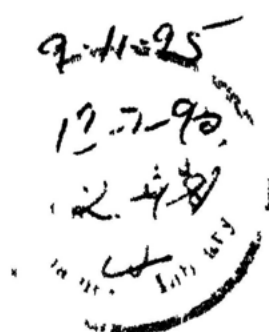


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 29, 1972/Chairra 9, 1894
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shifting of Plants from U. K. and Netherland to India

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*181. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether three British and one Dutch firms after closing done their manufacturing operations abroad have decided to shift their Plants to India under a package deal approved by the Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the main terms and conditions agreed upon in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1570/72]

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know from the Minister whether the shifting of these plants into India from different countries denotes any change in the industrial development policy of not allowing the shifting of companies and plants in foreign countries to India ? I would also like to know as to whether the Minister has any

other proposals which are under negotiation and if so, which are the factories for which negotiations are going on.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : There is no change in the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India. Each case has been examined on merits. These cases were sponsored by the Foreign Trade Ministry as export oriented schemes. Each case was examined on merits. It was found that they would be beneficial to the interest of the country and therefore they were agreed to. There are two or three such cases which are under the examination of the Government.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The Trade development Authority has stated that there are 25 cases which are under negotiation. May I know from the hon. Minister as to the foreign exchange involved in the case of these factories to be imported into India. Would that be in the form of deferred payment to be met out of exports or payments to be met from the exports to be made later on ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : If a separate question is tabled to be answered by the Foreign Trade Ministry, they would be in a position to answer it ; they may have some proposal with them ; but unless and until they forward them to my Ministry, they do not come under my consideration.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : My question is very simple. Payment of foreign exchange is involved. Are these to be met on deferred payment basis from exports to be made or they are to be met and exports will follow ?

MR. SPEAKER : what is the term of the payment ? That is all his question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : In different cases there are different terms. For instance some cases are on loan basis. I have mentioned it in my statement.

Industrial Development of Gujarat

*183. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have proposed certain measures to remove all "roadblocks" in the development of industries in private and public sectors in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). It is not clear what the Hon'ble Member refers to as 'roadblock' in the development of Industries. Industrial policy is formulated to apply to the country as a whole. No separate measures have been proposed for Gujarat State.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : There are major road-blocks in the development of industries in the State, as for example, shortage of power, inadequate and untimely supply of coal and so on. May I know what steps have been contemplated by the Ministry concerned ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Power shortage or coal shortage does not concern this Ministry. If these things are brought to the notice of the concerned Ministries by the State Government of Gujarat, certainly they will be taken care of.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : If these are not the concern of this Ministry, then will the hon. Minister tell me what the Ministry has contemplated regarding residual fuel oil that has been supplied in Gujarat ? The prices have not been fixed and since the last so many years, this question has remained undecided.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : This matter is being dealt with by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

MR. SPEAKER : This question should be directed to the proper Ministry, because it does not concern this Ministry.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Ultimately, it concerns the Ministry of Industrial Development also ?

MR. SPEAKER : Ultimately, it concerns the whole Cabinet also. But it is the Minister concerned to whom this question should be addressed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो बताया कि वह केवल गुजरात राज्य के लिये कोई अलग से प्रस्ताव नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि पूरे देश को अपने ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा अपनी औद्योगिक नीति बनाई जाती है तो क्या उन्होंने ऐसे उद्योगों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल की है जिनकी कि हालत खराब है क्योंकि जानबूझकर उन उद्योग मालिकों ने उस उद्योग की पूँजी हमारे उद्योग में लगाई है और सरकार से पैसा लेने के लिये यह शो किया है कि उनका उद्योग घाटे में चल रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के लिये जरूरी नहीं है कि सप्लीमेंटरीज जरूर ही पूछना है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मुझे भेजा तो यहाँ इसीलिये गया है। अब अध्यक्ष महोदय आप देखेंगे कि औद्योगिक विकास की बात है तो बहुत ऐसे उद्योग हैं जिनकी कि माली हालत खराब है सरकार से पैसा लेने के लिए..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आप कह चुके बम अब रहने भी दीजिये। ... श्री बोष

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Just now, the hon. Minister has stated that shortage of power and shortage of coal are not the concern of this Ministry but that of the State Government....

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I have not said so.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : I just want to

know what measures the Ministry of Industrial Development has taken to remove those shortages.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister said that this should have been brought to the notice of the State Government. I think the hon. Member did not listen to him attentively.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Development of industries comes within the scope of the Ministry of Industrial Development. So, if there is any difficulty, naturally, the Government of India should take it up.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : There are two things. One is shortage of power and the other is shortage of coal. The State Government should take up the matter with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in the case of shortage of power, and with the Ministry of Steel and Mines in the case of shortage of coal. Unless these are brought to the notice of these Ministries, which are directly dealing with these subjects, no steps can be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members think that everything relating to industries comes under this Ministry, but the answer given by the hon. Minister is right.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Surely, the Ministries in the Government here do not function in so compartmentalised manner that the Ministry concerned with the development of industries does not pursue matters which come in the way of industrial development. Why should this Ministry not find out the reason for power shortage and coal shortage and other difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : My hon. friend has assumed that these were brought to our notice. These were not brought to our notice. The reply given by my colleague was that if these were brought to the notice of concerned Ministries or ourselves by the State Government, they would certainly be looked into, but Government are not working in a compartmentalised fashion.

Apex Organisation to provide Commercial, Technical and Management consultancy service to Small Scale Industries

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*184. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at a seminar organised by the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, it was decided to recommend to Government the setting up of an apex organisation to make available to the small scale entrepreneurs, commercial, technical and management consultancy service ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendation ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) A National Seminar on Consultancy Services was organised by the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs at Delhi on the 26th and 27th February, 1972. Government have not received any reference from NAYE in regard to the recommendations made at the Seminar.

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

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : In view of the fact that our new and young entrepreneurs throughout the country experience so much difficulty due to lack of experience in starting new industries and the Government of India are so anxious to industrialise the country, will Government consider the matter of setting up such an organisation to help new industries ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : There is already an organisation known as the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation which is doing this work. It has its offices in almost all States. Recently we have taken steps to issue instructions to the central

organisation as well as the State units for assisting new and young entrepreneurs.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : I know perfectly well that there is such an organisation and in some States some other organisations are coming up. But they are not really helping the industrialists. That is why I ask whether Government will take positive steps to help these industries throughout the country, that is, setting up organisations in all States so that these complaints from industrialists would not come up.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

Limit of Advertisements in Newspapers to 40 per cent of Space

*185. **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Newspapers have been recommended to voluntarily limit the quantum of advertisements to 40 per cent of the space ;

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

(c) whether this has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री झारखंडे राय : इस बात की ओर क्या सरकार का ध्यान गया है और इसकी सूचना सरकार को शिकायत के रूप में मिलती रही है कि बहुत से राष्ट्रीय, प्रादेशिक और स्थानीय अखबार अपने अखबार के कुछ स्थान का तीन चौथाई भाग विज्ञापनों में इस्तेमाल करते हैं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : No, it is not a fact that three-fourth of the newspaper space is being utilised for advertisements, but it is a fact that we get a num-

ber of complaints from different parties that the space used for advertisements is not proportionate.

श्री झारखंडे राय : अगर उन्हें इस तरह की शिकायतें मिली हैं जैसे उन्होंने अभी स्वीकार किया है कि मिली हैं तो इस विषय में किसी प्रकार का विधेयक लोक सभा के सामने लाने का उनका विचार है, यदि है तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Government are thinking of constituting a fact-finding committee which will go into details of the economics of newspapers. When we get their report, further action will be thought of.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : There is neither a voluntary nor a statutory limit to advertisement space in newspapers. The Press Commission had recommended 40 per cent maximum space, but at present we find 80 per cent space in newspapers taken by advertisements. We have also to remember that we are importing newsprint from abroad and so much advertisement space taken by some newspapers means less newsprint for other newspapers. In the last session, an assurance was given that a fact-finding committee would be appointed. What concrete steps do Government propose to take either to implement the Press Commission's recommendation or to tax advertisements ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The recommendation of the Press Commission was that the newspapers should voluntarily adjust themselves to 40 per cent advertisement space and 60 per cent news space. But 17 or 18 years have elapsed since this recommendation and naturally things have changed during this period. We propose to have a fact-finding committee very soon, probably within a week or so, which will go into details of the economics. As I have already said, only after receipt of their report, we will decide about it.

Legislation to Prevent Defections

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*186. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of

bringing a legislation before Parliament to prevent defections ;

(b) whether all the political parties are being or have been consulted ; and

(c) at what stage the matter stands at present ?

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

(b) Legislative proposals, based on the recommendations made by the Committee on Defections, were discussed by the Prime Minister with leaders of political parties on the 10th December, 1970. Since the discussions were not conclusive, the Prime Minister wrote to the leaders explaining the various points raised at the discussions and sought their specific reactions. Replies from some of the leaders have still not been received.

(c) The views of the Chief Ministers, in regard to the legislative proposals, have been obtained and are being examined.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Since some of the political leaders, to whom the Prime Minister has already written, have not submitted their comments, may I know which are the main points on which they have not agreed so far ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : About those who have not written to the Prime Minister, it is very difficult for me to say what are those points, but, at the meeting of the leaders of the Opposition with the Prime Minister, two main points emerged : one was whether it was enough to disqualify a defector from getting an office for one year or whether it was necessary to have something more stringent like disqualifying him from the membership of the House. The second point related to the definition of a defector. On the two points, there was some discussion.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : May I know whether it is possible to give the names of the party leaders who have not given their comments so far ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Replies to the Prime Minister's letter have not been received

from leaders of the Akali Dal, the Indian Union Muslim League, the Forward Block and the DMK.

SOME HON. MEMBERS raise—

MR. SPEAKER : Do you feel that defection after the last elections ? (Interruptions)

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अभी जो चुनाव हुए हैं उनके नतीजों को देखते हुए उधर से डिफेक्शन इधर होने वाला नहीं है, इधर से ही उधर किसी के जाने का सवाल पैदा हो सकता है —

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हमें जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई गलत पार्टी छोड़ कर, कम्युनल पार्टी छोड़ कर सही पार्टी में या नान कम्युनल पार्टी में जाता है तो क्या वह भी डिफेक्टर की परिभाषा में आएगा ? गलत पार्टी छोड़कर सही पार्टी में अगर कोई जाता है तो क्या उसको भी डिफेक्टर करार दिया जा (Interruption) I want to know the definition of defection.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very good suggestion for action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether, before talking a final decision, the definition of defection will be reconsidered, because we cannot go on like this. For example, Vibhishana defected from Lanka and joined the ranks of Rama, and he was not considered a defector. (Interruption)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Banerjee will get a chance to use all this skill when the legislation comes up before this House. In the meantime it will be our effort to see that the Opposition ranks are not depleted. (Interruption)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I know whether Independents would also be covered by the definition of defection or only the political parties, as has been mentioned here in the question ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The final view will be taken by the House when the legislation comes before the House. But, according to the principles that the Committee on Defections adopted, Independents do not come within that definition.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि पिछले चुनाव में बिहार के कई दल-बदलुओं को टिकट दिये गये और वे जीत गये ? क्या यह भी सच है कि जो बिहार के क्रानिक डिफेक्टर हैं, उनको मंत्रि-मंडल में लेने का विचार किया जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not arise ; it is not relevant.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कैसे रेलिवेंट नहीं है ? आप इसका जवाब दिलवाइये। ऐसे लोगों को मिनिस्टर बनाया जा रहा है, जो डिफेक्ट करते रहे हैं और जिन के भाई पर तीस लाख रुपया रायल्टी का भी बाकी है।

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking a specific question about Bihar. Here the question is about legislation, not Bihar. He should not bring in Bihar in all questions.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ऐसे लोगों को जील्ट क्यों करते हैं ? इस तरह डिफेक्शन नहीं करने वाला है। आप जवाब दिलवायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब चेयर ने कहा है कि यह सवाल रेलिवेंट नहीं है, तो आप जबर्दस्ती क्यों करते हैं ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सवाल नहीं पूछा जा सकता है ? हम जानते हैं कि शंकर दयाल सिंह को मिनिस्टर बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. It will not go on record, whatever you may speak.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : It

has been stated by the hon. Minister that independents are not covered in the definition of a defector. I want to know whether rebel candidates who defy the party and subsequently become successful would be covered in the definition.

MR. SPEAKER : These are hypothetical questions. According to the rules they could not be permitted.

Applications for manufacture of Cement

*191. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of applications have been received by Government for the manufacture of cement ;

(b) if so, how many of these are for new venture and how many are for expansion of existing capacity ; and

(c) what are the capacities applied for in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 53 applications are for setting up new cement factories and 34 are for expanding the existing cement factories.

(c) The capacity applied for new factories is 18.68 million tonnes and the capacity for expansion is 8.6 million tonnes

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : What is the percentage of production in the public sector and in the private sector.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The public sector cement factories have just started. Most of the production is in the private sector.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : May I know whether the existing units are working to rated capacity ; if not, what are the obstacles ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Most of the units are working to rated

capacity. One or two are facing power shortage. Otherwise, they are working to rated capacity.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : राजस्थान में सीमेंट उद्योग की स्थापना के बारे में कहाँ कहाँ की एप्लिकेशनज पेंडिंग हैं और उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : राजस्थान में इस समय ये एप्लिकेशनज पेंडिंग हैं : केशोराम सीमेंट, दिल्ली क्लाय एंड जेनेरल मिलज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बी० एन० भास्कर, नई दिल्ली और एसोमियेटिड सीमेंट कम्पनीज लिमिटेड ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय लगे हाथ बिहार के बारे में भी बता दें ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि जो एप्लिकेशनज पेंडिंग हैं, उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : वे सारी एप्लिकेशनज विचाराधीन हैं ।

श्री लालबी माई : जो एप्लिकेशनज विचाराधीन हैं, उनके बारे में कब तक फैसला हो जायेगा ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We are taking steps to take these cases to the Licensing Committee.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Is there any application from the State of West Bengal to set up a factory in Purulia District, and if so, what is the fate of that application ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : There is no such pending application.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : मध्य प्रदेश में सागर, दमोह में सीमेंट का कारखाना पहले मन्जूर हुआ था । उसका क्या हुआ ? क्या वह खुलेगा या नहीं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मध्य प्रदेश में मन्धार में सीमेंट का कारखाना खुला है और हाल ही में उसकी क्षमता को बढ़ाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है । नीमच और कुछ दूसरे स्थानों में सीमेंट के कारखाने खोलने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है । जिन स्थानों का नाम माननीय सदस्या ने लिया है, उनके बारे में अभी छानबीन की जा रही है ।

श्री महाबीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इजीनियरों के इस आशय के आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं कि कुछ फैक्टरियों में ऐसा सीमेंट तैयार किया जाता है, जिनमें आवश्यक वस्तुयें सही अनुपात में नहीं मिली जाती हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो सीमेंट तैयार करने के बारे में है ।

श्री महाबीपक सिंह शाक्य : मेरा तात्पर्य खराब सीमेंट से है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीमेंट अभी बना ही नहीं है ; खराब कैसे हो गया ?

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : I want to know whether the cement project at Dehra Dun district has been finally decided, if so, whether it will be in the public sector, what will be its production capacity and when it will be set up.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Effective steps in this regard have been taken by the Cement Corporation of India. The production capacity will be 2 lakh tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER : If you mention one individual name; then there is no end to the supplementaries. I cannot stop others.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : When will it be set up.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देहरादून में सीमेंट फैक्टरी खोलने के सम्बन्ध में गत वर्ष

भी प्रश्न पूछा गया तब भी यही कहा कि हम प्रभावी कदम उठा रहे हैं, आखिर यह प्रभावी कदम कब तक उठ पाएगा ? क्या वह निश्चित रूप से बताएंगे कि यह सीमेंट का कारखाना कब तक वहाँ खुल जायगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking the same question.

श्री जल सिंह भौरा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में कोई सीमेंट फैक्ट्री नहीं है, एक थी वह हरयाना में चली गई...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो यह है कि कितनी दरखास्ते आई हैं, अगर आप की आई होगी तो देख ली जायगी ।

Nationalization of Key Industries

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*192. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to nationalise a number of Key Industries as a measure to remove poverty in the country ; and

(b) if so, the names and number of such Key Industries which are likely to be nationalised during the year 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) There is no such general proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : May I know whether the Government propose to nationalise at any time in future key industries like sugar, textiles, manufacture of trucks, tractors, motor cars, cement, etc. ? Is there any consideration at all going on or have you decided not to nationalise key industries ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I cannot probably describe the Government's policy better than in the words of the Prime Minister, when she spoke in the Rajya Sabha during the debate on the President's Address last week. The substance of it was, that Government were neither afraid nor averse to nationalisation, but nationalisation was only one of the instruments available with Government for control of an industry in the public interest. The expansion of the public sector, the provisions for taking over industrial units under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, the regulatory provision of the M. R. T. P. Act, and the control exercised by public financial institutions were all possible alternatives which could be applied singly or in combination. Whether these instruments should be used or nationalisation should be resorted to was a matter for decision by the Government on the facts and circumstances of each case and each industry. Therefore, this is a matter which is under the constant review of the Government and we will decide after studying each case according to the exigencies of the situation.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I have not enquired about nationalisation of sick industries. My question is very specific. I wanted to know whether there is any plan under consideration of the Government to nationalise key industries like textiles, sugar, tractors, etc., to bring down the prices of consumer goods, with a view to remove poverty.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have already answered it.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Do I take it that there is no proposal to nationalise industries in this country ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : That too I have already answered.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है प्रश्न संख्या 193 का दे दिया, 192 का जवाब दिया ही नहीं । इसलिए मैं आप के माफ़ेत इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस आने वाले साल में इनकी मिनिसट्री के सामने कोई ऐसा प्लान है कि वह किसी इंडस्ट्री की

टेक ओवर कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं—
बुगर, स्टील, सीमेंट, टेक्सटाइल्स, किसी को
टेक ओवर करने का प्लान है या नहीं है ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I am very sorry, I cannot disclose particular schemes under the consideration of Government for nationalisation of industries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want the hon. Minister to disclose any confidential information. We have recently passed a legislation to enable the Government to take over sick units in West Bengal and other States. I would like to know how many units have been taken over by the Government under that Act.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It does not arise out of this because the taking over done under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is not nationalisation. This question relates to nationalisation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If the Minister is going to be so rigid in his answers, how did he quote from the proceedings of the other House, which cannot be done under the rules? He has quoted the reply of the hon. Prime Minister in the other House. I know the subtle difference between nationalisation and taking over. I want to know whether the Government is taking over some of the sick units under the Act. It is relevant and that is why, Sir, you have allowed it.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want notice for this.

SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO: The hon. Minister has said that Government have no policy as such in regard to nationalisation.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: No, that is not correct.

SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO: They have no general policy; they take *ad hoc* decisions when found necessary. May I know whether the Government are thinking of introducing joint ventures, as suggested by the Prime Minister to a meeting of the FICCI the other day, so that in all the key industries Government have a financial interest so that

they may have some control? Are the Government contemplating it?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes. Government is exploring the possibility of joint sector. So far as the scooter plant is concerned, Government have already decided that it will be in the joint sector.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या मंत्री महोदय बनलायेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बूगर नेशनलाइजेशन की जो चर्चा चली आ रही थी, उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is general question. Why do you ask a specific question? If I allow it, I will have to allow questions about all other State Governments.

Tripartite arrangements between Industrial Units in India and Iran with Foreign collaboration

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*194. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the possibility of establishing tripartite arrangements between industrial units in India and Iran with foreign collaboration from third countries; and

(b) if so, the fields for which the scheme is being considered and when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In pursuance of the decisions taken at the third meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation held in Tehran in December, 1970 the two Governments are exploring the possibilities of development of tripartite relations between the industrial units in

India and Iran and their common foreign collaborators from third countries. Certain fields like machine tools, tractors, vacuum flasks, commercial vehicles etc. have been mentioned in this connection. However, the matter is still in an exploratory stage and no final arrangements have been made so far.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would like to know from the Minister whether any proposal for a tripartite arrangement is under discussion or consideration.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : There are certain foreign companies with whom Indians and Iranians are also collaborating. For such collaborators we are discussing details whether there is any possibility and to what extent there is possibility for entering into collaboration.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : The answer is vague ; anyhow, I ask my second supplementary.

Is production of machine tools etc. surplus in this country, and when will the method for a tripartite arrangement be finalised ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It is not only a question of there being anything surplus in the country ; it is largely a joint collaboration arrangement as to how far we can jointly develop the economy of India and Iran. Another consideration is the economy of scale.

Expansion of West Bengal Film Industry

*195, **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an actual assessment of the situation and possibility of further expansion of West Bengal Film Industry has been made in view of the recent Bangla Desh revolution ; and

(b) if so, whether any specific financial assistance can be given to sick studios for colour laboratory and modern equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). No such assessment has been made by the Government of India.

The West Bengal Government have stated that they are considering measures to provide financial assistance to the film industry in the State with a view, *inter alia*, to help the development of a strong technological base for the film industry.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : It has been stated in newspapers that in view of the Bangla Desh revolution, the film industry of Bangla Desh has been completely damaged and that if the film industry in West Bengal is developed, both under the trade pact and according to our relations with Bangla Desh, we can encourage the film industry and send some documentary and other films to Bangla Desh to earn more foreign exchange and help in cultural activities. I would like to know from the Minister categorically whether an assessment can be made immediately, if it has not been made ; if so, if the West Bengal Government submits some plan to the Central Government whether the Ministry will think of sufficiently helping financially in setting up modern studios and colour laboratories which are not there in eastern India.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, that is dealt with by the trade pact and I would like the hon. Member to address the question to the Foreign Trade Minister. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the State Government has proposed to set up a film development board to exercise general supervision over the film industry in West Bengal and to recommend to Government specific cases requiring financial aid or other assistance. The Government of West Bengal has started doing something about it, and if we get any request from them, that will definitely be considered.

श्री अरवि मुखर्ज : पश्चिमी बंगाल में चल-चित्र उद्योग पिछले दिनों काफी पिछड़ गया, उसकी गति देने के लिये सरकार कुछ आर्थिक सहायता नहीं देने के लिये विचार कर रही

है। इसके साथ साथ पिछले दिनों मंत्री महोदया ने यह घोषणा की थी कि वह बंगला देश पर एक रंगीन चित्र सरकार द्वारा बनाने वाली हैं, क्या वह फिल्म बाम्बे या कलकत्ता में बनेगी, उस की क्या योजना है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : A number of films have already been made on the freedom of Bangla Desh. We have already arranged to show the films to Members. I hope, you have got the notice.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In view of the West Bengal film industry crisis and, as the hon. Minister very well knows that that is mostly producing Bengali films, has the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting initiated any move for export of Bengali films to Bangladesh and, if so, what are the details ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : As I said in reply to the question put by Mr. Munsii, this aspect has been considered and, I think, this is covered by the Agreement with the Bangladesh Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that both in West Bengal and in Bangladesh, Bengali films are very much appreciated, may I know whether the Government will initiate an Indo-Bangladesh Film Festival both in Calcutta and also in Dacca ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This is a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : May I know from the hon. Minister how many studios in West Bengal are at present closed ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not have the figures with me as to how many have been closed. But I can say this much that in August, 1971, due to the deteriorating law and order situation in Tollyganj area of Calcutta where most of the studio and laboratories are located, some of the producers stopped their production. Now, as all of us know, the law and order situation in Calcutta has been restored to a great extent, and they are coming back, gradually, to their normal activity.

Promotion of Export from Small Scale Industries

* 197. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take any steps for promoting exports from the Small Scale Industries in commensurate with their capacity of production ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

An Export Promotion Directorate has been set up in the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation specially to look after the promotion of exports from the small scale units. The export promotion activities of this Organisation consist, *inter alia*, of identification of export-worthy units and products ; identification of market with export potentials, rendering export training and consultancy services ; dissemination of overseas market information etc. The Government have also set up a Working Group for export production planning of small industries products with the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries as the Chairman. The Group has been entrusted with the task of planning the export production of selected small industries both at the macro and micro levels. The Small Scale Industries Board has also set up Standing Committee on Export Promotion to study the problems experienced by small scale units in export effort and make suitable recommendations to overcome these.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister when these various bodies were formed and what specific steps have been taken by the Export Promotion Directorate for fulfilling various tasks assigned to it ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I do not have the exact date.

