,

[Shri S. M. Benerjee]

but it requires a thorough investigation. This is one example of the Peace Corps which is functioning in our country under US influence with CIA money. In so many places such organisations are functioning, and the hon. Minister must see that there is proper investigation into it not only by the Department but by the CBI, because if it is true that such an order was placed by the Peace Corps of Hyderabad, it is a very serious matter.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and others have allergy to Soviet publications, but they never mention other foreign publications and maps in which Kashmir is repeatedly shown as not being a part of India. Soviet Russia and the socialist countries have got much respect for India, but the Americans and their allies are still trying to subvert us, to give aid at the cost of our political subjugation. That is why I request that a proper enquiry should be made.

There should be freedom of the press, but it should not be misused by anybody, by the jute press, the monopoly press or any other press. If they want to utilise it to subvert our democracy and our Constitution and our attempts at socialism, then there should be some restriction on those presses.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद माना है कि सरमायेदारों के कब्जे से प्रेस साफ़ और पाक होना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट के कब्जे में भी नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसा कि कहा गया प्रेस फॉर स्टेट है। जैसे लेजिस्लेचर, एड्यूकेटिव और जूडिशरी है, ऐसे ही प्रेस भी फॉर स्टेट है। तो इसको भी आजाद होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अखबारों का फायदा सिर्फ़ दस प्रतिशत आदमी शहरों में रहने वाले ही उठाते हैं। आप बन्दोबस्त कीजिए कि देहात में ये अखबार पहुंचें। उसके लिए क्या इलाज आप करें, क्या न करें, यह आपके देखने की चीज है। लेकिन अखबार जो टीचिंग का बेहतरीन मीडिया है, उसका

फायदा गांव वालों को नहीं मिलता। रेडियो का फायदा तो वह उठाते हैं, लेकिन अखबारों की जो एड्यूकेटिव वैल्यू होती है उसका फायदा उन्हें नहीं मिलता। तो ये अखबारों को आप देहातों में पहुंचाने के लिए इतिजाम करें। छंटे अखबार खासरी पर देहातों में पहुंचाने चाहिए। छंटे अखबारों को आप पेट्रनाइज कीजिएगा और देहातों में इसका बन्दोबस्त कीजिएगा और बड़ों का भी कीजिएगा। मुझे नहीं पता कि क्या आप इसके लिए करें, लेकिन यह काम आपको करना है। जब प्रेस काउंसिल आप डेवलप करते हैं तो यह बात भी होनी चाहिए।

22 hrs.

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—अखबार चलाना, डिप्टी सीकर महोदय, अमीर आदमियों का काम हो गया है, गरीब आदमी अखबार नहीं चला सकता है। चलता है तो महीने, साल भर या दो साल के बाद बन्द हो जाता है। इन्वेन्शन लड़ना और अखबार चलाना सरमाएदारों का काम हो गया है। कोई अपनी डाक्टरी चलाने के लिए अखबार चलाता है, कोई अपनी दुकान चलाने के लिए अखबार चलाता है। वकील साहब अपनी प्रैक्टिस चलाने के लिए, अपना नाम फैलाने के लिए अखबार चलाते हैं—एक तरह से यह कमर्शियलाइज्ड शापिंग हो गया है। यह बहुत बुरी बीमारी है। ये अखबार मुयरी-मुयरी औरतों का शक्ल बना कर निकालते हैं, स्टैंडर्ड गिरता चला जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अखबारों के इस गिरते हुए स्टैंडर्ड को ठीक किया जाय। इस मामले में आप दखल दीजिए और उनसे स्टैंडर्ड को सुधारिए।

चौथी बात—मेरे दोस्त कहते हैं कि यू० एन० आई० और पी० टी० आई० का कारपोरेशन बने, वह ठीक है बनना चाहिये। लेकिन जो हिन्दी का समाचार भारती है, उसके बारे में भी यहाँ पर बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, मेरा अपना ख्याल यह है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के 80 परसेंट आदमियों की, उनके दिलों की आवाज की तर्जुमानी करता है, अंग्रेजी अब इस मुल्क में ज्यादा देर नहीं रहेगी, 90 परसेंट आबादी आज रोजनेल लैंग्वेज के अखबारों को पढ़ती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी

जो शुरू शुरू की मुश्किलात है, कुछ डिफिकल्टीज हैं, उन्हीं तरफ आप देखिये और इसकी मदद कीजिये।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—हालांकि आपने इस बात को नहीं माना है, लेकिन बात पते की है—एम० पी० या दूसरे इंटरमिडियेट को हर जगह नहीं डालना चाहिये। हम तो पहले ही बहुतेरे चीथरी बना दिये गये हैं, अब हर बात में एम० पी० या एम० एल० एज० की क्या जरूरत है। जो भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो, उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिये, इनकी अपनी बाडीज हैं, प्रेस एसोसियेशन है, उनके लोगों को लीजिये, वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स को लीजिये। किसान का काम किसान करेगा, दुकानदार का काम दुकानदार करेगा, मास्टर का काम मास्टर करेगा, प्रेस-बाबों का काम जर्नलिस्ट्स करेंगे, एम० पी० वहाँ जाकर क्या करेंगे, उनको इसके बारे में क्या खाम पता है। इसलिये इन लोगों को ही इस में रिप्रेजेंटेशन दीजिये।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I happen to be the President of part-time journalists' association. Having lived a life of a journalist for many years, I know the suffering and agony of thousands of part-time journalists throughout India. I suggest that in this board some representation for part-time journalists should be there. In spite of the recommendations of two wage boards for journalists, their suffering and agony has not been relieved and big monopolies do not generally include part-time journalists because under the definition only those who are full-time employees are classified as journalists. If you are going to check monopoly in the Press effectively, you have to build up a dynamic working journalists movement. We should also see that there is a co-operative movement of the working journalists and other workers who are working in the newspaper industries, just as in Japan where they have one of the largest circulated papers in the world, Ashai Shimbun run by working journalists and workers in newspaper industry. A similar thing could be started here. A humble beginning could be made. We could find out from fellow journalists of Japan how they are managing it. It will be a small step. But even a small step will create a big impact

and in the entire developing world India will be the leader in this respect.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक आया है, यह पहले एकट में एक इम्प्रूवमेंट जरूर है, इसलिये मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस कौन्सिल इफेक्टिव वर्क नहीं कर रही है, इसका प्रभाव न प्रेस पर है और न जनता पर है, अब तक यह ज्यादातर कागज पर ही है। कोई विशेष काम पिछले तीन चार सालों में इसने नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको इफेक्टिव बनाने के लिये इसके फाईनेंसिंग सरकार पर निर्भर न करें और इसी तरह से जो इसका स्टाफ है, सैक्रेटेरियट है, वह भी सरकार की तरफ से न जाय, क्योंकि सरकार से यह जितना इंडीपेंडेंट होगा उतना ही अच्छा होगा। आप अखबार वालों से कहें कि वे इसके लिये वालन्ट्यरीली कोन्ट्रीब्यूट करें, जैसा कि स्वीडन में होता है। स्वीडन में इसी तरह की संस्था है, जिसके लिये अखबार वाले कंट्रिब्यूट करते हैं और वह बड़ी अच्छी तरह से चलती है।

एक चीज इसमें बहुत अच्छी कही गई है—प्रेस कौन्सिल का उद्देश्य है कि जर्नलिस्टों का ट्रेनिंग दो जाय, लेकिन अभी तक आपने ट्रेनिंग का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया है, एक भी जर्नलिस्ट ट्रेड हांकर नहीं निकला है। दूसरी चीज—बिहार की पुलिस ने कुछ दिन पहले इंडियन टेलिग्राफ एक्ट के तहत प्रेस के जो टेलेग्राम थे, उनको जाने से रोक दिया था। अगर इस तरह की कोई शिकायत आये कि अखबारों की सूचना या टेलेग्राम को जाने से रोक दिया है, तो उसके बारे में रिकमेंडेशन करने का अधिकार इनको होना चाहिये।

शाल इंडिया रेडियो भी इस प्रेस कौन्सिल के तहत आना चाहिये, क्योंकि वह सरकार की सबसे बड़ी मोनोपॉली है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जो कीनक्यूबाइन है, क्रीप है, यह सरकार को बहुत प्यारी है, क्योंकि इसके जरिये सरकार के पक्ष का प्रचार होता है। मंत्री महोदय ने उदाहरण मांगा है—मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ—यह ब्राडकास्ट है 4-11-1969 का, जिसे नेशनल हेराल्ड के प्रिन्सिपल एडिटर ने कांफ्रेंस कांस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में दिया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको प्रॉबिडिटर बनाने के लिये तैयार हूँ—इस ब्राडकास्ट से यह बात साफ