The steps taken by different bodies in Small Scale Industries Development Organi-

sation will consist of sifting, collating and interpreting market information regarding demand, etc. of small industries products in various countries. They are providing consultancy services to small-scale industries; disseminating above-mentioned foreign market information to the export-worthy small-scale units; creating export consciousness among small-scale enterprises; identifying small-scale units from export angle and organising training programme in export marketing. All these are the steps which are being taken.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Has the Working Group for export production planning of small industries products submitted its report and, if so, what steps have the Government taken towards its implementation?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Unless quality control improves vigorously, our export market cannot go up. Therefore, steps are being taken to see that quality control is there in the small scale sector.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : There are various industries, particularly in the backward regions, with potentialities for export, but they are not able to grow because of want of technical know-how. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal in the hands of the Government to make a study of the potentialities of these small scale industries with export potentials, particularly in the backward regions of this country?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The Small Industries Service Institute and the Directors of Industries in the States have been directed to see that small scale industries in the backward areas are given a boost. Wherever there is a possibility, as the hon. Member says, for export promotion, that will be taken into account.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : May I know whether the Small Scale Industries Board helps the small entrepreneurs to find markets abroad for their products and also whether this Small Scale Industries Board helps producers within the country to find markets?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Both these things are being done.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : May I know from the Government whether there is any proposal before them to subsidise export of the products of small scale industries as they are doing in many other industries, in many other sectors?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : As a general policy, the Ministry of Foreign Trade is subsidising certain items for export promotion irrespective of the fact whether these items are being produced by the small scale sector or the medium sector or the large scale sector.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : They are concerned with development of small scale industries. I would like to know with your permission, Sir, whether they have got any idea about it, any opinion about it.

Mr. SPEAKER : If it is a question of opinion, then the question does not arise.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : I want to know whether there is any proposal before them.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It is largely due to the insistence of this Ministry that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the trade development authorities are taking special care to see that export from the small scale sector goes up.

Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

*199. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited; and

(b) when the Corporation was set up and the amount spent so far on the establishment of the said Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) The composition of the

Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited a Government of India undertaking, is as under :—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Abid Husain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development. | Chairman-cum-Managing Director. |
| 2. Shri P. D. Kasbekar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance. | Director |
| 3. Shri A. N. Rao, Development Officer (Paper), Directorate General of Technical Development. | Director |

(b) The Corporation was set up on the 29th May, 1970 and the total amount spent so far on its establishment is Rs. 3,05,254.40.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पेपर कारपोरेशन जिस पर अभी 3,05,254 रुपये खर्च हुए हैं यह पैसा पेपर कारपोरेशन बनाने के लिये काफी कम है। इससे तो सिर्फ पेपर पर ही यह कारपोरेशन रहेगा, उत्पादन नहीं हो पायेगा। दो साल में इतना थोड़ा रुपया लगा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक ऐस्टेबलिशमेंट पर कितना और कैक्ट्री पर कितना रुपया लगा है ? किन्तु प्रोजेक्ट्स आप के हाथ में हैं और कब तक पूरे होंगे, तथा सस्ता कागज कब तक देश को मिल सकेगा। और जो मिक पेपर मिल्स हैं उनको आप लेना चाहते हैं या नहीं ? साथ ही मन्त्री जी यह भी बतायें कि कागज इंडस्ट्री को राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में आप की क्या योजना है ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : So far as this Corporation is concerned, it has been entrusted with the implementation of (1) The Kerala Newsprint Project with an annual capacity of 80,000 tonnes, (2) The Assam Pulp/Paper Project and (3) The Nagaland Pulp/Paper project as also a second Pulp/Paper Project in Assam (Cachar District). Apart from these, some other projects are also under investigation.

With regard to the Nagaland Project, a subsidiary company has been floated in the name of Nagaland Pulp/Paper Company and it was registered on 14th September 1971. The land for this project has already been acquired and it is being developed. Necessary quarters for the staff and officers have been constructed on the site. One Chief Engineer, one Executive Engineer and one Asst. Engineer and the necessary subordinate staff have been appointed and the revised detailed project estimates for this scheme have been got prepared through the National Industrial Development Corporation.

Then with regard to Assam projects, various teams have visited the State and the site has been selected, and the soil tests are being done and the land is being reserved. The detailed project reports for this project are being prepared through the NIDC.

So far as the Kerala project is concerned, a site in the village Velloore in the District Kottayam has been recommended by the team and the State Government have already frozen it. The necessary notification has been issued. The first team was led by Dr. R. L. Bhargava in August 1970 to visit the site recommended in the original possibility report on the suggestion of Dr. Bhargava, the State Government proposed some other alternative sites which were visited by another team in November 1970 and ultimately, this site was recommended. Thereafter, the project administrator is being appointed and detailed project report is under preparation.

So, this Corporation which has been formed only a year and a half ago, by now, has considerably progressed in its work and once these projects are ready, I am sure, the work would progress very much. That is with regard to the first part of the question.

With regard to the question of taking over the sick paper mills, I do not know whether any paper mill is sick or faces closure at this moment. But if any mill is sick, we will have to consider taking it over under the normal procedure, viz., under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and in that case, who will be the authorised person has got to be decided. In an appropriate case, we can even name this Corporation as the appropriate authority. There is no difficulty about it.

With regard to nationalisation of the paper industry, I stick to the answer which I have already given in the House to-day.

श्री शशि प्रकाश : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पेपर कारपोरेशन का कागज कब तक प्रोडक्शन में आ जायेगा, यह जो कारपोरेशन आप ने बनाया है उसके अन्तर्गत काफी मिस्स तैयार कर रहे हैं कब तक इसका कागज बाजार में आ सकेगा ताकि सस्ता कागज मिल सके ? और सस्ता कागज मिल सके इसके लिये आप क्या विचार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: In so far as the Corporation is concerned, the Corporation is dependent on Indian-made machinery. We are not importing as far as possible, foreign machinery for manufacture of paper. The fabrication of these machinery will take about three to four years time and we are expecting that this Corporation will be in a position to produce paper in a period of three to four years.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: What is the Government proposing to do in the mean-time to curb the spiralling rise in prices of paper ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: This is completely a separate matter.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has received a complaint from the Government of Kerala that no action has so far been taken for the Kerala Newsprint factory even though the necessary site has been acquired and got ready for the purpose ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I do not personally remember of any such complaint, but I take the information from the hon. Member and I will certainly look into it if there is any such complaint.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lag in Investment in Private Sector Industry

*182. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons identified for lag in the private sector investment in industry ; and

(b) the steps taken for its revival ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). The Economic survey for the year 1971-72 does not indicate any lag in private sector investment in industry but rather anticipates rising trends in private industrial investment. Data on registrations of new companies, industrial licences issued, licences granted for the import of capital goods, the volume of capital issues, the credit advanced to the private corporate sector by the term-lending institutions, jointly and severally indicate a rising tempo of private investment in the industrial field. However, Government is continuously reviewing various modalities for further hastening the pace of private sector investment in industry. The investments in the public sector have been pivotal for generating momentum elsewhere in the economic system. The Budget for 1972-73 therefore proposes a considerable increase in Plan Outlay.

Press Conference convened by Mirza Afzal Beg

*187. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a Press Conference convened by the President of the outlawed Plebiscite Front, Mirza Afzal Beg in New Delhi on the 5th February, 1972 ;

(b) whether he asserted that the question of internal autonomy in Kashmir was a matter for discussion between the people of the State and the Government of India ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and

(b). Government have seen reports of the Press conference held by Mirza Afzal Beg in New Delhi on 5th February, 1972, wherein he is reported to have stated, among other things, that "the question of internal autonomy for Kashmir was a matter for discussion between the people of the State and the Government of India and Pakistan had nothing to do with it"

(c) If this statement, as reported, is an indication that Shri Beg now believes that the accession of the State of J&K to India is final and that it is now an integral part of the country, Government would welcome this change in attitude.

Nationalization of Industries Having Capital of more than Rs. 5 crores

*188 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise all those industries which have a Capital investment of more than Rs. 5 crores ; and

(b) If so, the time by which they will be taken over by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) There is no such general proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Revamping of Telecommunication Working

*189. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of revamping of Telecommunication working undertaken recently by the Ministry ;

(b) the financial implications of this scheme ; and

(c) the anticipated improvements in telecommunication working ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Assuming that the reference is to the recent decision to strengthen the telecommunication projects organisations of the P & T Department, the re-organised set up will consist of 4 General Managers, Telecommunication Projects, with headquarters at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, who will be responsible for execution of telecommunication projects in the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Zones respectively. The work relating to the execution of the projects and allied matters hitherto handled by the existing General Managers Telecommunication Project Calcutta and Madras and the Additional Chief Engineer, T & D Circle, will now be done by the Organisations of the respective Zones of General Manager, Telecommunication Projects. The Additional Chief Engineer, T&D Circle at Jabalpur would continue to carry out the Acceptance Testing of all the installations all over India, testing of materials, power and telecommunication co-ordination work and allied matters.

(b) The additional expenditure involved is Rs. 5.59 lakhs per annum only.

(c) The new organisation is expected to complete expeditiously telecommunication projects costing Rs. 165.47 crores upto 31st March 1974 whereby the department expects to achieve better utilisation of the capacity of the telephone exchanges and reduction in the waiting period for telephones and improvement in local and trunk working.

Introduction of Postal Corps in Army

*190, SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide a new Postal Corps in the Army ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The Army Postal Service Corps has been formed with a view to enhance the esprit-de-corps among Army Postal Service personnel and to foster closer integration of the Service with the Armed Forces.

It will comprise :

- (i) a regular cadre of officers, junior commissioned officers and other ranks to the extent of 25 per cent of the authorised establishment of the Corps ; and
- (ii) a non-regular cadre of officers, junior commissioned officers and other ranks on deputation from the Posts and Telegraphs Department to the extent of 75 per cent of the authorised establishment of the Corps

The terms and conditions of service in the regular cadre of the Corps are under formulation and will be promulgated shortly.

Un-utilized Licences in Private Sector

*193. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that licences issued to certain industries in Private Sector, both engineering and non-engineering, are lying un-utilised ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government are aware of the fact that several licences issued in the past for setting up engineering and non-engineering industries in the private sector have remained un-utilised. The reasons for this state of affairs generally differ from case to case. Broadly speaking, however, the reasons might be, *inter alia*, one or more of the following :

(a) Non-availability of machinery indigenously or through imports in accordance with the specification of the party.

(b) Long delivery dates for such machinery.

(c) Difficulty in getting hold of foreign technicians and in importing know-how etc. according to foreign collaboration agreements quickly and without loss much time.

(d) Delay in concluding negotiations with the State Governments and other parties for the supply of power, raw materials, land etc.

(e) Party changing its mind after some time, with the result that the original scheme is changed materially, requiring fresh sanctions etc.

(f) Non-availability of adequate finances with the party and delay in taking satisfactory financial and credit arrangements.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Industries

*196. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of the small, medium and large industries, category-wise, which are facing shortage of raw material ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : There is a general shortage of certain industrial raw materials like steel including stainless steel, caustic soda, Soda Ash, Calcium Carbides rayon grade pulp and Chemical pulp etc., which has affected production in Engineering and Chemical Industries in large, medium and small scale sector throughout the country.

The Engineering industries which have been affected by raw material shortages include machine tools, abrasives, winding wires, paper, insulated power cables, bare copper conductors, machine screws, steel pipes and tubes, bright bars, steel wire rope, steel castings etc. The Chemical industries, which have been affected by raw material shortages include paints and varnishes, zinc Oxide, newsprint, glycerine, polystyrene, L. T. insulators, asbestos cement products, waterproof fabrics, dipped rubber goods, graphite crucibles and electrodes, sulphuric acid, copper sulphate, sodium sulphide, nitrogenous fertilizers, phosphatic fertilizers, certain types of dyes etc.

Setting up of Cement Factory at Beawar by Jaipur Udyog Ltd.

*198. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jaipur Udyog Limited was given licence for setting up a cement factory at Beawar in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) whether the Company has set up the factory at Beawar ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Jaipur Udyog Limited, have been granted a Carrying on Business licence on 5th October, 1971 for setting up a new cement factory at Beawar in Rajasthan. According to the terms of the licence, the factory is to be established within a period of 24 months from the date of the licence i.e., by 4th October, 1973.

Project Report for Rural Artisans Development by Kerala Government

*200. SHRI M. K. KRISHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Project Report for Rural Artisans Development under Small Farmers Development Agency Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labour Project for Cannanore District in Kerala was forwarded by the Kerala Government for approval ;

(b) if so, the date on which it was forwarded ; and

(c) whether the Report has been approved by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala forwarded the Project Report to the Ministry of Agriculture in September, 1971,

(c) The Development Commissioner, Small

Scale Industries, has asked the Project Authorities vide his letter dated the 29th October, 1971 to revise the part of scheme relating to industries in the light of certain observations made by him.

Industrial Complex near Trivandrum

1399. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to build up an industrial complex at Veli, near Trivandrum connected with the Thumba Space Research Station ; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Department of Atomic Energy has no plan to build up an industrial complex at Veli near Trivandrum.

(b) Does not arise.

Executives of Larger Houses related to IAS and ICS Officers

1400 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the executives of 20 big houses are directly related with the Indian Administrative Services and Indian Civil Services Officers ; and

(b) if so, the names of those Indian Administrative Service and Indian Civil Service officers in Government and the executives of 20 big houses who are related with one another with special reference to officers of Tatas, Escorts, Sahu Jain, Birlas, Dalmias and Mahendra and Mahendra ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Ministry of Industrial Development have no information about any such relationship.

(b) Does not arise.

Sanction of Out-of-Turn Telephone Connections

1401. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the Telephone connections sanctioned by him on out-of-turn or priority basis to individuals, firms and others at Delhi/New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad, since he assumed charge of the Ministry of Communications uptill the 28th February, 1972 ; and

(b) the dates on which the relevant applications for connections were initially submitted to the authorities concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Information received from the respective circles indicates the position as under :

Delhi/New Delhi :

Institutions	2	}	5
Press	1		
Public-man	1		
Taxi stand	1		

Bombay—Senior

Departmental	1	}	2
Officer	1		
Individual	1		

(on the recommendation of the Railways)

Calcutta

Lucknow

Political parties	2—	3
Institutions	1—	

Kanpur

Allahabad

Political Parties	1	}	6
Doctors	1		
Bank	1		
Education	2		
Public Servant	1		

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(b) Dates of applications range from 1964 to 1971.

Withdrawal of Troops from West Pakistan Areas Under Indian Occupation

1402. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to Resolution adopted by the CPI (M) Politburo on the 25th December, 1971 that Indian troops be immediately withdrawn from areas in West Pakistan occupied by Indian Forces ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Government have seen the statement of the Polit Bureau of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) issued to the press on 25th December, 1971.

(b) Government's attitude in regard to these matters had been separately clarified in the House from time to time.

Memorandum from C.I.T.U. regarding Suppression of Trade Unions in West Bengal

1403. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from C.I.T.U. regarding suppression of trade unions and democratic rights in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the action taken on the memorandum ?

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

(b) A copy of the memorandum has been sent to the Government of West Bengal, for inquiring into the specific allegations made therein.

Closure of Agricultural Implements Units at Palghat in Kerala

1404. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all the agricultural implements unit at Palghat in Kerala has been closed since December, 1971 due to the scarcity of raw materials ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure regular supply of raw material to the unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) A few agricultural implements manufacturing units in Kerala have declared lay-off owing to shortage of untreated rails and billets.

(b) 500 tonnes of rails available at Visakhapatnam were allocated to certain parties nominated by the Director of Industries, Kerala. Further action is being taken by Ministry of Steel to allot more rails shortly.

Report of the Study Team on Scientific Departments on Association of U.P.S.C. in the Selection of Personnel

1405. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman, Shri Kunte and Shri Mathrani have in their report of the Study Team on Scientific Departments recommended that the Union Public Service Commission should be associated with the selection of personnel required by Quasi-permanent bodies, while all other members of the Study Team have recommended that the selection of technical and scientific posts should be outside the purview of the Union Public Service Commission ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI G. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Study Team appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission with Shri D.K. Kunte as Chairman and 9 other Members had gone into the question. Except S/Shri Kunte and Mathrani, the other Members had suggested that all major scientific organisations should follow recruitment procedures designed to suit their own needs and functions, independent of the UPSC, for the selection of scientific and technical personnel. Shri Kunte and Shri Mathrani were, however, of the view that while each scientific department or organisation should adopt procedures which are best suited to its needs, the UPSC should be associated with recruitment for scientific organisations where the staff are financed from public funds.

(b) The matter is now under examination by a small Sub-Committee consisting of the Minister of Planning, Science and Technology, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs responsible for the Department of Personnel, and the Cabinet Secretary. The personnel policies in respect of each of the Major scientific organisations are now under detailed review by this Sub-Committee.

नेपाली भाषा

1406. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या यह सत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में रहितने नेपाली-भाषी व्यक्ति हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की उनसे एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भाषाओं में नेपाली भाषा को सम्मिलित करने को कहा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य बातें उठई गई हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

यह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) 1961 के जनगणना आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत में 10.21 लाख नेपाली भाषी लोग हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ग) ज्ञापन में दी गई मुख्य बातें ये हैं कि नेपाली भाषा को निम्नलिखित आधारों पर संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाय :-

- (i) नेपाली भाषा भारत के लगभग 50 लाख लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है।
- (ii) नेपाली भाषा दार्जिलिंग और आस-पास के अन्य क्षेत्रों के एक बड़े भाग के लोगों की मुख्य भाषा है। नेपाली भारत के घनिष्ठ मित्र नेपाल की राज्य भाषा है और यह भूटान तथा सिक्किम के अधिकांश लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है। इन देशों के सामाजिक, राज-नैतिक और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध भारत के साथ बहुत गहरे और बड़े मजबूत हैं।
- (iii) देश की नेपाली भाषी जनसंख्या भारत की सुरक्षा का प्रधान अंश है और वे भारत के राजनीतिक जीवन में एक बड़ी भूमिका अदा करने हैं।
- (iv) नेपाली भाषा लोगों को सामाजिक विकास तथा संस्कृति व भाषा के विकास के लिए सुविधाएं नहीं मिल रही हैं।

ज्ञापन में दिये गये प्रस्ताव अतीत में भी प्राप्त हुए थे। भारत सरकार का यह निश्चित मत है कि राष्ट्र के विस्तृत हित में संविधान की आठवीं सूची का विस्तार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखाने की स्थापना

1407. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्यप्रदेश में सीमेंट का एक कारखाना खोलने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी लागत क्या होगी तथा उससे कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मेठर (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक 2,00,000 वार्षिक क्षमता वाला सीमेंट का संयंत्र सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा चालू किया जा चुका है। 1,86,060 मी० टन वार्षिक ब्लास्ट फरनेस स्लेग सीमेंट बनाने हेतु एकक के पर्याप्त विस्तार का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है तथा औपचारिक मंजूरी जारी हो रही है।

(ख) मेठर की पर्याप्त विस्तार योजना पर 211 लाख रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है तथा इससे 105 ठ नवों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है।

साइसेंसों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त अनिर्णीत आवेदन-पत्र

1408. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन उद्योगों के लिए औद्योगिक साइसेंस दिये जाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आवेदन-पत्र भेजे हैं तथा जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय नहीं किया है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितनी पूंजी लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) उनको अनिर्णीत रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन पत्र आमतौर पर पार्टियों से सीधे ही प्राप्त किये जाते हैं। 1971 तक मध्य प्रदेश में प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों में से 86 आवेदन-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं। इनमें से 1968 का एक, 1969 के 2, 1970 के 15 और 1971 के 68 आवेदन-पत्र हैं। अनिर्णीत आवेदन-पत्रों का ब्यौरा आमतौर पर नहीं बताया जाता है।

(ग) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार करने में प्रस्ताव के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विस्तृत रूप से जांच करने की आवश्यकता होती है और विभिन्न कारणों में किसी भी आवेदन पर निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब होता है। इन कुछ मामलों में आवेदन-पत्रों में आवश्यक विवरण नहीं दिया होता है और अतिरिक्त जानकारी मगानी पड़ती है। कुछ अन्य मामलों से सम्पूर्ण उद्योग के विषय में नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेना पड़ता है। स्पष्टरूप से यह बताना कठिन है कि अनिर्णीत मामलों पर कब तक निर्णय लिया जायेगा। किन्तु सरकार लाइसेंस के सभी आवेदन पत्रों का सीधे से निपटारा करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है और इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए हर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि यथा-सम्भव, आवेदन-पत्रों के प्राप्त होने की तिथि से या आवेदन पार्टी से पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होने की तिथि से, जो भी बाद में हो तीन महीनों की अवधि के अन्दर लाइसेंस के आवेदन पत्रों पर निर्णय लिया जाय।

गृह मंत्री श्री द्वारा लिखित 'वन-मानव' में हिन्दू देवी-देवताओं पर लगाये गये लाइन

१४०९. श्री गृह मंत्री का जवाब : क्या

गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री कृष्ण चन्द जोशी द्वारा लिखित "वन मानव" नामक पुस्तक की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस पुस्तक में हिन्दू देवी-देवताओं पर गम्भीर लाइन लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इस पुस्तक को प्रतिबन्धित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्। "वन मानव" पुस्तक के लेखक का नाम गणेश चन्द्र जोशी है।

(ख) और (ग). पुस्तक की प्रतियां सरकार द्वारा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 99 क के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना सं० 17(1) एच० ए०/72 दिनांक 10-2-72 के अन्तर्गत इस आधार पर जप्त कर ली गई हैं कि इसमें कुछ व्यक्तियों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को आघात पहुंचाने वाली सामग्री निहित है।

Experts Group on Education

1410 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Experts Group was set up by the Planning Commission on education to formulate proposals for the Development of education in the Fifth Five Year Plan : and

(b) the main discussions held and the suggestions made by that Group and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Planning Com-

mission have set up a Steering Group and 11 Task Forces to formulate proposals for the development of Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan in the light of the progress expected to be achieved at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and against the perspective of over-all development envisaged for the future.

(b) The meetings of the Steering Group and the Task Forces which have been recently constituted are yet to be held.

Creation of a Department to tackle Pollution

1411. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise a department to tackle pollution, and

(b) if so, the salient features and jobs to be undertaken by the Department

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The Government have recently established a National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination with a whole-time Chairman and consisting of non-officials to keep under constant review the whole field of environmental conservation and improvement and to make recommendations to the Government on all aspects. It has also been decided to set up an Office of Environmental Planning and Coordination within the Department of Science and Technology which will service the Committee. For the present the Government do not propose to organise a separate department to tackle the problem of pollution.

टाटा जमींदारी उन्मूलन विधेयक

1412. श्री राजबख्श शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति हेतु बिहार में विचाराधीन टाटा जमींदारी उन्मूलन विधेयक के बारे में 22 नवम्बर, 1971 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 165 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को कोई सुझाव दिया था और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार ने पुनः कोई संशोधित सुझाव भेजा है; और

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

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) बिहार भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1970, 16-11-1971 को राष्ट्रपति के इस मन्देश के माध्यम से लौटा दिया गया था कि विधेयक पर, उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से पुनर्विचार किया जाये, जो पिछली तिथि से इसे लागू करने एवं औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के मंचालन के सम्बन्ध में उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Instructions to Minimise Imports

1413. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the industrialists for minimising imports;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import substitution is one of the objectives of national policy, which aims at achieving the maximum degree of self sufficiency in industrial production. Some of the basic measures which have been suggested are :-

- (i) Substitution of imported raw materials, components and spare parts with indigenously manufactured materials and components of same specifications or of comparable specifications.
- (ii) Reduction in the consumption of imported raw materials and components per unit of production.
- (iii) Progressive change over in the production of chemicals and chemical products from intermediates to their production from basic raw materials; and
- (iv) Acceleration of phased manufacturing programmes to achieve a greater indigenous content in the shortest possible time.
- (v) Avoidance of entering into package deals with foreign collaborators/consultants for undertaking turn-key jobs. Import of process know-how, only where absolutely necessary, which should be suitably adjusted to indigenous designing, engineering and fabrication capabilities.

(c) Saving in foreign exchange through in the foreign exchange component of production during 1969 to 1971 is as follows:-

Year	Foreign exchange component of production in %	Saving in foreign exchange through reduction of foreign exchange component of production (in Rs. Crores)
1969	8.3	10.4
1970	8.2	12.3
1971	7.43	24.2

अख्तियारी कागज सम्बन्धी परामर्श समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1414. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री शारदादे राय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों पर 10 पृष्ठों का बन्धन लगाने और अख्तियारी कागज सम्बन्धी परामर्श समिति के प्रतिवेदन में उठाई गई बातों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया है ; और

(ख) इस निर्णय का समाचार-पत्र उद्योग, उसके कर्मचारियों और पाठकों पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया तथा प्रभाव पड़ा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) अख्तियारी कागज मलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश पर यह निर्णय किया गया था कि जनवरी-मार्च, 1972 की तिमाही के लिए अख्तियारी कागज का आवंटन समाचार-पत्र को उसके पृष्ठों परन्तु अधिक से अधिक 10 पृष्ठों के आधार पर किया जाये। इस निर्णय के अखीन समाचार-पत्रों के लिये यह जरूरी नहीं था कि वे 10 से अधिक पृष्ठ न छापें। समिति के अन्य सुझाव जांच और यथासमय आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए हाथ में लिए गए।

(ख) 10 पृष्ठों का प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बाद 10 से अधिक पृष्ठ छापने वाले समाचार-पत्रों ने पृष्ठों की संख्या कम कर दी, परन्तु समान रूप से नहीं। भिन्न-भिन्न समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा वास्तव में कम की गई संख्या अलग-अलग है। सम्बन्धित समाचार-पत्रों की कीमतों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। समाचारों को दिये जाने वाले स्थान के अनुपात में कोई महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ तक सरकार को पता है, इस निर्णय के बाद में बाहकों

की कोई विशिष्ट प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हुई है। तथापि, समाचार-पत्र उद्योग के विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों ने विभिन्न ढंग से अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है। सामान्यतया वे कुछ बड़े समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये इस दृष्टिकोण की पृष्ठ प्रतिबन्ध से, कर्मचारियों की छांटी हो सकती है, पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हैं।

Feature Film on Pak Atrocities in Bangla Desh

1415. SHRI B. N. NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are sponsoring or assisting in the preparation of a feature film to depict the atrocities perpetrated by Pakistani occupation forces in Bangla Desh during March-December, 1971 ;

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

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on the project and stage at which the project stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARM VIR SINHA) : (a) Seven full length documentaries which, *inter alia* depict the atrocities perpetrated by Pakistani occupation forces in Bangla Desh during March-December 1971, have been produced by or with the support of the Films Division.

These films are :

- (1) Sonar Bangla
- (2) Date Line Bangla Desh
- (3 to 7) Indian News Review-Diary on Bangla Desh—Parts I-V.

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

Allegations of Corruption against a former Union Minister of Law

1416. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the C. B. I. started investiga-

tions into the allegation of corruption against a former Central Law Minister and whether any interim report had been submitted to the Government ;

(b) if so, what action, if any, had been taken on the said interim reports ; and

(c) whether the final report has already been submitted, if so, the main findings of the C. B. I. and the action taken on the final report ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The CBI registered on 7.5.1968 a case to investigate certain allegations involving a former Law Minister in Basumat case. The investigation is still incomplete. From time to time, Government has been kept informed of its progress.

Per Capita Income in the Country in 1969-70

1417. SHRI GHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the per capita income in and the rise as compared to 1968-69 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The provisional estimate of per capita income of India in 1969-70, as prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, was Rs. 589.3 at current prices and Rs. 339.4 at constant prices. The estimate of per capita income at constant (1960-61) prices indicates a rise of 2.9 per cent compared with the corresponding estimate of Rs. 329.9 for 1968-69.

Funds for Development of Eastern Zone

1418. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a recent executive meet-

ing of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, it was decided that special interest be taken in the development of India's Eastern Zone including West Bengal ;

(b) whether this decision has been taken by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the context of the new possibilities they expect in investment in Bangla Desh, and

(c) the reaction of the Government on this matter ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c) The information is still awaited from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Loss Due to unauthorised transaction in Foreign Exchange

1419 SHRI N K SANGHI
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of foreign exchange loss suffered on account of unauthorised exchange in the country has been made ;

(b) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the Hindustan Times dated the 16th February, 1972 which gives the methodology of operation of the exchange racket in the capital involving exchange of a large amount of U. S. Dollars per day, in the Connaught Circus area ; and

(c) what concrete steps are being taken to curb the menace and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It is difficult to arrive at any assessment of the

extent of loss of foreign exchange on account of illegal transactions.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Directorate of Enforcement take action in accordance with law in specific cases of violations that come to notice. Appropriate legislative and administrative measures are taken from time to time to curb violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Indication regarding Quantity of Tooth Paste on the Tubes

1420 SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the tooth-paste manufacturers are exempted from indicating the quantity of paste on the tubes ;

(b) if not, the manufacturers which do not indicate the quantity on the tubes ;

(c) whether any manufacturer has been prosecuted on this account ; and

(d) if so, the names of these manufacturers ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, the net contents are required to be expressed in terms of weight on the outer label provided the net content of the solid or semi solid cosmetic does not exceed 30 grams.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Per capita income in the States and in the whole country

1421. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the average *per capita* income in each State and in the whole country for the last three years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The available estimates of *per capita* income of various States, prepared by the respective State Statistical Bureaux, and the estimates of *per capita* national income for the country, prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1571/72]. Owing to differences in concepts, source materials used, methodology and the base years, the *per capita* income estimates of States are not comparable among the States or with the estimate for all-India.

Order for H. M. T. Machines from U. S. Firm

1423. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U. S. firm has placed a big order for H. M. T. machines recently ; and

(b) if so, an account of the order and the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). H. M. T. has received a firm order for 90 numbers of machine tools valued at approximately Rs. 36 lakhs from a US firm. This is a part of a letter of intent received by them from the US firm for 304 machines valued at approximately 1 crore. Further orders against this letter of intent will follow on month to month basis depending upon the actual turnover in the U. S. A.

Posting of I. A. S. Officers out of their own States

1424. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a convention that an I. C. S., I. A. S. and I. R. S. Officer is generally posted at a place which is outside that particular State to which he belongs ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. But as far as the I. A. S. is concerned, the principles of allocation, inter-alia, provide for the allotment of candidates to their Home State, only upto 50% of the vacancies in a particular year.

Funds Provided for the Developmental Activities of Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh

1425. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds provided for the developmental activities of the Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh, through the Hill Development Board are very meagre as compared to what the Government of India is spending for the development of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and other hilly areas of the country ; and

(b) if so, the *per capita* expenditure being made for the development of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh vis-à-vis other hilly regions of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). There can be no direct comparison between outlays for particular districts in a State and outlays for State Governments or Union Territories as a whole. The Planning Commission only fixes the outlays and broad sectoral composition for the plans of each State and Union Territory, and not for particular areas or districts therein. However, the problem of inadequate development of many hill tracts has been engaging the attention of the Planning Commission. A Special Team has been set up to study this problem in depth. Based on the findings of this Team it is hoped that it will be possible to work towards a more balanced development of the plains and the hilly regions, not only in Uttar Pradesh but also in the rest of the country.

दिल्ली महानगर परिषद द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को अनुमोदन के लिए भेजे गए विधेयक

1426 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली महानगर परिषद ने गत तीन वर्षों में कितने विधेयक केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अनुमोदन के लिये भेजे, और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनमें से कितने विधेयक को स्वीकृत किया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) छ विधेयक में से, जिनके बारे में महानगर परिषद द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रकाशित हो गई थी, एक विधेयक संतुलन के रूप में अधिनियमित हो गया है। शेष विधेयक, सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग द्वारा आवश्यकता का विभिन्न अवस्थाओं पर है।

आत्महत्या के मामलों में वृद्धि के कारण

1427 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय पुलिस के अनुसंधान विभाग ने देश में आत्महत्याओं में हो रहा वृद्धि के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ग) वर्ष 1970 और 1971 में देश में आत्महत्या के कितने मामले प्रकाश में लाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). पुलिस, अनुसंधान तथा विकास ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रति वर्ष, राज्य सरकारों तथा सब राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से

प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर, देश में आत्महत्या की घटनाओं तथा कारणों के सम्बन्ध में आकड़ों का संकलन किया जाता है। 1966 से 1970 तक की पांच वर्ष की अवधि में प्रति 100,000 जनसंख्या में आत्महत्याओं की मात्रा 76 से बढ़ कर 88 हो गई। 1966 में 37,848 आत्महत्याओं की तुलना में 1970 में आत्महत्याओं की संख्या 48,428 थी। आत्महत्याओं के मुख्य कारण परीक्षा में असफलता, घरेलू झगडा, सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी विवाद, दशकबाजी, गरीबी, पागलपन तथा अमाध्य राशियों में उत्पन्न निराशा थी।

(ग) 1970 में 48,428 आत्महत्याएं हुई थी। 1971 के आकड़े संचालित किये जा रहे हैं।

“अवन्तिका” द्वारा अखबारी कागज की कथित चोरबाजारी

14 ' श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ समद सदस्यों से कोई शिकायत मिला है कि उज्जैन में प्रकाशित हिन्दा दैनिक “अवन्तिका” ने अपने निर्धारित अखबारी कागज को चोरबाजारी में बेच दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) माननीय सदस्य से ही एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी कि दैनिक बढ़ी चढ़ी परिचालन संख्या के आधार पर अखबारी कागज का दावा करता रहा है और अतिरिक्त मात्रा का उपयोग दूसरों के कार्य के लिये करता रहा है और उनसे ऊँचे दाम वसूल करता रहा है।

(ख) दैनिक के परिचालन संख्या सम्बन्धी क्लेम की छानबीन पहले की गई थी और वह माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बताए गए आरुड़ों से काफी अधिक पाया गया था। वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में दैनिक को आवंटित की गई अखबारी कागज की अतिरिक्त मात्रा वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान संमजित की जा चुकी है। माननीय सदस्य को स्थिति से अवगत कर दिया गया था। इस विषय में हानि ही के उनके पत्र में उठाये गये प्रश्नों की जाच की जा रही है।

Postal Service in Rajasthan

1429. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of persons served by a Post Office in Rajasthan is far below the all-India average ; and

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same and steps proposed for expansion of postal facilities in Rajasthan at least to bring it on par with all-India average ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes ; the average number of persons served by a Post Office in Rajasthan is 2769 against the all-India average of 4017

(b) The number of persons served by a Post Office cannot be an index of the deve-

lopment of postal facilities in the area. However, the entire Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts and portions of Banswara, Churu and Udaipur Districts have been notified as backward areas for provision of postal facilities so that they can be provided at a higher limit of loss

Approval of Foreign Collaboration Agreements

1430 SHRI S R DAMANI
SHRI RAMKANWAR

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign collaboration proposals approved during 1971 ,

(b) the estimated inflow of foreign investment as a result thereof, country-wise, and the items of manufacture ; and

(c) the estimated outflow of foreign exchange till plans are commissioned and its percentage to the capital employed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The total number of foreign collaboration cases approved during the year 1971 was 245 out of which the number of cases involving financial participation were 46.

(b) Estimated foreign investment involved in 46 cases mentioned above and the items of manufacture are as under :

Sl. No	Name of the country	Estimated amount of foreign investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Item of manufacture
1	2	3	4
1.	France	1.20	Pharmaceutical specialities.
2	Holland/Netherlands	12.40	Rotary screens machinery, consultancy engineering etc.
3.	Italy	67.50	Nylon textile yarn.
4.	Japan	37.20	Power tillers, tuning indicators Dry cells, Consultancy Engineering Ossein (Gelatin) and Dicalcium Phosphate, Electrolytic capacitors,
5.	Sweden	1.87	Polyster capacitors.

1	2	3	4
6	Switzerland	33.00	Chloramphenicol, Specialised High Pressure Asbestos Joining
7	U. K	165.76	Seals ranging from Glass to Metal, Tractors, Grain storage silos, Hydrogen Peroxide, Tractor Mounted Rotavators, Bulk meters couplings, Pneumatic control equipment, Paper and Pulp making plant, Architectural and display lighting.
8	U. S. A	150.70	Alkyl-phenol, Polyether polyols, Sorbitol manitol, rubber processing machinery leather foot wear, Ossein and Di-calcium phosphate, John Deere' tractors, Centrifugally cast alloy steel tubes and high alloy steel castings, ceramic package and substrates, Herbicides, Mica capacitors, Consultancy and research in electronics, Harvesters, Publishing of books.
	West Germany	114.18	Strip packing and vacuum forming machines, tanning auxiliaries based on enzymes, printing of technical and text books etc., erection of pulp plant, power tillers, Fire and water proof boards.
	Total	583.81	

(c) It is difficult to indicate the likely outflow of foreign exchange till the industrial units are actually set up with foreign collaboration as the payments involved are normally spread over the entire period of the agreement and related to the actual turnover.

Production of Commercial Vehicles

1431. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the

Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the present capacity, actual production and target for the Fourth Plan for commercial vehicles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

The required information is as under :—

Capacity target	Present licensed capacity	Present installed capacity	Production 1970	Production 1971
90,000 nos. per annum	73,400 nos. per annum	62,500 nos. per annum	39,969 nos.	40,865 nos.

Five Year Rural Water Supply Programme

1432. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received a Five-Year Rural Water Supply Programme and if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Planning Commission for including this programme in the National Five-Year Plan and in the Annual Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) No Five Year Rural Water Supply Programme has been received by the Planning Commission recently from any source. Commission has, however, been considering the augmentation of this programme as a part of advance action on the Fifth Plan.

2. The Rural Water Supply Programme, is already a part of the Five Year Plans. The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of nearly Rs. 125,00 crores for States and Union Territories. The Five Year Plan emphasises that the bulk of this provision be utilised for areas of acute scarcity. In the first three years of the Five Year Plan (1969-72) States have spent more than the outlay approved for rural water supply and thus the anticipated expenditure on rural water supply is expected to be of the order of Rs. 150 crores, which is more than the expenditure during the previous eighteen years. Some of the States are also taking steps to augment their plan resources by obtaining loan from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

3. To enable the States to deal with these programmes in a more effective and planned manner, Central assistance is being given to them through a Centrally Sponsored scheme for special investigation divisions for rural water supply and a Central scheme under which UNICEF assistance is being secured in the form of 100 high speed drilling rigs suitable for hard rocky areas. Under a new Central scheme taken up in 1971-72 for providing employment to the educated unem-

ployed, Planning and Design Units are being set up in the various States for preparation of detailed plans and estimates for rural water supply schemes.

4. Under the overall budget provision for special welfare schemes, another new scheme is being evolved for accelerating the rural water supply programme in 1972-73. It is proposed to provide for schemes to the tune of Rs. 20 crores to be taken up by the States in 1972-73 under this special programme. Allocations to States will be based on needs as determined by the number of villages in scarcity areas and villages suffering from cholera or guinea-worm infestation or other special problems. The relative costs of providing water supply in different areas will also be taken into account. States will be expected to draw up schemes as far as possible on a compact area basis. Preference will be given to the provision of water supply to the weaker sections such as the tribals, Harijans and other backward classes.

राज्य विधान सभा के चुनावों में दंगे

1433 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री
श्री पी० एम० मेहता

क्या गृह मन्त्र यद् बतान का कृपा करेंगे कि

(१) हाँ हो म हुए विधानसभा के चुनावों में तिन-तिन स्थानों पर तिन-किन कारणों से हिमात्मक दंग हुये ;

(ख) उन दंगा में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना पर आधारित एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) चुनावों के दौरान हिंसा की घटनाओं को रोक्ने के लिये राज्य सरकारों तथा संबन्धित प्राधिकारियों को पूरी तरह सतर्क रहना होगा। विधि और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में राज्य प्राधिकारियों की सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र बल की प्रतिनियुक्ति द्वारा सभी उचित सहायता प्रदान करेगी। निर्वाचन विधि सशोधन सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति जिसमें समद के दोनों सदनों के सदस्य थे, अपनी रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उस दृष्टि से वर्तमान उपबन्धों का सशोधन करने के लिये कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया है ताकि चुनाव सभाओं को भग्न करने अथवा डराने के तरीकों में मतदाताओं को बाध्य करने वाले तत्वों में प्राधिकारी अधिक दृढ़ता से निपट सके। रिपोर्ट अब सरकार के विचारार्थ है।

विवरण

राज्य/मध्य राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम	मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	घायल व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	13	288
2. असम	—	19
3. बिहार	10	122
4. गुजरात	—	39
5. हरियाणा	—	20
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	—
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	1	173
8. मध्य प्रदेश	—	97
9. महाराष्ट्र	2	129
10. मेघालय	—	—
11. मनीपुर	—	11
12. मैसूर	—	116

13 पंजाब	1	23
14 राजस्थान	—	29
15 त्रिपुरा	—	8
16 पश्चिम बंगाल	30	177
17 दिल्ली	—	32
18 गोवा, दमन व दाव	1	64
जोड़	58	1,347

हाल के चुनावों में हुई राजनीतिक हत्याएं

1434 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में हुए विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में कितनी राजनीतिक हत्याओं की सूचना सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मामलों की निष्पक्ष जांच के लिये सरकार का विचार अखिल भारतीय आधार पर एक न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार हाल के चुनावों के दौरान हिंसा की घटनाओं में 49 व्यक्ति मारे गये। राज्यवार ब्योरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). हत्याओं से सम्बन्धित मामलों की जांच पड़ताल कानून के अनुसार की जा रही है। इन हत्याओं की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये सरकार का कोई न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	10
2. असम	—
3. बिहार	7
4. गुजरात	—
5. हरियाणा	—
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	—
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	1
8. मध्य प्रदेश	—
9. महाराष्ट्र	1
10. मेघालय	—
11. मनीपुर	—
12. मैसूर	—
13. पंजाब	1
14. राजस्थान	—
15. त्रिपुरा	—
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	28
17. दिल्ली	—
18. गोवा, दमन व दीव	1
जोड़	49

Levy of Tax on Newspapers Advertisements

1435. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the proposal to impose a tax on advertisement in Newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARMA BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). It would not be in the public interest to give any indication of any tax proposal which may be under examination in Government.

Atomic Mineral Deposits in Kerala

1436. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake a survey of the atomic mineral deposits in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement that decision ; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has been carrying out surveys of the monazite bearing sands in the coastal regions of Kerala for assessment of their content of monazite and other associated economic minerals since 1953-54. This work is of a continuous nature and is being undertaken on a year to year basis as a part of the field investigations by the Atomic Minerals Division as the coastal sands are unstable in nature and requires to be reassessed over a period of time.

(c) The current investigations which are undertaken on one part of the coast are expected to be completed by the end of March, 1973.

Price fixation of tractors

1437. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to follow a new price fixation system in the case of tractors ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether as a result thereof the consumer will have to pay higher prices for the tractor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Most of the models of tractor made in the country have reached an indigenous content of 80 to 85%. Therefore, in fixing the selling prices of different models, Government have kept in view the principle that tractors of different makes having the same horsepower rating should be sold at comparable prices.

(c) No, Sir. On the contrary the consumer will get the benefit of competition inter se among tractors at proximate horsepower rating.

Adverse effects of Industrial Licensing Policy on Exports

1438. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the Statesman of the 10th February, 1972, stating that the Government's Industrial Licensing Policy and bureaucratic delays are proving a bottleneck in boosting the country's exports by at least Rs. 150 crores a year; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Statesman's of 10th February 1972.

(b) Government is making concerted efforts to build up the country's exports in the various industrial fields, consistent with other socio-economic objectives of the government and in accordance with the Directive Principles of State Policy under the Constitution. Besides other things it is also kept in view

that concentration of economic power in the hands of a few business groups should be curbed and new smaller entrepreneurs should be encouraged so as to widen the entrepreneurial base. In order to ensure that the country's capability in machinery manufacture is fully utilised and that the dominance of the applicant undertakings in particular fields of manufacture is taken into consideration, it is possible that at times there may be some delay in making a decision with regard to requests received from various parties for the import of machinery or for the grant of an industrial licence but such instances are not likely to be very many. Government is concentrating on the building up of the country's exports. As a matter of fact, all exports oriented schemes for the import of equipment are separately put up to and considered by the Capital Goods Committee so as to highlight the export angle of the project and to eliminate any delay in making a decision in regard to them. Similarly, in the cases put up to the Licensing Committee for the grant of industrial licences the export potential of the project is adequately brought out for consideration of the Committee. Normally, as per the modified Licensing Policy, Larger Industrial Houses and foreign majority companies are export to contribute to and participate in the development of industries in the 'Core' and 'Heavy investment' sectors, leaving the opportunities in the remaining fields to other entrepreneurs. However, in the interest of export promotion, Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies are also permitted in 'middle' and 'small scale' sectors provided substantial export obligations are undertaken. It will thus be seen that conscious efforts are being made by the Government to boost the country's exports.

Annual Plan for State for 1972-73

1439. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 271 on 15th March, 1972 regarding finalisation of annual plan for 1972-73 and state :

(a) the outlay for each State; and

(b) whether the outlay of plan for Orissa

for 1972-73 has been raised as compared to 1971-72 ! if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As compared to 1971-72, the approved outlay for 1972-73 for Orissa shows an increase of Rs. 9.09 crores.

Statement

Annual Plan 1972-73 States

	(Rs. crores)
Approved outlay	
1. Andhra Pradesh	105.00
2. Assam	40.25
3. Bihar	100.00
4. Gujarat	106.00
5. Haryana	82.00
6. Jammu & Kashmir	36.00
7. Kerala	64.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	109.00
9. Maharashtra	205.59
10. Meghalaya	8.25
11. Mysore	72.30
12. Nagaland	9.00
13. Orissa	57.42
14. Punjab	85.00
15. Rajasthan	65.00
16. Tamil Nadu	116.35
17. Uttar Pradesh	225.00
18. West Bengal	73.52
19. Himachal Pradesh	26.57
20. Manipur	7.50
21. Tripura	8.00
Total	1601.75

Findings of Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee

1440. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Technical Committee has visited all the car manufacturing plants to examine whether the instructions issued by his Ministry following the recommendations of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee are being followed ;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has so far submitted its report pertaining to M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., only. The main findings of the Committee is that out of the 15 statutory directives issued to the car manufacturers following the recommendations of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee, M/s. Hindustan Motors have implemented 7 directives fully and 6 partially. Two directives have not been implemented by them at all. The Committee has also observed that in respect of Ambassador cars, there are several complaints in respect of item manufactured by the manufacturers themselves, such as noisy differentials, defective steering, cracking of paints excessive oil consumption, etc. According to the Committee, there are also persistent complaints in respect of several items purchased from the ancillary sector, particularly, automobile bulbs, electrical switches, shock absorbers, tie-rod ends, engine valves, cylinder head gaskets and brake-linings. The Committee has recommended that the management as a whole should be quality conscious and implement the quality controls rigorously at every stage. They have also recommended that the inspection and acceptance of the bought-out components should be strengthened and intensified. The Committee has also recommended that ISI Certification should be extended to many more components of bought out origin and a phased programme should be drawn up by the ISI and the car

manufacturers should fully cooperate in implementing this programme.

A statement showing the various recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1572/72.]

(c) A copy of the report of the Committee has been sent to M/s. Hindustan Motors and they have been asked to implement the various suggestions/recommendations made in the report concerning them immediately. So far as the suggestions for action by Government are concerned, these are being examined.

Blackmarketing in Imported Newsprint

1441. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding blackmarketing in imported newsprint;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The complaints generally relate to exaggeration of the circulation claimed by a newspaper, procurement of newsprint quota on that basis and disposal of the surplus newsprint in the blackmarket. In some cases, the publisher is alleged to obtain newsprint for a proposed publication and does not either start the paper at all or stops it after publishing a few issues.

(c) In all cases of complaints of blackmarketing of newsprint or of exaggeration in circulation, the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers gets the circulation of the paper checked by a circulation team of its own. In case exaggeration in circulation is established, after giving an opportunity to the publisher to substantiate his circulation claim, the newsprint quota of the newspaper is fixed on

the basis of the lower assessed circulation and the excess quantity allocated is adjusted against its quota in subsequent licensing period (s). Wherever appropriate, case are referred to the Office of the Chief Controller Imports and Exports (Enforcement Branch) for further investigation and action under the provisions of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and the Orders issued thereunder. Apart from departmental action by way of debarment from receiving any import licences, Customs Clearance Permits, etc., for a specified period, prosecution is also launched in suitable cases against the defaulting parties.

The position in this regard is constantly under review, and such other steps as may be called for will be taken.

Reconstitution of Board of Directors, Film Finance Corporation

1442. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Board of Directors of the Film Finance Corporation has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, their names, bio-data and criteria for selection of members; and

(c) present members of the body?

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

(b) and (c). A statement containing the names and bio-data of the present members of the Board is laid on the Table of the House.

They have been selected for their professional background, and their interest in the fine arts and in the development of films. Two Government officers have been nominated as Directors by virtue of the posts held by them.