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

जाहिर है कि किस तरह से प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ग्रुप का समर्थन किया है और सिण्डिकेट को आपनली कन्डम किया है। किसी भी जिम्मेदार इंडीपेन्डेंट आदमी का मैं यह मामला सौंपने को तैयार हूँ, अगर कोई दूसरा वॉइकट आये, तो मंत्री महोदय जो सच्चा कह, वह भुगतने के लिये तैयार हूँ। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आल इंडिया रेडियो जो सरकार की काबू-बाइन है, जिसके जरिये सरकार का अनर्गल प्रचार होता है, सरकार के फंवर में होता है, वह भी इसके अंडर आनी चाहिये।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट का इस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। आपने फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बनाने के लिये कहा, सैद्धांतिक रूप से मैं इसको भी गलत समझता हूँ। इन्फें द्वारा किसी छोटे या बड़े पेपर को जो भी फाइनेंस आप देंगे, वह पेपर की पालिसी पर असर डालेगा। अगर फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बनानी है तो वह भी प्रेस कौंसिल के थ्रू हो और जो लोग या एड वह देना चाहे, इसकी रिकमेंडेशन पर दे।

आप एडवर्टाइजमेंट देते हैं लेकिन उसके बारे में भी आपकी कोई पालिसी नहीं है, आपने कोई पालिसी बनाई ही नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में अपनी माऊ पालिसी डिक्लेयर करें। इसी तरह में जो पॉन्गपॉन्ड्रम है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर जब बाहर जाना है, वे ऊर्खी लोगों को बार बार बाहर ले जा रही हैं, जिनको वे ले जाना चाहनी हैं, इस तरह में लोगों को अपने साथ रखने का तरीका गलत है। सरकार को इंडीपेन्डेंट चीज बनानी चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि प्रेस कौंसिल की जो एक्टिविटीज हैं, उसकी पब्लिसिटी नहीं होगी। लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि से इसकी जितनी ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी होगी उतना ही फायदा होगा। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिये।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I only want to say, the representative of the monopoly press, according to the Minister, was my friend Shri Piloo Mody. He is not present here. Otherwise, it appears, if you want, he is against what they think is the monopoly press. This is a free country. No one is com-

PELLING Mr. Kundu to read *Hindustan Times* but he does it. No one is compelling Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta to read any paper he does not like. If there is any monopoly, it is the monopoly of excellence. A person elects to read a paper because it is a good paper and if you have to attack any paper, do not attack it on the basis of size. Attack it on the basis of being a poor paper, a paper which does not reflect truth, which is not truthful, a paper which does not serve the national interests. So, in fairness to what you call monopoly paper, let your attack be not on size but on the substance of these papers.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: In spite of the defects, inconsistencies and unintelligible provisions in the Bill, it is a step in the right direction by the Government and I welcome the Bill. In a country where copies of pamphlets like *Dharm-Bum* published from Pakistan containing serious attacks on Hinduism are being circulated among Members of Parliament, in a country where Russian maps showing Kashmir as disputed territory circulate and Iran publishes maps showing the whole of northern India as completely Muslim territory, in this country, we expect that this Act when passed will be administered intelligently by an inattentive minister, so that it may not share the same fate as the last Press Council.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्नौ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिमोक्रेसी में प्रेस फॉर स्टेट होती है। डिमोक्रेसी को प्रोटेक्ट करने की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी प्रेस की होती है। इसलिए इस गवर्नमेंट की भी इच्छा हो जाती है कि वह प्रेस के मेडर्स में इंटरफियर न करे। गुप्ताजी ने ठीक कहा है कि अहमदाबाद सेशन के बाद बाम्बे में जो व्यवहार प्रेस के साथ किया गया वह बहुत ही नामुनासिब था.... (व्यवधान)... मैं चेन्नै करता हूँ गुजराल साहब और बाबू सत्यनारायण सिंह को कि सुबह सुबह रेडियो खोलना गुनाह माना होता है और यही इच्छा होती है कि तुम्हारे रेडियो के लाइसेंस को कैंसिल करा दिया जाये, इस प्रकार का गलत प्रचार आपके रेडियो के द्वारा होता है।... (व्यवधान)... प्रेस कौंसिल की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी

है लेकिन चार सालों में आप उसको लटकाये हुए हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस को पूरी फ्रीडम दो, अच्छी तरह से आर्गेनाइज करो, को-ऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलाओ, किसी भी तरह की इंटरफ़ेस उसके काम में न हो और उसको पूरी पावर दो तभी इस देश में डिमोक्रेसी पनप सकेगी। लेकिन अगर आप डिक्टेटरी-शिप चलाना चाहेंगे तो उसको चलने नहीं दिया जायगा. . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह तुम्हारा नमूना है। तुमको शर्म आनी चाहिए, लज्जा आनी चाहिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

इसमें सबसे बड़ी रिमार्कबल बात यह है कि 13 आदमियों को नामिनेट किया जायगा। हमारे देश में 13 का अंक अशुभ माना गया है इसलिए आप या तो 14 को नामिनेट करें या फिर 12 को करें। मैं समझता हूँ बाबू मत्तनारायण सिंह इस बात में हमसे एग्री करेंगे।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रो (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : यह मध्या अपन देश के लिये बड़ा शुभ है।

श्री शिव नारायण : तीन तरह बड़ी खतरनाक बातें हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुनासिब ढंग से प्रेम वालों को पूरे राइट दें। इसके अलावा इस देश की जा धैर्य भावायें हैं—मैं केवल हिंदी के लिए ही नहीं बोल रहा हूँ बल्कि असमी, बंगला, तैलू, मल्यालम या जितनी भी धैर्य भावायें हैं उन सभी को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। उन अखबारों को आप काफी पैस की सहायता दो और अंग्रेजी को एलिमिनेट करो। इस देश में सिर्फ एक दो परमेंट आदमी अंग्रेजी जानते होंगे लेकिन फिर भी अंग्रेजी की जय बोली जाती है। यहाँ तक कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी सही अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल पाती हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यही आपका नमूना है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस को फुलप्लेज्ड राइट दिये जायें, पूरी फ्रीडम दी जाय और उनके काजेज को सही मानों में एडवांस किया जाय।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं सिर्फ दो तीन प्वाइंट रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला प्वाइंट तो यह है कि आप आई०जे०एस० सचिव की शुरुआत करें ताकि इस देश में आब्जेक्टिव रिपो-

टिंग, आब्जेक्टिव जर्नेलिज्म और इंडेपेंडेंट एडिटोरियल्स की शुरुआत हो सके? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आप इसको करेंगे?

दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि जैसा कि जस्टिस होम्स ने कहा है कि अगर देश में कोई प्रोलिटेरियट डिक्टेटरीशिप की स्थापना करना चाहता है तो विचार स्वातंत्र्य यह कहता है कि उसको भी आपना पक्ष रखने की पूरी आजादी होनी चाहिए लेकिन जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि अगर किसी के विचार हमारे खिलाफ हैं तो क्या हम उसे अपने खिलाफ प्रचार करने देंगे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह विचार स्वातंत्र्य और फ्रीडम ऑफ प्रेस के अनुकूल है? मैं समझता हूँ चूँकि आपकी जड़ मजबूत नहीं है इसीलिए आप डरते हैं। अगर जड़ मजबूत हो तो फिर डरने की कोई बात नहीं होती है। किसी तरह का भी कोई प्रचार करें, उससे घबराने की जरूरत नहीं होती है।

तीसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि अगर फारेन नेशनल्स अखबार चलाते हैं तो उसमें आपको क्या आपनि इंसकनी है? कैलिफोर्निया में पंजाबी का अखबार निकलता है। फारेन नेशनल्स अगर अखबार निकालते हैं तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए अगर हम सही मायने में फ्रीडम ऑफ प्रेस पर विश्वास रखते हैं। लेकिन फिर वही बात पैदा होती है कि आपकी जड़ मजबूत हो।

नौ दूध बातों की तरफ आपकी नीति माफ होनी चाहिए और उसी के मुताबिक इसके दांचे में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I promise to be very brief. Shri Banerjee raised a point about some particular map. I will look into that.