Statement

Names	Bio-data
1. Shri M. T. Vasudevan Nair	He is an eminent short story writer in Malayalam and a novelist. He is the Editor of Mathrubhumi, a Malayalam weekly. He is the President of Kalakendram, Calicut, an organisation to promote building talents in theatre arts.
2. Smt. Teji Bachchan	She is a well-known social worker. She has produced and acted in plays and has established a theatre group called "The Hindi Shakespeare Manch". She has also been member of the Regional and Central Film Awards Committees.
3. Shri Hrishikesh Mukerjee	An eminent personality of the Indian Film Industry—Director of many award winning films
4. Dr. V. K. Narayana Menon	Ex-Director General of All India Radio, now Director, National Institute of Performing Arts, Bombay. He is an expert on Indian and European music of international repute
5. Shri Mohan Rakesh	He is an eminent writer. Many of his plays have been enacted on the stage and made into films.
6. Shri A.P.V. Krishnan	Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
7. Shri M.A.S. Rajan	Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The Chairman of the Board is Shri B. K. Karanjia. He is the Editor of the film magazine "Filmfare."

T.V. Sets in Delhi and Ghaziabad

1443. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. licences issued including renewals in Delhi and Ghaziabad (U.P.) as on 31st January 1972; and

(b) whether Government are aware that in many cases J.K. T.V. sets are sold to Delhi

customers in Ghaziabad (U.P.) and delivered to them in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The number of T.V. Licences issued including renewals in Delhi and Ghaziabad (U.P.) as on 31st January, 1972 is 34283 and 1552 respectively.

(b) No.

Samachar Bharati Teleprinter in A.I.R. remaining out of order

1444. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Teleprinter of Samachar Bharati News Agency installed in the All India Radio remained out of order mostly throughout the year 1970-71 ;

(b) whether as a result, the news are not being received by All India Radio but All India Radio continue paying for this to this News Agency against the terms of contract ; and

(c) whether the allocation of funds for this purpose has been enhanced this year despite to improvement in the teleprinter service and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) AIR receives service of this agency regularly.

(c) The subscription paid by AIR to this agency has been increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 per annum with effect from 1.2.72. This increase has been allowed having regard to the quality of its service and for supply of news to regional news units.

Pending applications for Industrial Licences from Bihar

1445. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences forwarded by the Government of Bihar during the last two years ;

(b) the number and particulars of applications, accepted, rejected and under consideration, separately ; and

(c) the various industries for which licences are sought and the capital investment for each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Applications for the grant of Industrial Licences are normally received directly from parties. 104 applications for industrial licences were received from Bihar during 1970 and 64 applications during 1971.

(b) and (c). 17 licences and 15 letters of intent were issued in 1970. Similarly, one licence and 4 letters of intent were issued in 1971. These were issued against the applications received during the years 1970 and 1971 respectively. 27 applications for the year 1970 and 46 applications for the year 1971 are under consideration of the Government. The remaining 45 for 1970 and 13 for 1971 have been otherwise disposed of (i.e. rejection notice issued, rejected, treated as withdrawn, closed and exempted) during the years 1970 and 1971 respectively. The particulars of applications in respect of which letters of intent and licences have been issued are published for general information in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', 'Weekly Indian Trade Journal' and 'Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these are supplied to the Parliament Library. The details of pending applications are not normally disclosed.

Closure of Sahu Jain, Tata, Birla and Dalima Factories

1446. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories of Sahu-Jain, Tata, Birla and Dalima which have been closed down during the last 6 months ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether there is any agency with the Central Government to look into the actual reasons for the closure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) On the basis of information furnished by

the State Governments, no factories of Sahu-Jain, Tata, Birla and Dalima closed down during the last six months. However, requisite information from Tamil Nadu and Tripura, is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have already set up a separate Closed/Sick Units Cell in the Ministry of Industrial Development to constantly review the health of industrial units in consultation with the concerned Department of Government. Some other steps dealing with the subject are also under consideration.

High Powered Board for Natural Resources in India

1447 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a high powered National Board to develop and coordinate the natural resources in India, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The question of setting up a high-powered national board for the coordination and development of natural resources is under consideration. In the meantime, the Planning Commission has already appointed a Steering Group consisting of 25 members under the Chairmanship of Shri M.S. Pathak, Member of the Planning Commission with the object of taking stock of the present activities regarding the survey of natural resources; identify gaps and suggest measures for development of natural resources. Under this Steering Group twelve Task Forces on different natural resources etc. have been created to examine, in detail, the natural resources position and to chalk out programmes of future development. These Task Forces are doing their work and most of them are nearing completion. Further decision of the Government will depend on the findings of these Task Forces and of the Steering Group.

Research Schemes Handed over by National Research Laboratories to National Research and Development Council

1448 SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Research Schemes handed over to National Research and Development Council by the National Research Laboratories during the last three years,

(b) the number of licences obtained for implementing such schemes during the period, and

(c) the amount of royalty received by National Research and Development Council on these schemes during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 243 research schemes (including 5 from individuals) were referred to National Research and Development Corporation by the National Laboratories and other Organisations for commercial exploitation during the last 3 years,

(b) 201 processes have been licensed to 249 parties,

(c) The amount of royalty received by the Corporation during the said period is —

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Royalty	10,49,863	9,04,168	13,63,689
Premia	6,43,600	3,59,500	7,73,001

Public Servants prosecuted by C.B.I.

1449. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public servants prosecuted during the last year by the Central Bureau of Investigation against the charges of bribery, criminal misconduct and cheating, Statewise ;

(b) whether all the cases have been finalised ; if so, the action taken against them ; and

(c) the number of cases still pending and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During the year 1971 Central Bureau of Investigation have launched prosecution against 453 public servants in 338 cases. A statement showing the State-wise break up is attached.

(b) No Sir 51 cases have ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal so far.

(c) 284 cases are *subjudice*. The cases of the Central Bureau of Investigation are complicated and involve detailed examination in Courts of law

Statement

State-wise Break-up of 453 Public Servants with reference to the location of the Courts in which chargesheets were put in these cases is given below :

1. Andhra Pradesh	56
2. Assam	4
3. Bihar	48
4. Chandigarh	1
5. Delhi	38
6. Gujarat	6
7. Goa	2
8. Haryana	11
9. Himachal Pradesh	7
10. Jammu & Kashmir	4
11. Kerala	4
12. Madhya Pradesh	18
13. Manipur	2
14. Maharashtra	26
15. Meghalaya	3
16. Mysore	10
17. Nagaland	22

18. Orissa 13

19. Punjab 16

20. Rajasthan 15

21. Tamil Nadu 69

22. Uttar Pradesh 35

23. West Bengal 43

TOTAL 453

Unemployed Scientists

1450 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the figure of unemployed scientists according to the official census conducted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and efforts being made by Government to enable these unemployed persons to secure jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No census of unemployed scientists has been conducted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). However, on the basis of census of 1961, National Register survey of 1968, data available from the Employment Exchanges (from 31st December, 1969 to 31st December 1970), it was estimated that 75,000 Scientists were unemployed at the beginning of 1971.

(b) The National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) has set up a Panel on Employment of Scientific and Technical Manpower which is expected to formulate concrete proposals in consultation with the Planning Commission. The Government of India have also a proposal for creation of supernumerary posts for absorption of outstanding Engineers, Scientists etc. In India so that they may not have to go abroad for lack of employment opportunities. The Scientists' Pool of the CSIR offers temporary placement to highly qualified unemployed Scientists including those returning from abroad without assured employment.

Some of the measures already taken to improve employment opportunities are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Steps taken to improve employment opportunities for Scientists are given below :—

- (1) A monthly "Technical Manpower Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment. About 3,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.
- (2) Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.
- (3) The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisement.
- (4) By temporary placement of qualified scientists, technologists, engineers and Doctors especially those returning from abroad in the Scientists' Pool.
- (5) Fellowships are provided in the National Laboratories/Institutes and outside research institutions and Universities to encourage scientific talent in the country.
- (6) Grant-in-aid to Scientists to carry out research.
- (7) The Government have also authorised the creation of supernumerary posts in approved Scientific Institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the Scientists working and studying abroad.
- (8) Financial help is also rendered to enterprising unemployed persons (including scientists) by nationalised banks.
- (9) The Government have allocated Rs 50 crores for self-employment of scientists, engineers and other unemployed personnel.

Grouping of Laboratories and Research Associations by C. S. I. R.

1451. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has grouped the Laboratories and Research Associations under it in several categories and have appointed co-ordination Councils for them ; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER ON PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of one of the recommendations made by the Sarkar Committee in Part-II of their Report, the National Laboratories/Institutes and Industrial Research Associations have been formed into six groups, the rationale for such groupings being optimum inter-laboratory collaboration and Co-ordination Councils have been constituted consisting of the Directors/Heads of the National Laboratories/Institutes concerned for each of the groups w. e. f. 1st January, 1972 as under :—

A—Chemical Sciences Group :

1. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.
2. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karalkudi.
3. Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar.
4. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.
5. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun.
6. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.

B—Physical and Earth Sciences Group :

1. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
2. Central Scientific Instrument Organisation, Chandigarh.
3. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.

4. National Institute of Oceanography, Panaji (Goa),
5. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar.
6. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

C—Engineering Group :

1. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.
2. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.
3. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee
4. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore
5. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur
6. Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad.
7. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur
8. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.
9. Central Fuel Research Institute, Jaalgora.
10. Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore.
11. Automotive Research Association of India, Poonna.
12. Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi.

D—Biological Sciences Group :

1. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
2. Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta.
3. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow.
4. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.
5. National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow.

6. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation, Lucknow.
7. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
8. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.
9. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.
10. Tea Research Association, (Tocklai Experimental Station, Jorhat).

E—Fibre Group :

1. Silk & Art Silk Mills Research Association, Bombay.
2. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad.
3. Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay.
4. South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore,
5. Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Calcutta.
6. Wool Research Association, Bombay.

F—Information Sciences Group :

1. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore.
2. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta.
3. Central Institute of Scientific Information and Publication (INSDOC and PID), New Delhi.

The functions of the Co-ordination Councils will be—

“To promote inter-laboratory projects, allocate priorities and evaluate their progress ; and in this context to set up task forces including exchange/allotment of personnel, wherever necessary and thus maximise utilisation of talents and facilities against set goals”.

The Chairmen of the Co-ordination Councils will serve as links between the policies and programmes and goals of their group of laboratories and those of the CSIR as a whole.

Printing of Money Order Forms in Regional Languages

1452. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to print Money Order forms in the regional languages ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b). There is no proposal to print Money Order forms in regional languages. However, it is proposed to print such forms in tri-lingual scripts, i. e., Hindi, English and the regional language. The C. C. P. & S. has been informed accordingly.

Rajamannar Committee on Centre-State Relations

1453. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received comments of Tamil Nadu's Government on the Rajamannar Committee's Report ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Communal Riots in States during recent Elections

1454. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether communal riots took place in different States during elections ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in each case and the permanent steps proposed to be taken to stop such communal troubles in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) : According to information received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, no incident of communal nature took place, during the period of the recent elections, in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. Three such incidents took place in Mysore and two in Rajasthan. The cases in connection with the specific incidents are being investigated according to law. Information in regard to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Meghalaya is awaited from the State Governments.

As regards steps to deal with the problem of communal violence detailed information has been furnished in the House from time to time. Briefly speaking, the Central and the State Government have taken legislative and administrative measures in the light of the recommendations made by the National Integration Council. Steps have been taken to ensure vigilance by the administrative authorities, particularly in the areas which are known to have been prone to trouble.

Grants to Organisations doing National Integration work

1455. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the voluntary organisations to whom *ad hoc* grants have already been sanctioned under the scheme of giving *ad hoc* grants to voluntary organisations for doing National Integration work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1573/72.]

Manufacture of Watches in H. M. T. with Soviet Collaboration

1457. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether watches are proposed to be made by the Hindustan Machine Tools with the Soviet Collaboration ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Watches

1458. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any precise estimate of demand for watches in the country has been made ; and

(b) if so, the number of watches required per year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) and (b). While it is difficult to make a precise estimate of the demand for a consumer item like Wrist Watches, it is estimated that the demand for watches will be of the order of 4.5 Million Nos. per year by the end of the Fourth Plan Period (1973-74).

Enquiry regarding Delivery of 132 Letters Addressed to different persons at one address at Delhi

1459. SHRI BAKSHI NAYAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Times of India* dated the 15th February, 1972 stating that the General Post Office, Delhi, delivered

a bunch of 132 letters addressed to different persons in the capital city at one address ;

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted in this regard ; and

(c) the result of findings and action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. The report in "*Times of India*" dated 15. 2. 72 was duly seen by the P & T Department.

(b) Yes. Enquiries in the case had been initiated on 14-2-72 even before the report appeared in the Press on 15-2-72.

(c) Enquiries revealed that 59 call letters (not interview letters) posted by employment exchange, Daryaganj, Delhi and 73 Savings Bank acknowledgements for delivery through Delhi GPO and neighbouring offices were bundled together and sent to Delhi GPO by R. M. S. Bhawn Sorting Office, Delhi without a Check Slip thereon. The call letters were not enclosed in covers but comprised of single page cyclostyled papers closed by affixing postage stamps on the two edges. The bundle got rolled when it was tied and the S. B. acknowledgements included therein were not visible from outside. The letter placed at the top of the bundle was addressed to a student of Correspondence Course in Delhi University and as such frequently received bulk packets. The postal officials in Delhi G. P. O. mistook this bundle of letters as a single heavy packet received by the student.

On receipt of information from the Reporter of *Times of India* on 14. 2. 72 at 5-00 P.M. a Deputy Postmaster personally collected the letters from that office immediately. The bundle was found to contain 27 call letters in which the candidates were asked to attend the Employment Exchange on 15. 2. 72. These were delivered to the addressees the same day through special messengers and the rest were delivered on the following day. Only one call letter for 14. 2. 72 could not be delivered.

Suitable action is being taken against the officials found responsible for the lapses on their part.

India-Canada Telephone Service via Satellite Earth Station, Arvi.

1460. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Canada were directly linked by a new telephone service via India's satellite earth station at Arvi, near Poona ;

(b) if so, the names of other countries with which direct circuits have been established ; and

(c) the time by which Telephone links with rest of the countries are likely to be set up ?

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

(b) Direct satellite telephone connection have been established with the following countries :

1. Australia
2. Bahrain
3. Canada
4. East Africa
5. France
6. West Germany
7. Hong Kong
8. Italy
9. Japan
10. Kuwait
11. Malaysia
12. Singapore
13. Switzerland
14. U. K.
15. U. S. A.

(c) In addition to the 15 countries mentioned above, some more countries are likely to be connected on direct satellite telephone links during the year 1972.

कांग्रेस दल द्वारा 9 अगस्त, 1971 को दिल्ली में निकाले गये जलूस का आकाशवाणी द्वारा आंखों देखा हाल प्रसारित करना

1461. श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कांग्रेस दल द्वारा 9 अगस्त, 1971 को दिल्ली में निकाले गये जलूस का आंखों देखा हाल आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किया गया था ;

(ख) आकाशवाणी के उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उक्त आंखों देखा हाल अथवा उनके अंशों को प्रसारित किया और उक्त आंखों देखा हाल किस समय प्रसारित किया गया तथा उक्त प्रसारण कितने समय का था ; और

(ग) इस बारे में अन्य दलों के प्रति क्या नीति रही और क्या जनसच द्वारा बंगला देश को मान्यता दिलाने के बारे में गत अगस्त में आयोजित किये गए 12 दिवसीय सत्याग्रह, प्रदर्शन तथा जलूस के बारे में प्रसारण किये गये थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) तथा (ख). जलूस का आंखों-देखा हाल प्रसारित नहीं किया गया। किन्तु रेली में दिये गये प्रधान मन्त्री के भाषण को रिकार्ड किया गया और बाद में उसको दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित किया गया। इसको रिले करने के लिये अन्य केन्द्रों को उपलब्ध किया गया। जिन केन्द्रों से प्रधान मन्त्री के भाषण को रिले किया गया, उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) ये प्रसारण बटना की विशेषता और स्वल्प को ध्यान में रखते हुए किये गये। जनसच या इस मामले में अन्य राजनैतिक दलों की प्रतिनिधियों को उनके साक्षात्कारिक अधिकार

के आधार पर आकाशवाणी द्वारा अपने सम-
चारों तथा अन्य कार्यक्रमों में स्थान दिया
गया।

विवरण

केन्द्र	अवधि मिनट
1. पांडीचरी	40
2. त्रिवेन्द्रम	40
3. जलंधर	40
4. जयपुर	40
5. जोधपुर	40
6. नागपुर	40
7. अजमेर	29
8. बम्बई	40
9. हैदराबाद	40
10. कोहिमा	40
11. शिमला	40
12. धारवाड़	40
13. त्रिचुरापल्ली	40
14. पोर्ट ब्लेयर	40
15. धीनगर	40
16. राजकोट	40
17. पूना	40
18. पणजी	40
19. विजयवाड़ा	40
20. इन्दौर	40
21. त्रिचुर	40
22. जम्मू	40
23. मद्रास	40
24. बीकानेर	40
25. कलकत्ता	40
26. दिल्ली	40
27. बंगलौर	40
28. रांची	40
29. अहमदाबाद	40

कुछ नोट :- आठ केन्द्रों के बारे में सूचना
अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

देश में राजभवन

1462. श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने राजभवन हैं और
प्रत्येक का क्षेत्रफल तथा बाजार भाव से वर्त-
मान मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, प्रत्येक
भवन पर रंगाई-पुताई उद्यानों के रख-रखाव
बिजली, पानी तथा सफाई पर अलग-अलग
कितना व्यय किया गया और आगामी वर्ष में
इन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का अनु-
मान है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण
चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित
की जा रही है और जहां तक उपलब्ध होगी,
सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

T. V. Station at Amritsar

1463. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will
the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the
reply given to Unstarred Question No. 233
on the 15th March, 1972 and state from
which country the machinery for setting up
Television Relay Station at Amritsar has been
imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI
SATPATHI) : The question of importing
equipment for the TV station at Amritsar is
under construction.

सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की जीवन
बीमा कराने की अनुमति

1464. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों

को जीवन बीमा कराने की अनुमति नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, नहीं, श्रीमान् । यह सत्य नहीं है कि सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को जीवन बीमा कराने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सैनिक अस्पतालों को दान में दिये गये लाइसेंस शुल्क से मुक्त टेलीविजन तथा रेडियो सेट

1465. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैनिक अस्पतालों को दान-स्वरूप दिये गये रेडियो और टेलीविजन सेटों के लिये बिना लाइसेंस शुल्क के ही लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में इस प्रकार कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हा । सैनिक अस्पतालों में रोगियों के लिये रक्षा सेवाएं को दानस्वरूप दिये रेडियो और टेलीविजन सेट लाइसेंस शुल्क से मुक्त कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Issue of industrial licences to larger industrial Houses

1466. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of industrial licences NV, SE, NE, and COB and Shifting separately issued to each of the 75 larger industrial houses, industry-wise, and year-wise from 1969 to date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Five statements giving the information required are laid on the Table of the office. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-1574/72].

Setting up of watch factory in West Bengal with Soviet collaboration

1467. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new watch manufacturing Project is being launched this year in West Bengal with Soviet collaboration ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Government have, in August last accorded approval to an Indian Company for the manufacture of Wrist Watches in the Small Scale Sector in West Bengal in technical collaboration with a Soviet Party. The firm propose to manufacture 20,000 watches in the first year and 80,000 watches per year from the fifth year onwards.

Population post office ratio

1468. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the population and Post Office ratio State-wise in 1960, 1965 and 1970 ; and

(b) the population and Post Office ratio in West Bengal District-wise and sub-Division wise in 1960, 1965 and 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1575/72] Information in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Information regarding population and post office ratio Districtwise, in West Bengal

State is furnished in another statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1575/72*]. The population and post office ratio Sub-Division-wise is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok-Sabha in due course.

Ban on advertisement on smoking and drinking

1469. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to ban the advertisement of smoking and drinking in Government Journals Public places, Railway Platforms and Airports due to their ill-effects on health ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : No proposal to this effect is under consideration.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements in Private Sector

1470. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of the Private Firms/Public Undertakings whose collaboration with foreign firms/Governments have been approved during 1971, item-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1576/72*].

Take over of Sick Paper Mills by Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

1471. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sick paper mills taken over by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited ;

(b) whether the Corporation has set up any new paper mill in the country and if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) how far the Corporation has been

able to meet the shortage of paper in the country and ensure supply of paper at cheap rates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No sick paper mills has been taken over so far by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

(b) The Corporation has not yet completed any paper mill so far but they are currently engaged in the setting up of paper, pulp and Newsprint plants in Nagaland, Assam and Kerala.

(c) Does not arise.

Outcome of Inquiry against P.T.I.

1473. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2344 on the 1st December, 1971 regarding complaints of unauthorised use of building funds by the Press Trust of India and state the outcome of the inquiry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : The Inspection report is still under the consideration of the Department of Company Affairs.

Hindi Teaching Scheme for Government Employees

1474. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the implementation of Hindi teaching scheme launched by her Ministry for the Central Government employees all over the country ;

(b) the percentage of Central Government employees who are still to receive such teaching ;

(c) the steps being taken to see that the knowledge of Hindi required by the Central

Government employees is put into actual use in office work ; and

(d) the difficulties, if any, being experienced in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Hindi Teaching Scheme was started by the Ministry of Home Affairs from October, 1955. From the information so far available, more than 2,71,000 Central Government employees have passed one or more prescribed Hindi examinations, 14,385 employees have passed Hindi Type writing and 2,798 employees have passed Hindi Stenography examination.

(b) According to a rough estimate, there are about 2 lakh Central Government employees for whom in service training in Hindi is obligatory and who are yet to be trained in Hindi. A good number of these belong to the category of operational staff for whom it is difficult to join regular classes during office hours because of the nature of their duties. Besides many employees are recruited in the employ of the Central Government every year throughout the country ; like wise many employees retire every year. As such, it is difficult to work out the percentage of non-Hindi knowing employees. Collection of such information will involve labour and expenditure which may not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended, Central Government employees are free to use Hindi or English for the transaction of their official business. No employee can be forced to use either Hindi or English only. The employees are, however, encouraged to use Hindi wherever possible.

Benefits to Small and Medium Industries

1475. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small and medium industries are receiving major benefits since the liberalised Industrial Policy came into operation ; and

(b) if so, the number of licences and letters of intent issued to small, medium and core sector industries in the year 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Small scale units having an investment of not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs in plant and machinery, except those belonging to the Larger Industrial House and foreign companies or those falling in the category of 'dominant undertakings' or engaged in a few specified industries, are exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Ordinarily, therefore, the question of granting industrial licences or letters of intent to small scale units would not arise. Of the total number of 626 industrial licences and 1015 letters of intent issued in 1971, the share of small and medium entrepreneurs i.e. entrepreneurs other than 20 Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies, has been 488 and 958 respectively. The total number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued in respect of industries in the 'Core' sector was 85 and 76 respectively.

Award Winning Documentary Entitled 'Water and the Land'

1476. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Water and the Land" a documentary film directed by Shri S. N. Banerjee and produced by the Films Division of India received the "Silver Ear" Award at the 7th International Agricultural Film Competition in Berlin ;

(b) if so, whether it has been released for show in the Cinema Houses in the country ; and

(c) if not, the time by which it will be released ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The documentary was directed by Shri Nishith Banerjee and not by Shri S. N. Banerjee.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. This film sponsored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been classified as International Teaching and Training film, and is intended for special rural audiences. Therefore, the question of releasing this film for exhibition in Cinema Houses of the country does not arise. It has however, been released for screening in rural areas through mobile vans, etc.

Development of Hill Districts of U. P.

1477. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission is contemplating to establish a 'Himalayan Cell' in the Planning Commission for the development of the hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh viz., Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal, Uttarkashi ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various aspects of the proposal for the establishment of a cell are being examined and a final decision will be taken shortly.

Establishment of Industries in Small Scale Sector in Uttar Pradesh

1478. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a few industries in the small-scale sector in the Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh viz., Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal and Uttarkashi for providing employment ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The approved outlay for develop-

ment of village and small industries under the U. P. Fourth Plan is Rs. 2010 lakhs. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 54 lakhs has been earmarked for the development of small scale industries in the Uttarkhand Division. The approved outlay for the village and small industries for the State for 1972-73 is Rs. 350 lakhs. Besides, a specific allocation of Rs. 9.10 lakhs has been made for these industries by the State Government within the total outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs approved by the Planning Commission for the development of the Uttarkhand Division. One of the Centrally Sponsored Rural Industries Projects is located in Tarikhat in Almora Distt. Industries in Almora, Chamoli, Pauri-Garhwal Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi are eligible for concessional finance from financial institutions. The Planning Commission has recently set-up a Task Force for examining the possibilities of industrialisation of Hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

Extension of Service of I. C. S. Officers

1479. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian Civil Service Officers at present in service in Government of India ;

(b) how many of these Indian Civil Service Officers are likely to retire this year i. e. upto 31st December, 1972 ; and

(c) whether any of them has been granted extension earlier and if so for how long and the specific reasons for granting extension to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 56 (including those permanently seconded to the Indian Foreign Service)

(b) 14.

(c) Two of them have been granted extension in service in public interest. In one case, leave preparatory to retirement for four months was refused in public interest and this amounted to an extension in service

for four months. In the other case, extension was given for one year

Impact of Industrial Licensing Policy

1480. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report appearing in the *Times of India* of the 12th February, 1972 under the caption "New Licensing policy fails to make impact" ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). The report appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 12th February, 1972 under the caption "New Licensing Policy fails to make impact" has been seen. The reference is to the recent announcements made by the Government regarding fuller utilisation of installed capacities in the 54 selected industries in respect of which undertakings other than those belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies which were licensed/registered on single or double shift basis will be able to increase their production on the basis of maximum utilisation of such capacity and in other cases they would be able to expend their production upto 100% over and above their licensed/registered capacity provided certain conditions are satisfied. The applications of Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies for fuller utilisation of capacity in these industries will be considered by a TASK FORCE constituted for this purpose. Government have since constituted the TASK FORCE, issued necessary guide-lines to it for considerations of applications coming within its purview and also made announcement of the form in which the applicants have to submit their applications. Apart from this, internal instructions have also been issued for dealing with the various types of cases. A number of applications have been received and the TASK FORCE has already disposed of some of them.

The full impact of these steps will be felt in due course.

Annual Plans for States

1481 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the requirements of the States have been met in full while finalising the Annual Plans for 1972-1973 ; if not, in what way these have been reduced ;

(b) the requirement of U.P. as demanded by the Chief Minister of that State, and

(c) the decision of the Planning Commission thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The States' plan proposals for 1972-73 were discussed between the Planning Commission and the State Chief Ministers and mutually agreed decisions were taken regarding the size of the annual plan of each State on the basis, *inter alia* of financial resources available

(b) and (c) As against an outlay of Rs 235 crores proposed by the Chief Minister of U. P., the Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 225 crores for 1972-73.

Grant of Indian Nationality to Foreign Nationals

1482 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign nationals who have been given Indian nationality during the last two years ; and

(b) the guiding principles in granting Indian nationality to foreign nationals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the information available, 6672 foreign nationals were granted Indian citizenship during the years 1970 and 1971.

(b) Citizenship is granted to foreign nationals in accordance with the provisions

of the Citizenship Act, 1955, and the Rules made thereunder.

Industrial Development of Madhya Pradesh

1483. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken for the intensive development of Districts or Blocks in Madhya Pradesh, which are very backward by the grant of Central subsidy to the extent of

10 percent of the fixed capital investment of new industrial units to be set up in such Districts or Blocks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Madhya Pradesh is one of the States identified as backward by the working group set up by the Planning Commission for identification of backward areas. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned the following 2 areas are eligible for this subsidy :

1. Eastern region consisting of the blocks of :

1. Korba
2. Baloda
3. Champa
4. Kota
5. Masturi
6. Bilha (Bilaspur)

From the district of Bilaspur.

7. Bhatapara
8. Simla
9. Tilda
10. Dharsiwa (Raipur)
11. Abharpur
12. Ajim

From the district of Raipur.

2. Western region consisting of the blocks of :

1. Dewas
2. Tonk Khurud

From the district of Dewas.

3. Gulana
4. Shujalpur
5. Shajapur

From the district of Shajapur.

6. Pachor (Sarangpur)
7. Biaora

From the district of Rajgarh.

8. Chachaura
9. Raghogarh
10. Guna

From the district of Guna.

It is expected that the State agencies for promotion of industries undertake steps to set up infrastructural facilities and the development of such facilities together with the subsidy would serve to attract entrepreneurs to these areas.

Permission to Government Employees to Compete For I. A. S. Examination

1484. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to

impose a bar of three years of service as one of the essential criterion for providing one chance to every Government employee who is below 35 years of age to compete in the regular Indian Administrative Service Examination instead of six years of service as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to implement this recommendation from this year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan

1485. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have begun to formulate proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) ;

(b) whether Government will keep in mind the successes and failures of the previous plans ;

(c) the expected foreign aid to be received for the fulfilment of plan target ; and

(d) when the preliminary report is expected to be issued by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission have already initiated work connected with the formulation of the Fifth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) In formulating the proposals for the Fifth Plan, one of the objectives of which is to achieve self-reliance, the Planning Commission would certainly keep in view the availability of resources—both internal as well as external. It is, however, not possible at this stage to indicate the quantum of foreign aid likely to be available for financing the Fifth Plan.

(d) It is not possible at this stage to indicate a firm date for the completion of a preliminary report. However, a draft outline is expected by the end of 1973.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Services

1486. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited under the Central Government, category-wise, during 1971-72 ; and

(b) the percentage of reserved vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cancelled on account of non-availability of suitable candidate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) . The information of the year 1971 (1st January 1971 to 31st December 1971) is being collected from the Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible. The information for the year 1972 is not yet due.

Special programmes for Adoor Constituency in Kerala

1487. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Adoor Parliamentary Constituency has been neglected by the Planning Commission officers during the course of their recent visit to the State of Kerala ; and

(b) the special programmes envisaged for that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Planning Commission does not prepare special programmes for any parliamentary constituency as such. No officer of the Planning Commission has, therefore, visited Kerala in this behalf. The Government of Kerala prepares development programmes for all areas of the State within the framework of the Five Year and Annual Plans in consultation, where necessary, with the Planning Commission.

(b) Constituency-wise details of development programmes are not available in the Planning Commission.

Backward area in Kerala

1488. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of villages and Taluquas in the State of Kerala included in the backward area list of Planning Commission prepared by the officers, is a correct analysis of the situation ;

(b) whether most of the chronically flood affected areas have not been included in that list ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would examine the situation in consultation with the respective Members of Parliament from Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The State Governments are competent to identify their backward areas and to take measure for their improvement. They have also got adequate administrative arrangements for the purpose. The Planning Commission, which obtained information from the various States, including Kerala, regarding backward areas in each of the States, did not therefore have to take up an examination as to the correctness of the lists prepared by the State Governments. To ensure that the State Governments took all the relevant factors into account in identifying their backward areas and also in order to have uniform standards in this regard all over the country, the Planning Commission indicated to the State Governments a set of fifteen indices to be followed by them. The question as to whether in the view of the Planning Commission the selection of backward areas by the State Governments has been done correctly, does not arise.

(b) The indices used in identifying the backward areas on the basis of levels of development reached by them, are themselves indicative of the effect of the various human, economic and geo-physical factors which have a bearing on the levels of development reached in the various areas of the

country. The effect of proneness to frequent floods or similar other geo-physical factors are necessarily reflected in the state of development indicated by the set of indices referred to above. If, therefore, certain areas of Kerala are chronically flood-affected and are thereby rendered backward, the economic indices would reflect this position and the areas would be classed as backward. The question of investigation by the Planning Commission as to whether the areas which are chronically flood-affected have been included in the list of backward areas, does not arise.

(c) The State Government will no doubt appreciate any assistance that the Hon. Members of Parliament from Kerala may offer to that Government in this regard.

Curtailment of Funds allocated to Kerala for Fourth Five Year Plan

1489. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount allocated for the Five Year Plan for the State of Kerala has been curtailed ; if so the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether Government of Kerala have sent a protest note in this regard ; if so, the contents thereof ; and the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No protest note of the nature has been sent by the Government of Kerala nor, in view of the reply to part (a) of the question, would there be an occasion for protest.

Supply of Iron and Steel to Small Scale Industries in Kerala

1490. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to supply iron and steel to the small-scale in-

industries in the State of Kerala at controlled prices.]

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the small scale industries in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The prices and distribution of iron and steel from indigenous productions are regulated by the Joint Plant Committee and the Steel Priority Committee. The supply of iron and steel items against allocations made by the Steel Priority Committee is being made already to small scale industries all over the country including Kerala.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Bangladesh Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Services

1491. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct postal, telephonic and telegraphic services between India and Bangala Desh have been or are being established ;

(b) if so, the main features in this regard, and

(c) the extent of additional expenditure to be incurred on this account annually ?

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

(a) *Postal Services*

Yes, except in regard to parcels, insured services and money orders.

Telecommunications Service

Yes.

(b) *Postal Services*

Surface mails are being exchanged with the Bangla Desh Post at convenient points on the West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura borders. Airmails are being forwarded direct to Dacca.

For the present under reciprocal arrangements, inland rates of postage are being applied for mails for Bangla Desh.

Telecommunications Service

Calcutta has been linked by adequate telephones circuits with Dacca, Kushtia and Chittagong. Delhi has been provided with direct trunk to Dacca. Jalpaiguri has been linked with Saidpur and Agartala with Akhaura.

A telegraph circuit has been provided between Calcutta and Dacca. Intelex service has also been established.

(c) *Postal Services*

There is no additional expenditure involved in the handling of our mails for Bangla Desh as compared to domestic mails.

Telecommunications Services

For establishment of Telecommunication service and for assisting Bangla Desh to restore their communication links till February, 1972, the approximate expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.15 lakhs. Annual recurring expenditure will be very nominal towards the cost of maintenance of communication circuits within Indian territory which would be more than off set by the revenue collected out of trunk calls and telegrams.

Payment of Privy Purses to former Rulers after their Abolition

1492. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether privy purses amount has been paid to some of the former Rulers/Princes of Indian States even after their privy purses and privileges had been abolished ;

(b) the total amount so paid to former

Rulers/Princes and the steps being taken to recover the amount so wrongly paid ; and

(c) the circumstances under which such payments of privy purses was made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various Accountants General.

Increase in Promotion Quota of I. A. S. Officers from State Civil Service

1493. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on Personnel Administration had recommended for raising the quota of promotion from 25 per cent to 40 per cent in Class I Service including the Indian Administrative Service for providing greater opportunities for the advancement of talented and qualified persons in the State Civil Service ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in pursuance of the said recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration has made the following recommendation :

"In order to provide greater opportunities for the advancement of talented persons who are not already in Class I ; the quota of vacancies in Class I to be filled by promotion may be increased upto a maximum of 40 per cent where the existing quota falls short of that percentage."

The above recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

खण्डवा (मध्य प्रदेश) में औद्योगिक बस्ती की स्थापना

1494. श्री रंभा चरण शीकिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बेरोजगारों

की समस्या हल करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा नगर में एक औद्योगिक बस्ती स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा तथा उससे लगभग कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). खण्डवा नगर में औद्योगिक बस्ती स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राज्य सरकार ने नये उद्योग शुरू करने के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहीत की है जहाँ सभी सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी।

Raids conducted by the Enforcement Directorate in Tamil Nadu

1495. SHRI K. GOPAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by Enforcement Directorate on the residency of Ministers and their Secretaries, legislators and Members of Parliament in Madras and elsewhere in Tamil Nadu since June, 1971 ; and

(b) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During the period from 1st June, 1971 to 15th March, 1972, the residence of one M. I. A. was searched by the Enforcement Directorate.

(b) Some documents were seized and further enquiry is in progress.

Expansion of Paper Mill at Nepanagar (M. P.)

1496. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Paper Mill at Nepanagar (M. P.) has submitted any scheme for its expansion ;

(b) if so, the time since when the scheme has been pending ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking a decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The preliminary report originally prepared in 1964 had to be revised as a result of various developments such as modifications in the scheme and in the cost estimates, devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966 and devaluation of the Pound Sterling. The expansion scheme has been since approved by Government.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RESUMPTION OF NUN-RUNNING FROM KERALA TO EUROPE

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported disclosure made by the B. B. C. about the resumption of nun-running from Kerala to Europe."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Government have seen press reports about a BBC television programme on alleged resumption of nun-running from Kerala to some European convents. These reports have been contradicted by the Kerala Catholic clergy who are said to have sent the girls. Government are making necessary inquiries in the matter, and the facts will be placed before the House as soon as they are available.

In this connection, Hon'ble Members will recall that similar allegations had appeared in the press some time ago and the matter was discussed in the House. Government had

then promised detailed and exhaustive inquiries into the alleged sale of girls to foreign Church organisations, profiteering from such sales, harsh treatment accorded to the girls and of their use in menial occupations. Our inquiries, which have been completed, show that broadly speaking the allegations are not justified.

I place a copy of our report on the inquiry on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1561/72.]

SHRI R. K. SINHA : The reports that have appeared in the Press say that the girls were sent to Europe via circuitous route from Cochin to Bangalore and then to Bombay and then to Athens. One Father Giovanni of Italy is supposed to have said that these girls were treated like menials. An English social worker who was also reported in the B. B. C. had said :

"The tragedy was that these girls could not return home because they would bring disgrace to their families and the convent was the lesser of the two evils for them."

The Kerala Assembly also discussed this and one of the representatives of the Church who was not directly connected with it, said :

"These girls were sent out by agencies and by people who earned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs in the process. Sometimes, per girl, the earning was Rs. 3,000 and sometimes, Rs. 5,000."

Sir, the statement that has been placed on the Table of the House was made available to me about a minute before the reply of the hon. Minister came and I have hastily gone through it and if the enquiry is correct and exact, it is very good ; but whatever has appeared in sections of the Press needs a thorough probe and enquiry.

On 26th August, 1970 also, assurances were given in this House by the hon. Minister at that time as all sections of this House were exercised over the treatment given to these girls and how they were used for menial purposes. It is all right if they go out of India out of religious exuberance, if they go out in service of the Church, but if they were exploited, and if the recruitment of these girls is done for purposes of making money, because of their poverty, because of the fact of their not being very educated, because of the fact

that they have a lure for foreign travel, if they are sent as menials abroad, it is certainly a matter which should exercise the attention of the Government.

The hon. Minister gave assurances in 1970. The report of the inquiry has been placed on the Table of the House today. I would only appeal to the hon. Minister that it becomes a national disgrace when on the British broadcasting system, Indian character is put on trial. Even if the Indian church or sections of the Indian church are put there in a particular position, that also puts the picture of India in jeopardy in the sense that it implies that there should be such poverty in sections of the people of Kerala that girls would like to opt out even through the clandestine system of sale.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have noted his concern which I share, but the inquiries that we have made show broadly that the suspicion that has been raised is not well founded

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : (Shajapur) : What was the agency of the inquiry ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our own Missions abroad have looked into all these cases, and our investigations show that out of a total of more than 1700 novices sent abroad, only about 40 returned before completion of training, and out of 700 nurse trainees, about 15 returned prematurely. They are at complete liberty to return and these figures indicate that, by and large, the vast proportion of them are generally happy and they like the work for which they have been selected.

I would also like to add a word of caution. Unfortunately, there is some controversy going on in the international community between the various churches, and some of these reports have to be seen in that background.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज पुनः माननीय मन्त्री ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया है कि भिक्षुणियों को बाहर भेजने के सम्बन्ध में जो समाचार

प्रकाशित हुए हैं उनकी जांच की जायेगी। इसी तरह का एक आश्वासन उन्होंने 1970 में भी दिया था जिसकी जांच रिपोर्ट आज सदन की टेबिल पर रखी गई है। क्या सरकार को जांच करने के लिए दो वर्ष चाहिए? मैं जानना चाहता हूं आज जो जांच का आश्वासन दिया गया है क्या उसकी जांच रिपोर्ट के लिए भी हमें दो वर्ष तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी? जांच के जो परिणाम निकले हैं, थोड़े से समय में उन सभी को पढ़ना सम्भव नहीं है लेकिन पृष्ठ 10 पर जो कुछ लिखा हुआ है उसकी ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"Some of the results of its inquiry have been published. The Holy See has suspended further recruitment of Indian girls for foreign convents until such time as adequate safeguards and controls are established in regard to their selection, recruitment and training. Furthermore, the Holy See considers that the training and preparation of Indian girls for a religious vocation can best be provided in India itself."

जब यह विचार है होली सी का तो मन्त्री महोदय बतायें यहां से भिक्षुणियों को बाहर भेजने पर रोक लगाये जाने के बाद भी भिक्षुणियां कैसे भेजी गई? जब होली सी का यह भी विचार है कि अगर कोई भारत की कन्यायें ईसाई धर्म के लिए अपने को समर्पित करना चाहती हैं तो वे भारत में ऐसा कर सकती हैं, भारत में दीनों की, दुखियाओं की, पीड़ितों की कमी नहीं है, यदि सेवा का भाव उनमें जाग्रत होता है तो इस देश में करोड़ों नर नारियां ऐसी हैं जिन्हें सेवा की आवश्यकता है-इसके लिए भारत की कन्यायें विदेशों में भेजी जायें इसकी क्या जरूरत है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार, इस तरह के मामले बाहर विदेशों में बार बार न उठायें जायें भारत की प्रतिष्ठा पर लाञ्छन न लगे, क्या चर्च के पदाधिकारियों को यह कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि उन्हें विदेशों में इस तरह से कन्यायें भेजने की पद्धति को बन्द करना चाहिए?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

यह कोई नहीं कहता कि कन्याएं पैसों के बदले में जाती हैं। कई आकर्षण उन्हें बाहर खींच ले जाते होंगे जिनमें एक ईसाई धर्म का आकर्षण भी हो सकता है। लेकिन जिन फादर पुत्तनपुरा के बारे में चर्चा की जाती है, जिस निर्मला इंस्टीच्यूट का नाम लिया जाता है, जिस के बारे में बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि विदेशों में लड़कियां भेज कर वह थोड़ा सा रुपया कमा रहे हैं तो क्या इनकी भी जांच की गई?

पिछले डिसेंबर में 1970 में विदेश मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सी बी आई के द्वारा अगर आवश्यकता पड़ी तो उसके द्वारा भी इस मामले की जांच कराई जायगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट है? क्या फादर पुत्तनपुरा जिनकी कि चर्चा की गई और क्या निर्मला सैक्युलर इंस्टीच्यूट के हिसाब की जांच की गई। एक कन्या के भेजने में कितना रुपया लिया जाता है? उस से यह निर्मला इंस्टीच्यूट कितना पैसा बनाता है? क्या इस मामले में गहराई में जाने की कोशिश की गई? विदेशों में भारत का सम्मान दाव पर लगे यह बात हृदय को बड़ा दुःख पहुंचाने वाला है। भारत का प्रधान मंत्री एक महिला हों और भारत की कन्याएं विदेशों में जा कर फर्श रगड़ें और विदेशों के टेलिविजन पर उनको ऐसी दुर्दशा की स्थिति में दिखलाया जाय तो यह कितने खेद का विषय है। मेरे पास लंदन में पत्र आये हैं कि क्या भारत इसको रोक नहीं सकता है। अब यह तो आज 1972 का भारत है 1970 का भारत नहीं है तो क्या विदेश मंत्री जी ऐसा कदम नहीं उठा सकते हैं कि यह लड़कियों के बाहर भेजने की प्रवृत्ति हमेशा के लिए रुक जाय और जो धर्म भावना से प्रेरित होकर सेवा करना चाहती हैं उन्हें भारत में ही इसके लिए अवसर दिया जाय?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Some of the points raised by the hon. member have

already been gone into in the course of the inquiry, and if he goes through the report, he will find replies to most of the doubts that he has raised.

About the question whether any money has been made or not, this matter also was gone into in considerable detail in the course of the inquiry and it has been established that the actual expenditure incurred by the clergies who were entrusted with the duty of recruitment was less than the amounts that had been received from abroad, but it has also been established that this excess was utilised for charitable purposes and the organisations that sent money also were satisfied that this was properly utilised for charitable purposes in India.

As for placing a complete ban on these girls going abroad, this is not at present under consideration because enquires show that most of these girls are happy. Most of them are Christians already and if they go abroad and want to adopt this as a profession, I think there is nothing wrong, and we should not be over-sensitive about this.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : It was a question of minor girls.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लड़कियां वापस आ कर अखबारों में सारी कहानियां लिख रही हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पूछा था कि इसकी सी बी आई के द्वारा कोई इनक्वायरी कराई गई?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जोशी जी का तो इसमें नाम नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने कौल अटेशन नोटिस दिया था अब मेरा नाम नहीं आया तो क्या करूं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : All investigation agencies including the CBI were involved in this inquiry.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur). I am glad the Minister has placed before the House an exhaustive statement on this issue though it is very late. As a member coming from Kerala, I am more concerned about this issue than many others. My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, was very indignant about sending our girls abroad for scrubbing the floors of foreigners. I also share his feeling. But as a communist, at the outset, I should say that I hold no brief for the Catholic Church which has so much ideological difference with us. But you must remember there are two aspects to this question, one, that there is so much educated unemployment in Kerala which we must realise and the other that the Christian community is a dominant community in Kerala and a strong minority in India. As any other religious group, they have the right to go abroad and propagate their views. Of course, our country is secular; we have no state religion; we give freedom to every religion to propagate their views in this land. If the Ramakrishna Mission have the freedom to send their delegates abroad, of course the Catholic Church should have the same freedom to send their nuns abroad to propagate their religion. But the issue is whether there was any complaint from the girls themselves; whether they were maltreated; that is one thing.

Then, the question is whether minor girls were sent abroad from this country against their wishes; whether there were any complaints from the parents of the nuns or the nurses. So many nurses are going. You can see that throughout India, in every State, the nurses are from Kerala. From most other States they would not dare to go. But girls from Kerala serve not only as sisters, not only as nurses but as nuns and servants. You can see that. Is there any complaint from their parents? Is there any complaint from the girls themselves? Is there any complaint that minor girls are sent from here? If it is there, it should be looked into.

About Father Puthenpura and the Nirmala Institute, I also remember that in 1970 his name was mentioned here, and now, in his statement, the Minister says that there was a surplus amount and it was used for charitable purposes. I should say it must be looked into again, because there should not be any cloud about this issue. Going abroad is all right; they have that freedom; but if there is any trading and profiteering or black

marketing involved in this, it should be looked into, and if they have made any profit on it, and if it is channelised and credited to the charitable institutions, I do not think it is correct. So, that issue should be again gone into. I appeal to the hon. Members and to the Government that these things should not be channelised into an anti-Christian campaign or a tirade. In the context of present-day India, anti-Muslim, anti-Hindu or anti-Christian and such communal propaganda should not be permitted in this land on any issue. So, you must be extra-careful. As a Member from Kerala, I should like to point that out, and I seek an explanation from the Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have noted with satisfaction some comments made by the hon. Member. On the specific points about which he has asked for information, I may be permitted to give brief replies.

First of all, I would like to clarify that no minor girl is allowed to go out. The minimum age is 19 years, and before passport facilities are granted, every care is taken to ensure that the girl is not a minor. The minimum age for this is 19 years.

About the second query raised by the hon. Member, there has been no complaint from the girls or from their parents.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the girls who have come back?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As I have said, out of 1700 girls, 15 in one category—I have given the numbers—and 40 in the other category have come back. The investigations show that they are generally misfits there, in the sense that they were not perhaps prepared for the rigorous life obtaining there. Therefore, they came back. This type of wastage of people who give up their profession even in our own country is not unknown. Many people are recruited for some such avocations and then there is wastage. They find that the work is either too stringent or is not to their liking, and they leave it. There is nothing unusual in this.

About profiteering and black-marketing, we have made enquiries, and to be fair to them, I must say categorically that there is no evidence at all. What is happening there is, the sponsoring societies which again are reli-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

gious or charitable institutions in Europe, have been sending money liberally, and the understanding is that they have a sort of reliance upon the Indian people who are undertaking that recruitment and preliminary training. The investigations show that whatever is the expenditure is booked as expenditure, and whatever remains, then on the authority from the institutions that sent the money, it is used for other charitable purposes. There is nothing wrong in this

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Daschowdhury - absent ; Shri Indrajit Gupta - absent.

12. 20 hrs.