So far as Shri Randhir Singh's suggestion about newspapers for villages is concerned, I can only say that I have sympathy with his suggestion. That is why we are now experimenting with the idea of wall newspapers. I hope very soon we will be in a position to do that. In that spirit also we will encourage small newspapers. We have already enunciated various steps for encouraging small newspapers.

Coming to Shri Kundu's suggestion about

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

co-operative papers etc, I have already referred to it in my earlier speech.

So far as Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's points are concerned, which are very much worthwhile, I would only say this, that the impact of the Press Council is going to be increasingly felt because Parliament is also realising that more and more powers are to be given to the Press Council and its functioning has to be improved. I am hoping that, after the present Bill comes into force it will be possible for the Press Council to create a better impact.

So far as staff and finance are concerned, I may say that the staff of the Press Council is not appointed by the government; it is appointed by the Press Council itself. The Press Council is completely independent in appointing anybody it likes. If it wants to take anybody from government on deputation, it is welcome to do so; if it does not want to do it, then also it is welcome to do so. No staff member is forced on it.

So far as finance is concerned, it is placed at the disposal of the Press Council by the government. Government provide whatever it asks for and government does not interfere at all in its disbursement. Therefore, so far as finances are concerned, there also it is independent.

So far as the stoppage of telegram from Orissa which Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has mentioned is concerned, I may say that the Ministry of Communications is going to bring forward an amending Bill very soon which will cover the points raised by him. I might also mention that this was brought to the notice of the Press Council and it has suggested that there should be no stoppage of such things.

He also referred to a talk about the Congress constitution on 4th November, 1969 in *Spotlight*. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is a very wise man. So far as that particular *Spotlight* is concerned, an independent journalist discussed the Congress constitution, and he discussed the Congress constitution

because that was relevant topic at that time. Because under the Congress Constitution and its interpretation certain steps were being taken by one side against another, it was in the public interest that that detailed information should have been given. The views and pros and cons of an independent journalist on either side are always welcome. I can quote instance after instance where we have been criticized very badly on the radio itself.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Not in that way. He was a pro-Indira man.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Unfortunately for Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, people who are pro-us can not also be independent. Only pro-Jana Sangh people are independent. Other people can also be independent.

The main point that I am trying to make is that this is not a debate on the All India Radio; otherwise, I would have met this point in further detail.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: सबसे ज्यादा टाइम इनको देते हैं और यह बर्क मीनिंग करते हैं।

श्री रणवीर सिंह: 90 प्रतिशत टाइम खोजिशन को दिया जाता है और यह सरकार का ही क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं। क्या इनको आप स्टाप करेंगे?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: About the proposed Newspaper Finance Corporation, I may tell Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta that the Newspaper Finance Corporation concept has been born out of a recommendation of the Press Council itself. The Press Council has laid down the structure, the way of selecting the directors and how it should function. The proposed Bill will be in line and in conformity with the recommendation of the Press Council. So, he need not worry on that account.

I have already talked about the advertisement policy and will not repeat it. As regards the press representatives going abroad with the Prime Minister, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta

might keep in mind that press representatives going abroad with high dignitaries are selected in consultation with the Press Association. Therefore on that account also he need not feel worried.

Shri Lobo Prabhu has raised wider issues but since he has gone away, I will not refer to them. I will only say that Shri Lobo Prabhu is trying to hide behind the garb of excellence the rule of monopoly. Excellence, naturally in today's technological growth, can be achieved by big money. That is a danger to the freedom of the press and we are trying to guard against that.

Shri Sheo Narain has raised a point about the meeting of the press with the Prime Minister in Bombay. I have already dealt with it in detail.

So far as Shri Jha's point is concerned, I may tell him that freedom of the press implies freedom of dissent and that democracy also implies freedom of dissent; we are very much for freedom of dissent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now there are two other items—statutory Resolution and the Calcutta Port Trust (Amendment) Bill for which two hours have been allotted and there is a half-an-hour discussion. The House is welcome to have them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let them be postponed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that that is the sense of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, the House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

22.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March, 31, 1970 / Chaitra 10, 1892 (Saka).