RE. STRIKE IN SWADESHI COTTON MILLS AND J. K. COTTON AND SPINNING MILLS, KANPUR

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हर रोज खड़े हो जाते हैं, यह गलत बात है। रूल भी इतना नहीं है जितना आप उसका फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। आप कह लें एक मिनट में। थोड़ा सा ख्याल होना चाहिये। रोज की बात नहीं हो जानी चाहिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप एलाउ नहीं करते हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं कह देता हूँ कि वह लांजिये अपना बात।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You are aware that nearly 13,000 textile workers working in Swadeshi Cotton Mills and J. K. Cotton and Spinning Mills in Kanpur are on general strike since the 28th of this month. They demand implementation of the Khadilkar formula on bonus. As previously pointed out, these workers demanded implementation of the Khadilkar formula because they were paid only 4 per cent bonus according to the Bonus Act. The remaining 4.33 per cent was not paid, although all the unions unanimously agreed to treat this amount as advance, subject to recovery in case the arbitrator—whether Mr. R. K. Khadilkar, the Union Labour

Minister or anyone else—gives his award against the workers. The State Labour Minister Mr. G. D. Bajpai had no objection to refer the matter to Mr. Khadilkar and the workers, union also agreed to this. The employers in all fairness should now pay 3.33 per cent as advance to the workers working in these two textile mills on a fair understanding that if Mr. Khadilkar pronounces his judgement against the workers then this money will be recovered. As there is no risk involved in it I should urge upon the Union Labour Minister to kindly make a statement so that the workers may reconsider their decision and a negotiated settlement can be reached. In consultation with the State Minister he should direct the employers to pay 4.33 per cent to the workers as advance, subject to recovery. I should like to assure him on behalf of the employers that they will abide his decision.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : In this connection, I should like to say that trade union leaders, the employers and the State Government have been in touch with me lately on this issue of the implementation of the *ad hoc* formula for the payment of advances in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Limited and the J. K. Cotton Mills Limited in Kanpur, which has led to the present strike. I, on my part, have been trying to see how best this matter can be resolved quickly in the interest of industrial production and peace.

I have been given to understand—I am glad to say—that the workers are prepared to call off the strike if this issue is referred to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) for a settlement. In the circumstances I would appeal to the workers to call off the strike immediately so that the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) can enter into discussions with the parties for promoting a settlement.

I am glad that Mr. Banerjee has raised this issue on the floor of the House. The Labour Minister of U. P. as well as the employers were in touch with me. The suggestion of assuming responsibility for arbitration by me is out of question. I discussed it with them and they have said that whatever is the decision of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), that will be binding. So, I should appeal to Mr. Banerjee and through him to the workers that they should call off the

strike. The question of advance will be settled.

12.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (1) The Second Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 197 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.
- (2) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (First Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 231 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.
- (3) The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund First Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 232 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.
- (4) The Secretary of States' Services (General Provident Fund) First Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 233 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.
- (5) The All India Service (Provident Fund) First Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 234 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.
- (6) The All India Services (Commutation of Pension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 235 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.

- (7) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 249 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1562/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS ACT

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 :—
 - (i) The Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1912, Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1971.
 - (ii) The Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 68 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1563/72.]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 877 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library See No LT-1564/72].

12.25 hrs.

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2, dated 29.3.72.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950 "

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

STATEMENT *re* CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance 1972, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [*Placed in Library*]. See No. L1-1565/72]

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest of the management of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited pending acquisition of that undertaking

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited, pending acquisition of that undertaking."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : I introduce† the Bill.

STATEMENT *re* INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : On behalf of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation of the Indian Copper Corporation (Taking over of Management) Ordinance 1972, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [*Placed in Library*]. See No. L1-1566/72]

DELHI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the Union territory of Delhi

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the Union territory of Delhi "

The motion was adopted

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I introduce† the Bill.

12.29 hrs.

MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BILL—*Contd.*

**SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANAPPALLI (Kasergod) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Marine Products Export Development Authority Bill. As far as Kerala is concerned, it is a very welcome measure. I believe that with the implementation of this

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 29.3.72.

**The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

Bill more and more fishing facilities can be provided to Kerala which exports a major share of marine products. This Bill provides for financial and other assistance to the people who use mechanised boats and other equipment.

When you compare Kerala with other States you will find that Kerala has got a very long coastline. Therefore I request that the headquarters of this Authority that is going to be set up as provided in this Bill should be at Canannore in Kerala from where 20 per cent of the exports of marine products take place. Today, Sir, in the matter of getting mechanised boats Kerala is facing many difficulties. To improve the production of marine products which gives us a lot of foreign exchange it is very necessary that the poor fishermen should be given all assistance.

Sir, Kerala is a backward State. Port facilities are not available to the fishermen. Port facilities should be increased and the fishermen should be given more mechanised boats. If only this is done we can achieve development of export of marine products. With the passage of this Bill I am sure we will be able to export more marine products and earn more foreign exchange.

The small fishermen who use mechanised boats should be allowed to have their existing facilities. Bigger fishermen who run large-scale fishing industries should not be allowed to interfere with the working of the small fishermen.

As I have already mentioned, Kerala has a long coast line and from that point of view this Bill is a very welcome measure. Before I conclude, Sir, I have to bring to the notice of the Government that the small fishermen who go fishing into deep sea very often lose their lives due to bad weather. I request Government to make some provision for the welfare of the families of such fishermen. I suggest that the cess should be reduced to one per cent and the fund so collected should be used to improve the standard of living of the small fishermen.

With these words, Sir, I once again support the Bill.

*SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, while introducing the Marine Products Export Development Authority Bill yesterday, the hon. Minister referred to the performance of the fisheries industry during the period 1961 to 1972 and also spoke in perspective about the industry upto 1979. He was adducing various reasons for establishing the central institution of the Marine products Export Development Authority Bill. He was justifying the action of the Central Government for taking over the development of the industry which is in the State sphere of activities.

As you know, Sir, the subject of fisheries is in the State List under item No. 21. Under item 31 of the Concurrent list of the Constitution, the Central Government have come forward with this legislative proposal for creating a central agency. Just because the doors of a house are kept ajar, can you rush in without even observing the elementary courtesy of knocking at the doors? I doubt whether the Central Government consulted at least the maritime States before bringing forward this measure. On the other hand, the Central Government are vigilant in increasing their revenue and solely guided by this motive, they have come forward with this Bill.

Sir, there is a declaration in the Bill that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the marine products industry. Let us see what the Central Government have done for the development of fisheries in public interest. There are so many developmental schemes which have been incorporated in the Fourth Five Years Plan which are to be implemented by the Central Government. Have they implemented anyone of them in full during the first two years of the Plan? The proof of the pudding is in eating. I am not saying this; the Planning Commission itself in its mid-term appraisal has drawn the attention of the Government to the many deficiencies and drawbacks in the implementation of schemes so far as fisheries development is concerned.

I will enumerate some figures to prove my contention. In the Fourth Five Year

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. D. Somasundaram]

Plan, 5100 mechanised boats are to be introduced in the industry. But so far during the two years of the Fourth Plan, only 1529 mechanised boats have been introduced. The Government of India are creating this agency for augmenting the exports. How can this agency achieve this laudable aim without increasing the productivity? If you want to export more, you have to catch more fish and for that purpose deep sea fishing is to be encouraged. For the success in deep sea fishing you have to provide trawlers. In the Fourth Plan 300 trawlers are to be supplied, but so far not even one has been made available to the industry. The Government have just placed an order for 40 fishing vessels with two firms and nobody knows when they will be manufactured. Similarly, with a view to providing berthing facilities for mechanised boats, there is a scheme for expanding the major harbours in the country. The allocation in the Fourth Plan for this purpose is 1350 lakhs of rupees, but only the paltry sum of Rs. 29 lakhs has been spent on the expansion of major harbours. For example, Madras harbour is the oldest harbour in Indian sub-continent and the scheme for its expansion was sanctioned in 1968. This is not a State scheme. This is a central scheme. But the progress is slower than snail's pace. I wonder whether the snail itself will be put to shame by the slow progress in implementing the central schemes. I do not know when the Madras harbour expansion project will be completed. Out of the allocation made during IV Plan for the development of minor ports, only 38 3/4% has been spent up till now. The Minister was talking about lack of marketing facilities so far as fishing industry is concerned. For expeditious and safe transportation of fish, 20 refrigerated rail wagons are to be built during the Fourth Plan period and a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was the allocation. It is regrettable that not even one refrigerated wagon has so far been built and a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been spent on this. There are some worthwhile schemes for expanding and developing the Central Fisheries Research Stations, for which purpose the Fourth Plan allocation is Rs. 320 lakhs. Out of this only 29 lakhs have been spent. I would like to know whether the Research Stations will ever be expanded if this is going to be the progress. In the Fourth Plan period, 7 research projects are to be undertaken for effective utilisation of available resources to tackle the various important

problems facing the fishing industry. The Planning Commission has stated that the progress under these schemes is more or less nil. There are so many schemes on paper, but not even one scheme in full has been translated into a reality. My intention is not to blame the centre for all the ills of the industry. But the Central Government is a vast organisation comparable to Himalayas. Can you cover Himalayas with a blanket if the Himalayas catch cold? If the Central Government clothed with all powers and having enormous financial resources at their command fail to do what is expected of them, where does the remedy lie? If a single man catches cold, you can cover him with a blanket, but not the Himalayas. This only shows that the Central Government take over tasks beyond their physical capability and as a result fail miserably in fulfilling the objectives. If the Central Government had time to think it over objectively, they will realise that they should take over only those things which they can do successfully.

In comparison, let us see what the States have done for this industry. The Fourth Plan allocation for Tamil Nadu for fisheries is Rs. 750 lakhs. Out of Rs. 100 lakhs allocated in 1969-70, the Tamil Nadu Government spent 92 lakhs of rupees and out of Rs. 137 lakhs allocated in 1970-71, the Tamil Nadu Government had spent Rs. 174 lakhs, more than the allocation made by the Centre. Similarly, the Kerala Government had spent Rs. 121 lakhs out of the allocation of Rs. 160 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs. 152 lakhs out of the allocation of Rs. 147 lakhs in 1970-71. Both these State Governments have spent more than the allocation in 1970-71. It is really regrettable that Centre has not spent even one-fourth of the allocation. During the Fourth Plan, the target of mechanised boats for Tamil Nadu is 1000. In just two years, the Tamil Nadu Government have given 395 mechanised boats to the industry. Out of the target of 1600 mechanised boats Kerala Government have introduced in two years 495 mechanised boats. The State Governments are determined to achieve the plan targets, but the Centre has failed miserably in this regard. For central and centrally sponsored schemes the Fourth Plan allocation is 34 crores of rupees, out of which the sum of Rs. 5 crores has so far been spent.

As I pointed out at the outset, the Centre is taking over tasks beyond its capacity. It would be in the interest of the whole nation that the Central Government realise this. For example, there are only eight maritime States in the Indian sub-continent. This Authority could as well be a joint venture of these 8 maritime States instead of the Centre Government creating this under its control. There will be better cooperation and co-ordination between the maritime States in the public and interest of fisheries industry. But, no, the Central Govt. should have everything in their hands. The Central Government professes day in and day out that it is the representative government of the poor people. Are the Government true to what they say? In this Authority, have they given representation to the fishermen's cooperatives so that they can ventilate the problems of fishermen so far as the development of industry is concerned? The answer is no. But it is specifically stated that there will be representative of the dealers on the Authority. If we raise this question, the hon. Minister may quote chapter and verse from the Bill and say that there is a provision under which the Central Government may nominate anyone they like, including the representatives of fishermen's cooperatives. My point is, when you have particularly made a mention of the 'dealers' representatives, why should you not mention that there will be representatives of fishermen's federation of cooperative societies also on this authority? I would, in conclusion, say that the gap between precept and practice should be narrowed so far as Central Government is concerned. The Central Government should be selective in undertaking responsibilities which they may not be able to discharge in full. If the Central Government realise their limitations and their capacity to implement the schemes undertaken by them, it will be good for the nation. With these words, I conclude my speech and I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members not to take more than five minutes each and just to make their suggestions so that we may keep to the time schedule. This Bill has taken longer than the Business Advisory Committee thought it would.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill which has been sponsored or piloted by the Ministry of

Foreign Trade and, therefore, I feel that, to a substantial extent concentrating upon the problems of fishermen, would not be very relevant here. Since it is for the purpose of earning more foreign exchange, naturally, I am not surprised when in the definitions, while everything else—Authority, Chairman, conveyance, dealer etc.—has been defined, there is no definition of the principal person to whom this should have the maximum amount of concern.

Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the purpose for which this Bill has been piloted has been stated and there is a clear admission that as yet the entire fishing trade or the fishing industry or the profession as such not been regulated. I see a substantial amount of neglect as far as fishermen are concerned. I come from an area where the number of fishermen will be about 50,000 to 80,000 spread over a coast-line of about 80 miles.

I also come from a coast to which the maximum number of mackerels in the urban sea are attracted. There is a research also going on as to the reason why the mackerels as fish are being attracted to this particular coastal tract of 10 miles in distance.

Yesterday, one of the Members of the Opposition was expressing a tremendous amount of concern that a concern that certain variety of fish in Delhi market is sold at Rs. 4 per kg. and another variety of fish is sold at Rs. 8 per kg. and he was shocked that fish is such an expensive commodity as far as Delhi urban consuming centre is concerned. I may point out that in our district where fish trade has not been perfectly organised, sometimes fish happens to be one of the cheapest commodities and is sold at the rate of 12 to 15 Kgs. for a rupee. While I would like to sympathise very much with the consumers of Delhi....

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is that?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : It is right in India, in my constituency, where 100 mackerels are sold for a rupee during a certain season, and that season will be in the month of May.

In this connection, I would like to say that while you have given predominance to fish like pomfret, Bombay duck, bream, crabs,

[Shri B. V. Naik]

etc., the mackerels should also, since it is a very tasty variety of fish, find itself as one of the items for the exploration of the export potentiality of that particular variety of fish.

Coming to the condition of fishermen, unfortunately, they have not got a sort of political power. One of the reasons is that fishermen are spread entirely throughout the coast and, therefore, their habitation is confined only to a distance of 1 or 2 miles from the sea-coast. All our Assemblies and constituencies do not spread out along the sea-coast line but they spread out horizontally. Naturally, they have turned out to be one of the most exploited sections of the Indian society. It is not necessary for us to find out why they are exploited. But they have been exploited by their own people.

We find, in the State of Mysore, the Department of Fisheries there has been giving about 150 to 200 motor boats. Whom do they give? They give to groups of fishermen, 4 or 5 of them, and these groups are not registered bodies. They are not firms; they are not legal entities; they are not corporate bodies. They are nothing. But still they are given the boats. Even though certain registration numbers are given for these motor boats, they are given to certain groups of people who are not at all registered. They quarrel between themselves. So, the first and foremost thing is that fishermen have to be registered as corporate bodies and, thereafter, these boats should be given to them. Otherwise, there will be a continuous quarrel between them.

The financial condition of these fishermen is very bad. They are the most exploited section of the society. As you know, big fish eat small fish, and there are sharks who eat big fish even. Much of the entire fishing trade, commerce and industry as well as its export to Bombay and other places, is entirely in the hands of those people who are neither the producers nor the consumers. These are the people who ought to be, by some means or other at least in the export trade, eliminated. Let us take the case of Mangalore. They are the men who purchase and export....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may please conclude.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I will finish in three or four minutes. I am the only member speaking on behalf of Mysore State.

We have a population roughly of about two lakhs of people in the entire coast of 200 miles of the State of Mysore. I would point out here that almost all the Authorities that have been started by the Government of India have got their establishments in all other places except in the State of Mysore. The coastal line of the State of Mysore may not have been exploited adequately. But then it has tremendous potentialities. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, was suggesting that the location of this Authority could be somewhere even in the State of Tamil Nadu. While I would welcome Kerala or Tamil Nadu for this, I would also request that the district of North Kanara or South Kanara where there is potential for further development should be given a consideration by the hon. Minister for the location of the headquarters.

At this stage I would say that the entire trade of the Marine Products Export Development Authority will touch only a fringe of the people. Out of about 100 fisher-men--I am subject to correction as far as the statistics are concerned--, it is not a very large number of people who are engaged in fishing trade, it is not a very large number of people who deal in tuna and other varieties of fish. In spite of the best of intentions, it will only touch a very small section, a fringe of the fishing population and that too fishermen of highly specialised nature. Under the circumstances, I would suggest that it would be proper, for the purposes of earning for our country adequate amount of foreign exchange, to enhance the funds—they are providing a recurring expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs. I would suggest that, if the hon. Minister intends to levy only one per cent, it will not be out of the way—since fishermen still happen to be the most neglected in our society, particularly in the coast—if you even recover at the rate of three per cent and then utilise it not only for the purpose of export but also for the purpose of regulating and directing the internal trade, the trade in the inland market; by this, a lot of service will have been done to the fishermen.

I welcome centralisation in this behalf

though centralisation may not be the immediate solution, yet I welcome it because some body would be regulating the fishing trade which has been completely neglected over the last many years. I, therefore, welcome this and support the Bill.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुझुन) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैंने निवेदन किया है कि मिलैकट कमेटी की मागफ्त इसको जाच करवाई जाय और मिलैकट कमेटी इस के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। यह मुझसे इमनिये दिया गया है कि अब तक मैगइन प्राइक्टम् के लिये हमारे देश में बहुत कुछ नहीं किया गया है। यह पहली बार है कि गवर्नमेंट इस आर माच रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो बिल बनाया गया है, उसमें इतने डिफेक्ट्स हैं कि इस स्टेज पर अगर उसमें सुधार करना चाहें तो वह सुधार नहीं करता।

अभी मुझ में पूर्व बालन वाल सदस्य ने बतलाया कि मछली परिवार को इस बिल में कोई मछलियन नहीं मिलने वाली है। आप ने जिस प्रकार से अथारिटी का गठन किया है, उसमें तीन एम० पीज ११ इलैक्शन रखा है, लेकिन बाकी सब सदस्य नौमिनेटेड हैं। यह सब व्यूरोक्रेसी का माइण्ड है, वह जिम हिमाब से चलना चाहते हैं, उसी तरह से इसमें रखा गया है, जिस जिम इन्टरेस्ट को वे इसमें लाना चाहते हैं, उनके नौमिनेशन की व्यवस्था इसमें कर दी है, लेकिन जैसा कल स्टोफन साहब ने कहा था और मेरी भी यही मान्यता है कि जो बहुत बड़ा परिवार—मछली परिवार—जो सदैव से मछली पकड़ने में मलग्न है, उसको इसमें नौमिनेशन नहीं मिल पायेगा। इस दृष्टि से अगर हम इस बिल को देखें तो इसमें बहुत बड़े अण्डमेन्ट की गुजाइश है।

इसमें आप ने प्रावधान किया है कि जो अथारिटी बनेगी, उसको बिना कोई कारण बताये सरकार खत्म कर सकती है। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान सरकार के हाथ में नहीं होना चाहिये। जैसे क्लाज 10 में लिखा है -

"The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette and for reasons to be specified therein, direct that the Authority shall be dissolved from such date and for such period as may be specified in the notification."

किन कारणों से इसको डिजाल्व करेंगे, किन पर नहीं करेंगे, किस प्रकार के अधिकार दिये जायेंगे—ये सब बातें इसमें होनी चाहियें।

वह अथारिटी विशेष कर एकमपोर्ट के लिए बनाई जा रही है, लेकिन इस इण्डस्ट्री को डेवलप करने के लिये भी इसमें व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, किस प्रकार की मछलियों को पैदा करें, किस प्रकार उनको पकड़ेंगे—इन सब बातों का प्रावधान होना चाहिये। उन को क्या क्या मछलियन दी जाय, क्या क्या माघन मिलने चाहिये—ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनका इसमें प्रावधान नहीं है। जब तक ये बातें इस बिल में नहीं आती हैं, इस बिल का परपज पूर्ण नहीं है, अपूर्ण है और इसमें सुधार की गुजाइश है।

इसमें मछली पकड़ने के लिये ट्रीलर्स का जिक्र है और कहा गया है कि बाहर में खरीदे जाय, लेकिन एक ही देश के बने होने चाहिये। मेरी मान्यता है कि इस में फारन-एकमचेन्ज का बड्डन पड़ेगा। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे देशी ट्रीलर्स हैं, उनमें डिफेक्ट्स हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उनको सुधारा जा सकता है, उन ट्रीलर्स का इन्वेन्माल किया जाय।

इस अथारिटी को जो पावर्स दी गई हैं, उसमें मिवाय सेस के और कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इसमें कहा गया है कि हम 3 परसेन्ट तक सेस लगा सकते हैं, जिसको डेवलपमेंट और बेंटरमेंट के लिये खर्च किया जायगा। मेरी मान्यता है कि इसको चारों तरफ से देखें—मैगइन प्राइक्टम् हमारी खाद्य समस्या का बहुत बड़ा भाग बन सकती है। यह ठीक है कि आज खाद्य समस्या नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसे अवसर आ सकते हैं जब कि देश में खाद्य समस्या पैदा हो जाय, उस समय इसका उपयोग किया

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि चाहे फूड प्रोजेक्ट हमारे पास सरप्लस हो, तो भी मैराइन प्रोडक्ट्स को खाद्य का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बना सकते हैं और इससे बहुत बड़ी आमदनी हो सकती है। आज जहाँ हमें 40 करोड़ रुपये के आमपाम इसमें आमदनी होती है, हम इस उद्योग को डेवलप कर के इस आमदनी को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा सकते हैं। होम-कन्जम्प्शन के लिये इसको बढ़ाये, इसमें सुधार लायें, इसमें देश का भला होगा।

इन शब्दों की तरफ संकेत करना हुआ मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको मिलेट में भेजा जाय ताकि इसमें ठीक तरह से प्रावधान हो सके। मिलेट कमेटी के नामों के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, आज तक जो डिम्क्शन हुआ है, उसको देखते हुए आप भेजना चाहें तो भोजिये और यदि यह समझते हैं कि इन डिफेक्ट्स को इस स्टेज पर क्यों किया जा सकता है, तब मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER. Your name is not here

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. We were asked to give you the names directly. I would request you to give us some time

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : We asked the Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and he asked us to send our names direct to you.

MR. SPEAKER : You must have some system of doing the work

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : The hon Members have not given their names. I am telling this in their presence.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : They are also saying it in our presence.

MR. SPEAKER : All of you are talking in my presence. Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Mr. Speaker, I, for one, welcome this Bill...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue after lunch

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

— —

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Marine Products Export Development Authority Bill—Contd

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I unreservedly welcome the Marine Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1972. This Bill has come not a day too soon, because not only the marine exports industry is facing a crisis, but it also happens to have come at a critical juncture of our history. I have another reason for being gratified about it, because I belong to a State which has contributed more than any other State to the development of marine exports, both in volume as well as in value.

The Indian sea food industry and that of Kerala entered the world market in 1962. Since then, we have been able to maintain a continuous lead and, therefore, I have an additional reason for being gratified over the introduction of this very important Bill. But I would urge the House and also the Ministry of Foreign Trade to view the problems confronting this industry on the larger canvas of our own economic development. There are additional reasons also for this, because after the victory in Bangla Desh and after the recent Indo-Pakistan war, we have really emerged as a maritime power between Singapore and the Suez. We have seen in history that maritime powers have not emerged

because of the strength of the Navy alone but also on the strength of merchant marines and in modern times also with the development of the fishing industry. I would invite the attention of the House to a book called "*Russia looks to the Sea*" by Mr. David Fairhall, the defence correspondent of the *Guardian*. He has devoted one whole chapter to the Russian fishing effort and has pointed out how during the short span of seven or eight years, Russia has emerged as the third biggest fishing nation in the world, next only to Peru and Japan. According to the statistics of "Year book of fisheries statistics" the Russian marine production has gone up from 2.5 million tonnes in 1958 to more than 8 million tonnes. That is how Russia has emerged as a big maritime power.

Since we have a long coastline and particular geographical position and there are immense possibilities. It can contribute not only to our marine exports but also to the development of our total national economy and our own international position, I would urge the hon. Minister to take a larger view of these things.

But I find that in clause 10, while five members are proposed to represent the economic Ministries, representatives from the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs and the Planning Commission have been left out. I am surprised at this, because as the hon. Minister very well knows, there are many aspects of this industry which involve close consultation and liaison with these Ministries. There is another reason also why the External Affairs Ministry should be brought in, because the question of fisheries jurisdiction and its limits have been subject to an international debate ever since 1958 when Iceland raised the problem. Several Geneva Conferences have taken place. It is of vital importance to the growth of our industry which hopes to export about Rs. 100 crores worth of marine products in a few years' time.

Talking about this industry in India, I am sorry to say that certain unfortunate developments have taken place. I am referring to the closing down of a number of marine export units in Cochin due to unfair competition which has entered into this sphere. While on the one hand, our Government talks continuously and against incessantly monopolists, I cannot understand how the

Government of India or the Ministry of Foreign Trade can allow big monopolists to enter this industry. The Indian Leaf Tobacco Co., the Indian Tobacco Co., DCM, Britannia Biscuits and even an international monopoly like the Union Carbide have been allowed to enter this sphere with disastrous consequences for the small exporters. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this development. I am sure the House will be at one with me in demanding that this should be stopped forthwith, because the so-called big entrepreneurs are squeezing out the small exporters who, despite everything that you may say about the smallness of their operations, they have contributed in a very big way in enabling this industry to play a pivotal role in India's exports.

Now there is a related problem of registered exporters policy and entitlement which has become a big racket. I would like to know who is indulging in this racket because the small exporters who have been given this entitlement cannot dispose it of and they find a ready market in Bombay. The big exporters have entered the field not only to the detriment of these interests but also to convert the whole thing into a big racket. I would urge upon the Minister to stop these entitlement licences forthwith because they are having a disastrous effect on the marine export industry as a whole.

I am sure the hon. Minister knows that a number of units in Cochin have closed down, including the pioneering units who entered the field in the late fifties. I refer to the Cochin Company and the Indo-Marine Agencies. In view of the importance of this question, I would urge upon him to look into this question and urge the Finance Ministry to arrange for finance through the Nationalised Banks for small exporters.

Once again I welcome the Bill which is a first step in the right direction. Despite its handicaps and shortcomings in the drafting of the Bill, I hope it will help our marine export industry and the national economy as a whole.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : I rise to support the Marine Products Export Development Authority Bill. There is a huge wealth hidden under the sea water in the form of minerals, fish and other bye-products.

[Shri Dhamankar]

It is very necessary to exploit them not only for consumption within the country but also for export to earn foreign exchange.

There are different schemes being implemented at State level and also at the Central level. Thana district in Maharashtra has a long coastline commanding an ample wealth of fish and other by-products. The State Government is developing it by adopting several schemes, specially in the co-operative sector. We need to train the fishermen, the young boys and impart to them scientific knowledge of fishing, canning and other aspects. The State Government has started a Fisheries School at Satpathi near Palgar for the primary and secondary levels. I would suggest that education at college level with a bias on fisheries should be imparted. Universities should be asked to take up this matter and establish fisheries colleges at different centres on the sea-coast.

Fish and its bye-products such as shark liver oil, glue etc. are being developed and there is a considerable potential for export to earn foreign exchange. There are various schemes sponsored by the Central Government. I would mention one here. In Kochivda near Bassein, there is a scheme being implemented by the Central Government. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been given for fisheries for setting up an ice factory for preservation and also for given boats operated by diesel engines. It is a co-operative society which gets financial assistance from the Central Government. This is the only scheme in Thana district, but the scope for the industry there is vast. I request Government to have other centrally-sponsored schemes also on this coast.

One of my hon. friends who spoke suggested that this industry should not be nationalised. I agree with him. It is a new industry and I would request Government to give the maximum preference for the co-operative sector. In the co-operative sector, there are fishery societies being financed by the State Government by giving medium term loans, but the interest rate is high. I would request that concessional interest rates be given on loans to these societies which are engaged in developing these products.

Boat-building also needs to be undertaken.

At Satpathi there is a society with boat building as one of its activities. It needs enough finance to produce more boats and supply them to the different fishing-centres on the various coasts.

Canning factories on a co-operative basis have also to be developed for canned fish which needs to be developed. There is a big prospect for tank fish to be exported.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, just give three minutes for the hon. Member from Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right

SHRI D.K. PANDA (Bhajanagar) : Sir, while welcoming the present Bill, I would just like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the realities that should be faced in Orissa. The Chilka lake which occupies a large area in Orissa, is one of the biggest lakes in India. It needs development. Already, the World Bank is going to send its own expert team to find out whether it is possible to make it useful--

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How does all this come under marine fishing ?

SHRI D.K. PANDA : I am coming to that

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : In the lake there is fish.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Bill is about marine fishing ; not lake fishing.

SHRI D.K. PANDA : The Orissa Government has already given its proposals, because that will be the biggest exporting centre for fish, since good possibilities are there. That has been examined by the expert committee of the Orissa Government and the proposals have been forwarded to the Centre, and the Centre has also, on its own, referred the matter to the World Bank for developing it as the biggest fishery centre. For that purpose, the World Bank are sending their own experts to find out the sources.

With regard to Gopalpur Sea-port, there is also a development project; and the proposals have reached the Centre, and I am sure the Centre will take into consideration that aspect of the matter because the sea is deepest at that point which is specially helpful for the fishing industry. Therefore, these two aspects may be taken into consideration and the projects quickly developed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Shashi Bhushan. I make an exception for you. Only five minutes.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सागर में जो हमारी सम्पत्ति है उसको खोजने के लिये हमें फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन और दूसरे देशों से कुछ मदद मिली और अमरीकन विशेषज्ञों ने देश में खोजना शुरू किया। उन्हें पता चला कि हमारे देश में सागर के अन्दर, आमपाम के सागर तट पर बहुत सा स्वाद्य पदार्थ है तथा दूसरी चीजें हैं जिसको वे ले जा सकते हैं, और तकरीबन 40 करोड़ के करीब उन्होंने निर्यात किया। उसमें बड़े बड़े अमरीकन मोनोपॉलिस्ट्स हैं, जैसे सी स्टार, आटरमेंड सी फूड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड इत्यादि, और भी बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं जो आज हमें मदद देने के लिये हमारे पाम आती हैं। उस के बाद कहेंगे कि हम में वैमिन्स खरीदिये, कंटेनमेंट खरीदिये तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित माल खरीदिये। जैसे अमरीकन्स ने मिल्क प्लान्ट्स लगा दिये देश में जिस का 10 परसेंट भी यूटिलाइजेशन हम नहीं कर सके। अरबों रुपये के प्लान्ट्स जंक के रूप में पड़े पड़े खराब हो रहे हैं, और वह पाउडर बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री थी। सामान पड़ा पड़ा खराब हो रहा है जिसकी टूट फूट हमें बेनी पड़ती है उन्हीं में। तो इनके सारे प्लान्ट्स खरीदिये, और मारा सामान खरीदिये, और जो पाल वह यहां से ले जाते हैं उसमें इंडियन गुड्स का कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं होता बल्कि दूसरी कम्पनियों के लेबिल लगा कर माल बेचते हैं। इस प्रकार का काम विदेशी कम्पनियां कर रही हैं। पहले हमारा रुपया फंसवा देते हैं और फिर उद्योग को पनपाने में हमारा साथ नहीं देते। इसी प्रकार का इतिहास इस मेराइन प्रोडक्ट इंडस्ट्री में भी है। हम

से कहते हैं कि पहले उनसे हम प्लान्ट्स खरीदें, और दूसरा सामान खरीदें, वैसिल्स लें लेकिन इस सबका लाभ हमारे देश को न मिलकर वही लोग उठाते हैं। इसी प्रकार की ओर भी मोनोपॉलिस्टिक कम्पनियां हैं। हमारा कोई मार्किट अपना नहीं है। खोज के साथ साथ ये फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन या दूसरी जो आर्गेनाइजेशन है, वे एम्प्लोनेज का काम भी साथ साथ करती रहती हैं। इस वास्ते हमें बहुत सतर्क इनसे रहना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान के भी जो मोनोपॉलिस्टिक कनसर्न हैं जैसे तम्बाकू कम्पनियां हैं, पैमा उनके पाम भी बहुत हैं। उनसे भी सतर्क रहना चाहिये। सरकार नैशनलाइज नहीं करना चाहती है तो उसके बजाय वह ज्वायंट सेक्टर की जो बात चल रही है, उस में इसको कर दे, ज्वायंट सैक्टर शुरू कर दे। कम से कम मोनोपॉलिस्ट्स को इसका मौका नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। एन मौके पर खास तौर पर अमरीकन कम्पनियों ने या हिन्दुस्तान में उनकी शाखाओं की भी चाहे कोई भी इंडस्ट्री हो, उन्होंने हमें विट्रे किया है। इन कम्पनियों के जाल में न फंसे। हिन्दुस्तान का जो बहुत बड़ा मोनोपॉलिस्ट है, उसको अगर लाना ही है—आजकल उन पर बहुत कृपा दृष्टि हो रही है—तो आप ज्वायंट सैक्टर करें, कोओ-प्रेटिज बना कर या दूसरे ढंग से इस काम को करें।

इस बिल का जो मकसद है वह बड़ा अच्छा है और अच्छे मौके पर यह आया है। सम्पत्ति जो सागर के किनारे और नीचे है, उस सम्पत्ति का आपको ख्याल आया, यह एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन ये सम्पत्ति खोज निकालने की सब चीज हम अपने देश में भी बना सकते हैं जबकि इनको ये कम्पनियां बाहर से खरीद कर ला रही हैं। बहुत सी चीजें हमारे देश में बन सकती हैं। हमारे बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, रांची में हमारा कारखाना है, दूसरी जगहों पर हैं, जहां काम नहीं है, वे पूरा काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। वहां पर इन वैसिल्स के पार्ट को बनवायें, जो बाहर से आ रहे हैं। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): My job has been very much lightened because the hon. Members who participated in the discussion have thrown a lot of light on the subject, and I may thankfully acknowledge that there is almost unanimity in supporting this Bill.

Of course, one or two friends pointed out that there are some defects in the Bill and were naturally thinking of sending it to a Select Committee. One or two friends suggested that deeper thought has to be given to different Clauses. I have absolutely no hesitation to accept that, but this Bill is already late. It ought to have been brought much earlier, and this subject cannot afford to be left in the lurch for any more time.

We are discussing about an industry which during the short span of ten years, has made great strides. As my hon. friend Shri Unnikrishnan pointed out, between 1961 and 1971 the export has become ten-fold. In 1961, the export of marine products was Rs. 4.13 crores. This year, I am happy to inform the House, we have already crossed the Rs. 40 crore mark. Last year it was only Rs. 35 crores. Within ten years it has increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 40 crores and in the last year by Rs. 5 crores.

According to a preliminary study made by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, we are quite hopeful that by 1973-74 the export will be to the tune of Rs. 61 crores, and that by 1978-79 we can make a reasonable target of Rs. 118 crores. There is immense wealth in the ocean. This is a completely untapped source, and the points made by hon. friends are quite relevant.

Shri Haldar was pointing out that in Bangla in some part the prices are very high. At the same time my good friend from Mysore, Karwar, was pointing out that hundred mackerel could be had for one rupee. Shastriji, on the other hand, pointed out that for a kilo of rather moderately good fish you have to pay Rs. 12 in Delhi. This symbolises the real problem of this industry. At one point the toiling class is getting only a meagre income, if not a pittance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think you are conserving them for export.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE: We will have to take the totality of the picture for export. So, we are envisaging an over-all improvement in the entire situation. Locating the shoals, doing necessary research work, fisheries biology, fisheries technology, production improvement, marketing methods, everything that is connected with the marine products industry and its export are envisaged in this Bill.

It has been pointed out that there are not enough powers, but when we come to the discussion of the Clauses, I shall point out what has been incorporated in the different Clauses. But I am happy to note that there is over-all approval and over-all support for this Bill.

My hon. friend Shri Somasundaram has pointed out that the Centre is slowly trying to encroach on the rights of the States, but I may inform him that this Bill was brought to the notice of the Tamil Nadu Government and it has been welcomed by the Tamil Nadu Government. In fact, all the maritime States of the country have welcomed it, and we are happy that there is a very large measure of support to this Bill.

My hon. friend Shri Stephen has pointed out that there are not enough powers. We will come to that in the Clauses, but I only submit that this Bill may not be sent to the Select Committee, and it may be passed as quickly as possible, after going through the Clauses.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 1 to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development of the marine products industry under the control of the Union and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Chhatten Lal
- (2) Shri Hiralal Doda
- (3) Shri Indrajit Gupta
- (4) Shri Nathuram Mirdha
- (5) Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra
- (6) Shri Amrit Nahata
- (7) Shri Birender Singh Rao

- (8) Dr. H.P. Sharma
- (9) Shri Ram Deo Singh
- (10) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ; and
- (11) Shri Ram Chandra Vikal

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session" (1)

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question

That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development of the marine products industry under the control of the Union and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration "

The motion was adopted

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

Clause 2 (Definitions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I beg to move

Page 2, line 16,

after "fishery products" insert

"fished from sea water" (2)

Page 2,

after line 36, insert

'(m) "off-shore fishing" means fishing in waters more than twenty fathoms in depth;

(n) "deep-sea fishing" means fishing in waters more than forty fathoms in depth.' (3)

I am speaking on all my amendments. The two major points which I would like the Minister to take care of are these. Marine products have been defined to cover all types of fishing products, sea fish as well as inland fish. The entire fish is sought to be brought under the purview of this Bill, but when we

pass on to Clause 9 we find that direction and financial assistance are contemplated only for sea fish. Clause 9(2) (d) reads :

"rendering of financial or other assistance to owners of fishing vessels engaged in off-shore and deep-sea fishing and owners of processing plants or storage premises...."

This Authority will have power to give financial assistance only to one class of persons engaged in fishing, i.e. only those who are fishing from the sea. Even there not all of them are covered. It is confined only to those engaged in off-shore fishing, i.e. more than 20 fathoms but below 40 fathoms and deep-sea fishing i.e. more than 40 fathoms. Only the big monopolists and big magnates are engaged in fishing far out into the sea and the Bill seeks to give financial assistance only to them. There are certain classes of people who really need assistance—the in-shore fishing people with non-mechanised or small mechanised boats. There are persons who are doing inland fishing. All of them contribute a substantial portion of the entire fishing produce of the country. It is these people who need assistance that they may equip themselves for the higher type of fishing. But this Bill says, we will give assistance to deep-sea fishing and off-shore fishing people, namely, that type of people mentioned by Shri Shashi Bhushan and Shri Unnikrishnan ? One of my amendments seeks to give assistance to the other type of people also. Let them give or not give, but let the Authority be vested with the power to give financial assistance to these people, if they feel it is necessary to do so

Secondly, as I emphasised yesterday, let us not forget the multitude of fishermen who are fishing with country boats and engaged in non-mechanised traditional fishing. Let us not forget the workers who are exploited there. We are seeking to collect 3 per cent *ad valorem* on the quantities which are exported and that will come to a substantial amount. Is that to be converted only for assisting the owners of fishing vessels, storage houses and conveyances, or is for assisting the workers also, who are exploited, living in huts not quite fit for human beings to live in ? Should there not be a provision in the Bill which authorises the Authority with the power to give assistance to them also if the Authority in its wisdom feels that it is necessary and appropriate to do so ? That provision is not there.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Thirdly, the Authority is composed of two sections, official and non-official. The official section is covered by certain ministries. I have mentioned the Labour Ministry. Mr. Unnikrishnan has mentioned two ministries. Though he has not tabled any amendment, the hon. Minister can certainly take note of it. If it is to be a comprehensive body taking care of everything and acting as a sort of clearing house for the different departments to operate so that there may be no bottlenecks, is it not necessary that all the ministries concerned with this should come together round the table and have a forum for discussion?

The purpose is that representatives of every interest must come into this body. My complaint is, while the representatives of the ministries and of the owners of vessels, storage houses and conveyances, the big man, the middle operator who makes money, are there, workers have no representation. The Bill is for supervising the functioning of the big man, whether he must be given licences, export permits, etc. This Authority is constituted to exercise that jurisdiction over him.

But this authority is being loaded up with his representatives only whereas the persons to be looked after, the workers, people who are working on a co-operative basis, taking boats from the Government and working on a co-operative basis, catching fish and selling, they are not represented there. There are thousands of small boat-owners who do not operate in the deep sea and they are not represented there. Yesterday I had information from my place that currently a struggle is going on between the country boat owners and the mechanised boat owners. The sea-coast of Quilon is lined up with country-boats in order to prevent others from operating in the coastal areas because their livelihood is being threatened. So, there is contradiction and conflict between their interests. All of them have to be represented here.

Coming to the definition clause, as a lawyer I find it difficult to understand certain provisions of this Bill. "off shore fishing", "deep sea fishing" etc., are not legal technical terms. They have got to be defined. We do not find those terms in Webster's dictionary. We may perhaps find them in fishing technology. Should they not be defined so that there will

be no difficulty later on? So, I would suggest that there should be a definition clause.

These are the reasons why I have tabled these amendments. The hon. Minister may look into them, which I suppose are not idiotic, and agree to adopt those amendments which are acceptable to him.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: My hon. friend, Shri Stephen, has moved some amendments. The point raised in one amendment he has himself answered towards the latter part of his speech when he said that for the definitions of "off shore" and "deep sea" fishing there is no legal sanction. "in shore" is considered to be upto 10 fathoms, "off shore" from 10 to 40 fathoms and beyond 40 fathoms is "deep sea" fishing for which there is no legal sanction. They are technical terms.

14.38 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Why do you not define it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It cannot be defined by law. It is a technical term.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What about fishing in troubled waters?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: These things can be included in the rules that we are framing. So, I accept the spirit of the suggestion.

Coming to representation for different categories, if you go through the composition, already five direct Ministries are represented there. Then clause (4) says "the interests of persons employed in the marine products industry". Over and above that, clause (6) says "such other persons, or class of persons, who, in the opinion of the Central Government, ought to be represented." Ten seats are left for them. We have provision for employees and we have provided ten seats for other interest. So, we can definitely include them there.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What exactly do you mean by "employees in the marine industry"? "employee" means employed on wages by some body, "employed" means engaged in the industry, or employed in the co-operatives, functioning and answerable to nobody. These are different types of persons. So, the term "employee" can have many meanings. When you are so liberal on so many other questions, why could you not be liberal with the persons who are working there?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In the case of other similar statutory authorities, these details are not included in the Bill. These are details which are worked out when we frame the rules. We can define as to who are the employees and make provision for them in the rules.

About owners, we have only said, "interests of owners of fishing vessels, processing plants" etc. There is no mention of big owners or small owners. We can define "owners" to include small owners also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, that is wrong. Vessels are defined here. It says:

"fishing vessel" means a ship or boat fitted with mechanical means of propulsion"

It is the owner of this fishing vessel who is given representation. It is all right for off-shore fishing. But there are large fleets of non-mechanised boats operating inshore. You must also ensure that inshore and inland fishermen also come into the picture. Your definition does not take care of them. The other people also must be given financial assistance or something. They also must be represented there. The different interests must be taken into account. Every type of owner will not come in under this definition of a fishing vessel.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In the composition there is a clearcut provision. Out of thirty members to be there, we have defined only twenty; the rest ten are left to be defined at the stage when we frame rules and go into details. All these aspects are to be brought out and can be considered by the House then.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: (Shajapur): Why do you not assure that adequate representation will be given to that community?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I can categorically give an assurance to this House that adequate representation will be given to the smaller sector also. I am sorry, Sir, that I will not be able to accept the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Stephen pressing his amendments?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, Sir. I wish to withdraw them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments Nos. 2 and 3?

SOML HON MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments No. 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(Establishment and constitution of the Authority).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Stephen moving his amendments?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not moving my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Functions of the Authority).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Stephen moving his amendments?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am moving only amendment No. 9 I am not moving the other amendments.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am accepting amendment No. 9

Amendment made :

Page 4, lines 46 and 47,—

omit "under the technical guidance of the Central Government" (9)

(Shri C. M. Stephen)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur) : Sir, I support this Bill and I hope that this House will pass it as soon as possible, because it has come at the most opportune moment, although I would have been happy if the Minister had accepted some of the amendments of my hon. friend, Shri Stephen. Shortcomings are there and, I think, the Bill is not adequate. But even with all its weaknesses, I think, this Bill can do a great lot to strengthen the marine industry in this country.

The Minister, while replying to the debate, was telling us that in the last ten years our exports increased tenfold. May be, he is right because he is speaking from figures, but I am afraid about the condition in 1972. I come from a State where the marine industry is very much developed. Some of my friends here referred to the fact that many of the units of the marine industry in that State

are closed down because of some technical difficulties, dearth of fish, no facility to go in for deep sea fishing, and people not getting adequate help from the Government. I hope, the exports will go up this year. I do not know if it will ever be a fact. Anyway, with this new Authority, I hope, the marine industry in Kerala will be developed soon and the Government will take care of that State.

Two or three years back, the State Government of Kerala placed before the Government of India a Master Plan to develop our marine industry and to increase the production of marine products. But nothing has happened so far. If that attitude is going to continue with this new Authority, I think, nothing is going to happen. So, the attitude of the Government of India should change and, I hope, it will change and that will improve our marine industry.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I thank the Government for bringing forward this Bill which is going to be passed now.

Andhra has also 600 miles of coast-line. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted several proposals to the Government of India, particularly to catch prawns which is the foreign exchange earner with big potentiality of sea fish from its coastal area along with the Kerala State. Though the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted 16 or 17 proposals from 1955 onwards, they have not sanctioned technically even 3 or 4 of them. Finally, the Andhra Pradesh Government requested to sanction at least the proposal to exploit prawns which is the most delicious food for American and British people and which they cannot get in their country. The freezing facilities and transport facilities are given to only Madras and Kerala. They do not touch Vishakhapatnam and Kakinada. On account of lack of transport facilities and freezing facilities, the Andhra Pradesh Government are not able to exploit the potentialities of the marine industry, the fishing capacity, and to help the Government to earn foreign exchange.

I would like to quote here a news-item which appeared in the *Hindu* dated 27.3.72. It says :

"The Union Cabinet is understood to have cleared a proposal for an agreement with the Soviet Union for the supply of deep sea fishing vessels to give fisheries a big boost during the Fourth Plan."

The Government should at least give some preference to Andhra State where there is big potentiality in marine industry. Some of the Russian deep-sea fishing vessels may be allotted to Andhra Pradesh along with other States. There are already Norwegian projects in Malabar and they are doing well. They are earning foreign exchange.

Many of the hon. Members have supported the Bill and they have given certain suggestions. I hope, the hon. Minister will consider them. The hon. Minister has also given an assurance that at the time of rule-making they will consider the proposals made by the hon. Members, particularly to get all the benefits to fishermen in our socialistic pattern of society. There are no facilities for small fishermen. The State Governments are also giving help to big fellows. As my hon. friend, Shri Shashi Bhushan, said, there are big firms which are exploiting fishermen and which are exploiting the Government. They are exporting fish and making huge profits. There are 4 or 5 big firms operating in Andhra Pradesh which are making huge profits. The Andhra Government, for lack of funds, are obliging the foreign companies and also big Indian companies. It is better, at the time of rule-making and allotting money, the Government should give preference to coastal areas of the State. Fishermen are the people who risk their lives going into the deep sea fishing. Even though there are no mechanical boats, they are going into lot of areas in the deep sea. Therefore, preference may be given to the fishermen cooperative societies.

Government should also consider helping the Andhra Pradesh Government. There are certain proposals submitted by them. I think, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Food & Agriculture are dealing with this. Both the Departments together should consider how best to help the State Governments, how best to export and earn foreign exchange.

So far as the proposals submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government are concerned, I want the Government to expedite the matter and to satisfy the marine people there.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Right from the beginning of the discussion of this Bill, various points have been made by the hon. members. But the core of the point is, as many of the friends correctly pointed out, exploitation and that too exploitation by big houses in small men's business.

While we note with gratification that export has increased ten fold—the graph is going up steadily—we may have to think how much the actual producers, the fishermen, the employees who are engaged in this trade, are benefiting by that. The lure of foreign exchange, we are quite aware, is bringing in quite a few big cartels into this field. Through this Bill and the further rules to be framed, it will be the endeavour of the Government of India and this Marine Products Export Development Authority to see that our exports grow in a highly encouraging manner and at the same time the benefits pass on to the man who is really earning that. I do not want to mention to the House, I do not want to make it more clear, but we are quite aware that all is not going well in this trade. Some people who have absolutely nothing to do with fishing business are moving into this small men's business simply for the lure of foreign exchange and some other manipulation that may possibly be made. We are trying our best to prevent it, and quite soon we will be bringing up proposals to plug these loopholes. It will be the endeavour of the Government of India—the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Marine Products Export Development Authority once it comes into existence—to see that this industry caters to the benefit of thousands and thousands of employees and lakhs and lakhs of fishermen; every care will be taken in our further actions to see that the benefit is given to the producer, the toiling class, and the present lacunae like lack of discipline and regulations are removed. Even yesterday I pointed out that the very necessity for the establishment of this Authority arose from lack of discipline; anybody can enter this, anything can be done and any sort of manipulation can go on, and we have little powers now to control it. With the establishment of this Authority we are quite hopeful that we can eliminate the middlemen, the exploiters and the big shots who are moving into the small men's business.

I thank the hon. members for all the valuable suggestions. All the suggestions will be given very due consideration, very serious consideration, and the maximum possible

[Shri A. C. George]

accommodation will be made in the national interest, in the interest of the industry, when we frame the rules. I may again assure the hon. House that the employees, the fishermen and people who are engaged in this field will always be given representation and due consideration.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : The hon. Minister mentioned about 'big shots' Can he be more specific about it? It seems, monopolies like India Tobacco, D. C. M. and Britannia are trying to enter this field. Can the Minister be specific about the 'big shots'? May I also know whether definite steps will be taken to prevent people who have no connection whatsoever with this industry, entering the field?

MR CHAIRMAN He said that all consideration will be given to the suggestions made by the hon. Members and utmost care will be taken

Now, the question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted

— — —

15 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Mr. Vajpayee

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जिन शब्दों के साथ अपना अभिभाषण समाप्त किया है, मैं वहीं से प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ "... महानता इस राष्ट्र का आवाहन कर रही है- वह महानता जो परम्परागत शक्ति-संचय द्वारा नहीं बल्कि आत्मिक बल से प्राप्त होती है ।"

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के ये शब्द स्वयं मे बड़े मर्मस्पर्शी हैं इनमें निहित भाव अंतःकरण को आन्दोलित और अनुप्राणित करने की क्षमता रखते

हैं। आत्मबल से प्राप्त होनेवाली महानता का आवाहन एक ही वाक्य में भारत के उज्ज्वल अतीत और उज्ज्वलतर भविष्य की झाकी प्रस्तुत कर देता है। भारत को महान बनना है इसमें सन्देह नहीं है। महानता हमारी नियति है, यह भी निर्विवाद है। हमारी महानता हथियारों के अम्बारों पर निर्भर नहीं होगी। यह भी एक ध्रुव सत्य है। लेकिन पता नहीं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में महानता का आवाहन खोखला क्यों जान पड़ता है? मालूम नहीं आत्मबल का उल्लेख पाखंड क्यों प्रतीत होता है।

सम्भव है इसका एक कारण यह हो कि जब महानता के आवाहन का उल्लेख हो रहा था तब केन्द्रीय तक में, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के ही मम्मूख विदेशी राजनीतिज्ञों की माफ़ी में इस मदन का सब से बड़ा विरोधी दल प्रधान मंत्री को लोकतंत्र की हत्यारिणी और फासिमिट कह रहा था। आवाहन महानता का हो रहा था और प्रदर्शन उच्छृंखलता का किया जा रहा था।

माक्सवादी मित्रों ने उस दिन जो कुछ किया उसकी प्रशंसा नहीं की जा सकती। उनका आचरण आपत्तिजनक था। पश्चिम बंगाल में चुनावों में घाघली के समाचार में भी मिले हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल में क्यों, अन्यत्र भी ऐसे तरीके अपनाए गए जिन के चलते चुनावों को सर्वथा निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र नहीं कहा जा सकता। किन्तु यदि किसी दल को इस बारे में अपना रोष या आक्रोश प्रकट करना था तो उसका स्थान राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण नहीं था, उस दल के सदस्य अभिभाषण के बाद इस मदन में आकर अपनी बात कह सकते थे। जनतंत्र में कहीं न कहीं तो मर्यादा की लक्ष्मण रेखा खींचनी पड़ेगी।

किन्तु क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल ने लक्ष्मण रेखा का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है? क्या उसका आचरण आदर्श रहा है? उस दिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के मध्य में ही सत्तारूढ़ दल ने अपने को निर्बल कर दिया। जब माक्सवादी सदस्य बाहर जाने लगे तो तालियाँ बज उठीं।

तालिया बजाने वाले पिछली बेचों पर बैठने वाले ही नहीं थे। उनमें इस सदन की नेत्री, प्रधान मंत्री भी शामिल थी। वे तालिया बह रही थी-अच्छा हुआ, बला टली। बहुत अच्छा हुआ, मुर्साबत भिटी। तालिया बजाने वालों के बाद चेहरो पर विषाद या ग्लानि की छाया नहीं थी। उनके चेहरो पर सात्विक आक्रोश वा आवेग भी नहीं था। एक अभिमान पूर्ण मुग्धान थी, ऐसी अभिमानपूर्ण मुग्धान जो विरोध वा आदर करना तो दूर रहा उसे सहन करने का भी गहिष्णुता नहीं रखती।

आह्वान महानता वा और आचरण लघुता का इसका और दा उदाहरण मैं प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा। एक चुनाव के पहले वा है, दूसरा बाद वा। एक विजय का लानसा वा है, दूसरा विजय के उन्मार वा।

दिल्ली के कुछ प्रतिष्ठित नागरिकों ने मयरा नाला हमराज गुप्त के अभिनन्दन वा समारोह आयोजित किया। यह समारोह राष्ट्रपति भवन में होना था। समारोह की स्वीकृति ली जा चुका था, निमन्त्रण-पत्र बट गए थे, तैयारिया पूर्ण हो गई थी और कार्यक्रम 28 फरवरी का हुना था। अचानक कार्यक्रम स्थगित कर दिया गया और कहा गया कार्यक्रम चुनाव के बाद 20 मार्च को होगा। लेकिन जब 20 मार्च निरट आया तो कहा गया कार्यक्रम अप्रैल में होगा किन्तु अप्रैल को कोई तिथि नहीं दी गई। समारोह वा आयोजन करने वाले समझ गए कि सरकार को यह कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रपति भवन में हो, यह पसन्द नहीं है। यदि ऐसा था तो कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रपति भवन में आयोजित ही क्यों किया गया और यदि आयोजित कर लिया गया था, उसकी स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी तो क्या वह कार्यक्रम यदि राष्ट्रपति भवन में हो जाना तो राष्ट्रपति भवन को पवित्रता को कलक लग जाता? महानता को कसौटी पर इस आचरण को भी कसना होगा।

दूसरी घटना चुनावों के बाद की है।

जयपुर में जैन समाज ने नवनिर्वाचित विधान सभा सदस्यों के सम्मान में एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया। उसमें अनेक दलों के सदस्य शामिल हुए। बाद में सत्कार दल के सदस्यों से जवाब तलब किया गया कि जैन समाज के साम्प्रदायिक मंच पर क्यों गए? जनसंघ विधायकों के साथ क्यों बैठे? क्या जैन समाज वा मंच साम्प्रदायिक मंच है? मुस्लिम लीग के साथ गलबहिया डाल कर केरल में प्रेम की पांगे भरणे वाले जैन समाज को साम्प्रदायिक कहें, इसमें बड़ो बिडवना और क्या हो सकती है? जहां नर जनसंघ वालों के साथ बैठने का प्रश्न है, क्या विरोध अब इस निकृष्ट और निम्न सीमा तक जायेगा? क्या सामाजिक क्षेत्र में अप्सृश्यता का उन्मूलन करने के बजाय हम राजनातिक क्षेत्र में नयी अप्सृश्यता का श्री गणेश करना चाहते हैं? क्या हमारा हृदय इतना सकुचन और सकीर्ण हो जायेगा?

राष्ट्रपति जी ने ठीक कहा है—महानता आह्वान कर रहा है। किन्तु महानता लाने का काम वे नहीं कर सकते जिनमें स्वयं महानता वा अभाव है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने ठीक कहा है—महानता आत्मबल से प्राप्त होगी, किन्तु आत्मबल जगाना उनके बूते का नहीं है जिन्होंने चुनाव जानने के लिए आत्मबल के अतिरिक्त हर बल का उपयोग किया है।

क्या यह आश्चर्य का बान नहीं कि पश्चिम बंगाल में चुनाव के दौरान हुई हिंसा तथा ज्यादनी वा औचित्य यह कह कर सिद्ध किया जा रहा है कि मार्क्सवादियों ने भी तो इस प्रकार का हिंसा और जोरजबरदस्ती का आश्रय लिया था। मेरे मित्र स्टीफेन इस सदन में मौजूद हैं—मुझे खेद है मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ, उन्हें समझने में कठिनाई जरूर होगी, लेकिन उनके भाषण वा एक अंश मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने मार्क्सवादियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था:

“When you start stoning you must be prepared for being stoned back. When you start stabbing you must be prepared to receive the stab back.”

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मुझे उनका यह भाषण सुनकर खेद हुआ। इससे अधिक खेद मुझे प्रो० हीरेन मुकर्जी के भाषण का अंश पढ़कर हुआ। प्रो० हीरेन मुकर्जी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में है लेकिन उनका व्यक्तित्व किसी पार्टी की सीमा में नहीं बांधा जा सकता शायद वातावरण का अमर ऐसा है कि उन्हें भी यह बात कहनी पड़ी। मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"When violence is practised by certain people, it is all right, but when violence is practised by certain other people, it does not seem to be all right"

श्री स्टीफन और फ्रांस्वा मुखर्जी, दोनों ने एक ही बात कही है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में जो कुछ हुआ ठीक हुआ क्योंकि मार्क्सवादियों के विरुद्ध वही हथकंडे अपनाये गये जो मार्क्सवादियों ने पहले अपने विरोधियों के विरुद्ध अपनाये थे। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि हिंसा का उत्तर हिंसा से दिया जायगा ? क्या हत्या का जवाब हत्या से दिया जायगा ? क्या आग को आग से बुझाया जायगा ? क्या महात्मा और मार्क्स के अनुयाइयों में कोई अन्तर नहीं होगा ? शिव को पूजते पूजते शिव बनने की बात तो शास्त्रों में कही गयी है, किन्तु मार्क्सवादियों में लड़ते लड़ते मार्क्सवादियों की मारी बुराईया अपने में स्वीकार करने का दृश्य अभी दिखाई दे रहा है।

सभापति जी, यदि हिंसा को हिंसा से जीतने की बात है तो राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में आत्मबल की चर्चा करना बेकार है। यदि ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देना है तो आत्मबल की दुहाई देना व्यर्थ है। पशुबल की पूजा करने वालों को आत्मबल का राग अलापना शोभा नहीं देता। यह पाखंड बन्द होना चाहिये। चुनाव जीत लिये गये, सत्ता पर एकाधिकार कर लिया गया, अब आत्मबल का अलख जगाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने बांगला देश के संदर्भ में कहा है कि जब बांगला देश के

साढ़े सात करोड़ लोगों की आजादी और जिन्दगी खतरे में पड़ गयी थी तब संसार के लोग आगा पीछा कर रहे थे। क्या भारत सरकार स्वयं आगा पीछा नहीं कर रही थी ? क्या आठ मास तक वह हाथ पर हाथ रख कर नहीं बैठी रही ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अपनी गिरफ्तारी में पूर्व ही शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान ने नई दिल्ली को मदेश भिजवाया था कि यदि भारत अविलम्ब मान्यता देने को तैयार हो तो वह बांगला देश को स्वाधीन घोषित कर देगे। यह जानकारी मुझ बांगला देश के एक नेता से प्राप्त हुई है, और मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्थिति को स्पष्ट करे।

चुनाव के दौरान बांगला देश की मुक्ति का पूरा श्रेय प्रधान मंत्री जी को देने का प्रयास हुआ। यदि मुक्ति का पूरा श्रेय उनको है तो कार्यवाही में बिलम्ब में जो लाखों लोगों की जानें गयी और हजारों बहनों की इज्जत लूटी गयी उमका कलक कौन लेगा ? चुनाव में मुजीब की रिहाई का श्रेय सरकार ने लूटा, जबकि प्रधान मंत्री को पता नहीं था कि शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान जीवित है या मृत। यहा तक कि जब समाचार आया कि मुजीब को लेकर हवाई जहाज अज्ञान स्थान को गवाना हो गया है तो उन्होंने लखनऊ में कहा कि पता नहीं वह जिन्दा भी है या नहीं।

चूंकि अब चुनाव समाप्त हो चुके हैं, सरकार को यह स्वीकार करने में सकोच नहीं होना चाहिये कि उसने बांगला देश में कार्यवाही करने में देर कर दी। गलतियां सबसे होती हैं, बड़े लोग बड़ी गलतियां करते हैं। किन्तु महानता का आवाहन करने वालों को उन्हें स्वीकार करने में सकोच नहीं होना चाहिये।

भूतपूर्व सेनाध्यक्ष, जनरल कुमारमंगलम राजनीति में नहीं हैं, और न उनकी गणना प्रधान मंत्री के विरोधियों में की जा सकती है। उनका भी कहना है कि भारत ने बांगला देश में देर कर दी। एक लेख में उन्होंने लिखा है :

“गत वर्ष की घटनाओं, यथा शरणार्थियों की भारी संख्या, उनके पुनर्वास की मंहगी कीमत, गत आठ महीनों में मारे गये निर्दोष लोगों की विशाल संख्या, अनियमित सैनिकों से शस्त्र बापस लेने का प्रश्न, सीमा के दोनों ओर गलत हाथों में शस्त्रास्त्र चले जाने की समस्या आदि आदि का जब मैं विचार करता हूँ तो मैं अब भी इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता हूँ कि अप्रैल में कार्यवाही करना स्वयं हमारे लिये उपयुक्त रहता।”

जनरल कुमारमंगलम के विचार राजनीति से प्रेरित नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने एक विचार रखा है, एक दृष्टिकोण रखा है, उस दृष्टिकोण को भी ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये।

सभापति जी, बांग्ला देश में कार्यवाही करने में देर का गया है इसका उत्तर यह कह कर दिया जा सकता है कि बांग्ला देश ने अपनी आजादी स्वयं अर्जित की है, हमने उसे तगवरी में रखकर उन्हें भेंट नहीं किया। मैं बांग्ला देश का जनता के त्याग और बलिदान तथा पराक्रम को कम करके देखना नहीं चाहता। यदि बांग्ला देश के निवासी स्वयं स्वाधीनता की आवाज न उठाते और उसके लिये मघष न खड़े होते तो हम लोग इच्छा होने पर भी उनकी कोई सहायता नहीं कर सकते थे। किन्तु यह भी एक तीखा तथ्य है कि बिना भारतीय सेनाओं के प्रत्यक्ष हस्तक्षेप के बांग्ला देश आजाद नहीं हो सकता था। इसमें भी तीखा एक और तथ्य है कि बिना सोवियत समर्थन के हम इस युद्ध में विजय प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते थे।

यह भी एक कटु सत्य है कि एक तरफा युद्धविराम के मूल में सोवियत दबाव काम कर रहा था। यदि सोवियत दबाव नहीं था तो यह बताया जाय कि युद्ध विराम में इतनी जल्दी क्यों की गयी? क्या इस भय के कारण कि यदि युद्ध लम्बा चला तो कोई तीसरी ताकत कूद पड़ेगी? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि युद्ध विराम का विचार सरकार के दिमाग में

कब उपजा? ढाका के पतन और एक तरफा युद्ध विराम के एगान के बीच जो समय बीता उसमें साउथ ब्लाक में, मास्को में, वाशिंगटन में क्या हुआ? कौन से तार खटके? कौन सी नसेँ दबायी गयीं?

युद्ध विराम का औचित्य ठहराने के लिये यह कहना कि हम पाकिस्तान की जमीन नहीं चाहते थे इसलिये हमने एकतरफा लड़ाई बन्द कर दी, हास्यास्पद है। जमीन तो हम बांग्ला देश की भी नहीं चाहते थे। किन्तु वहाँ हमने तब तक लड़ाई बन्द नहीं की जब तक पाकिस्तानी सेना ने हथियार नहीं डाल दिये। यह नीति पश्चिम में क्यों नहीं अपनायी गयी। हमारी बहादुर सेना 17 दिसम्बर को रात में 8 बजे शकरगढ़ पर अंतिम प्रहार करने के लिये तैयारी कर रही थी। किन्तु उसी समय से युद्ध विराम लागू हो गया।

आज कहा जाता है कि संकट अभी पूरी तरह टला नहीं है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि जनता को जागते रहना चाहिये। किन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि पाकिस्तान को नया संकट पैदा करने लायक छोड़ा क्यों गया? पश्चिम में उसकी पराजय के लिये पग क्यों नहीं उठाये गये? यदि पाकिस्तान पुनः शरारत करता है तो इसके लिये सरकार जिम्मेदार होगी जिसने लड़ाई बन्द करने में जल्दबाजी दिखाई। जनरल मानेकशा ने कहा है कि यदि लड़ाई 5 दिन और चलती तो पाकिस्तान 25 साल के लिये ठंडा पड़ जाता।

सभापति जी, लड़ाई के मैदान में सेनायें खरी उतरीं, किन्तु कूटनीति के क्षेत्र में नेतृत्व की परीक्षा बाकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार युद्ध बन्धियों की वापसी और जीते हुए क्षेत्रों को लौटाने के बारे में अपना मौन भंग करे, इस सदन को विश्वास में ले, देश को और अधिक अंधकार में न रखे।

जब से पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति मास्को से लौटे हैं यह चर्चा चल पड़ी है कि क्रेमलिन

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

चाहता है कि भारत युद्ध बन्धियों की वापसी के प्रश्न को अन्य भारत-पाक सवालों के साथ न जोड़े। मैं नहीं जानता इसमें कहां तक मजबूती है? लेकिन अगर यह सच है तो यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है और इस बात का संकेत है कि युद्ध के दौरान अपने ताश के सारे पत्ते भारत के पक्ष में रखने वाला रूस अब पुनः ताश खेलने की तैयारी कर रहा है और ताशकन्द की ओर आगे बढ़ रहा है।

जेनेवा कन्वेंशन के अनुसार युद्ध बन्धियों की वापसी तभी हो सकती है जब शान्ति की संधि हो जाय। किन्तु शान्ति की मन्धि तो दूर पाकिस्तान सेसेशन आफ ऐक्टिव होस्टिलिटीज के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है। श्री भुट्टो ने प्रधान मंत्री के युद्ध न करने के प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार कर दिया है। वह काश्मीर पर आत्म निर्णय की गेट लगाये जा रहे हैं। कभी युद्ध की धमकी देते हैं, कभी शान्ति का राग अलापते हैं। एक सांभ में ठंडा और गर्म उगलते हैं। भारत को उनके झामे में नहीं आना चाहिये। युद्ध बन्धियों की वापसी का प्रश्न अन्य सवालों से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता। अन्य सवाल हैं :

एक तिहाई काश्मीर की वापसी, काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण का समाप्ति, युद्ध में और विस्थापितों का देख भाल पर जो खर्चा हुआ है उसका हर्जाना, निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति का निबटारा और 300 करोड़ रुपये के पुराने ऋण की अदायगी। इसके साथ ही पाकिस्तान को बंगला देश के पुनर्निर्माण का खर्चा भी उठाना होगा।

श्री भुट्टो हम समय कठिनाई में हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि भारत उनको कठिनाई में से निकाले। हमने उन्हें कठिनाई में नहीं फंसाया। वे स्वयं कठिनाई में फंसे हैं। लेकिन उन्हें कठिनाई में से निकालने के लिए भारत को स्वयं कठिनाई में नहीं डाल सकता। आज पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति मानवता की बात

कर रहे हैं। भुट्टो और मानवता? दोनों में दूर का भी नाता नहीं है। जब बंगला देश में मानवता की हत्या की गई तब श्री भुट्टो याहिया खां के साथ ही थे। आज वे स्वयं को दूध का घुला साबिन करना चाहते हैं। श्री भुट्टो भविष्य में क्या कर सकते हैं, इसको समझने के लिए उन्होंने अतीत में क्या क्या किया था, इसको स्मरण कर लेना काफी है।

प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि हमें युद्ध बन्धियों को छोड़ना चाहिये या नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हम युद्ध बन्धियों को छोड़ सकते हैं? क्या हम सुरक्षा को खतरे में डाल सकते हैं? क्या बिना शान्ति का स्थायी संधि हुए केवल भुट्टो को बचाने के लिए हम युद्धबन्धियों के सवाल को अलग करके देख सकते हैं? भारत को पूरा अधिवार है कि युद्ध बन्धियों के सवाल को स्थायी शान्ति की संधि के साथ जोड़े। यह हमारी सुरक्षा का मामला है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून भी हमारे पक्ष में है। सरकार को परीक्षा की इस घड़ी में कमजोरी नहीं दिखानी चाहिये। युद्ध के मैदान में जो कुछ जीता गया है, उसे वार्ता की टेबल पर नहीं गंवाया जा सकता।

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदी भारत और बंगला देश दोनों के युद्ध बंदी है। उन्होंने संयुक्त तमान के सम्मुख आत्ममर्पण किया है। पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध बंदियों के बारे में वार्ता द्विपक्षीय नहीं होगी, त्रिपक्षीय होगी। जब तक पाकिस्तान बंगला देश को मान्यता नहीं देता, डाका उसके साथ वार्ता कैसे कर सकता है।

जेनेवा कन्वेंशन 1949 का आर्टिकल 119 हमें तथा बंगला देश को अधिकार देता है कि जिन बन्धियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग है, उन पर मुकदमे चलाये और सजा पूरी होने तक उन्हें अपनी कैद में रखें। यदि श्री भुट्टो वस्तुतः सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें संकेत के तौर पर एक छोटा सा काम करना चाहिये। उन्हें जनरल टिक्का खां को

बंगला देश को सौंप देना चाहिये जिससे हनाकू और हिटलर को मात करने वाले उस कसाई को कटवरे में खड़ा किया जा सके। यदि श्री भुट्टो ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो समझ लेना होगा कि उनके शान्ति प्रयास एक धोखा है। जैसे ही युद्ध बढ़ी रिहा हुए और पाकिस्तान की धरती पर पहुँचे, श्री भुट्टो अपना रंग बदल जाएगा। हमें मोवियन रूम को भा समझाना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान को चीन और अमरीका के चंगुल में जाने में रोकने के लिए वह भारत का कीमत पर इस्लामाबाद में सम्बन्ध सुधारने का प्रयास न करे। यह 1972 है, 1965 नहीं। सरकार ताशकंद की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं हाने देने की घाषणा में बर्बाद हुई है। सरकार को अपने वचनों में मुरगने नहीं दिया जाएगा। जनता जवानों के बलिदान पर पाना नहीं फिरने देगी।

चनाव परिणामों ने प्रधान मन्त्री के हाथों में अगाधारण शक्ति और अधिकार रख दिए हैं। ब्रिटेन के ए. पत्र ने उन्हें भारत की साम्राज्यी के रूप में पेश किया है। अब स्थिति यह है कि सारी सत्ता नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रित हो गई है। प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री नई दिल्ली के इशारों पर चलते हैं। केन्द्रिय मंत्री दिल्ली के दरबार में दरबारों में अधिक हैमियन नहीं रखते। नाला दुर्गा दाम एक प्रसिद्ध पत्रकार है। उन्होंने मन्त्रिमंडल में परिवर्तन की जो चर्चा हो रही है, उस पर टिप्पणी करने हुए कुछ लिखा है, उसका मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं :

"The upper strata of bureaucracy is convinced that whoever be the new master, all decisions of consequence will have to get clearance from the Prime Minister's Secretariat "

प्रधान मंत्री का सचिवालय एक समानान्तर मन्त्रिमंडल बन गया है। लेकिन इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। जब सारी सत्ता दो हाथों में केन्द्रित हो तो इसके अनिवार्य और कुछ नहीं हो सकता। किन्तु समदीय लोकतन्त्र की दृष्टि से इसे स्वस्थ विक्रम नहीं माना

जा सकता। मंत्री जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। वे इस सदन के प्रति उत्तरदायी हैं। लेकिन उनके सचिवों के सम्बन्ध में यह बात नहीं कही जा सकती।

शिखर पर खड़ी प्रधान मंत्री और उनके चरणों में पड़े उनके सहयोगियों के बीच एक खाई पैदा हो गई है। एक पावर गैप है। उसे कैसे भरा जाएगा? क्या यह स्थिति एक व्यक्ति की तानाशाही के नायक होने का खतरनाक सम्भावनाओं से भरी हुई नहीं है? प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि ऐसा कोई खतरा नहीं है। उन्हीं के शब्दों का मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"We (the Congress) had similar power many years before also Fascism could have developed then, if it had to, but it did not "

यदि फैमिज्म आना होता तो पहले भी आ सकता था। लेकिन तब नहीं आया। लेकिन तब और अब में एक अन्तर है। तब माध्य के साथ साधना की पवित्रता पर भी बल दिया जाता था। उस समय यह भरोसा था कि जैसी भी स्थिति हो कुछ जीवन मूल्यों की बलि नहीं चढ़ाई जाएगी। यह विश्वास था कि किसी भी उत्तेजना हो, कमर के नीचे बार नहीं किया जाएगा। आज स्थिति सर्वथा भिन्न है। प्रधान मंत्री के प्रशंसक तथा विरोधी दोनों इस बात को जानते हैं कि अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए प्रधान मंत्री कुछ भी कर सकती हैं। इसी में उनकी सफलता का रहस्य है। लेकिन इसी में लोकतन्त्र के विनाश के बीज छिपे हुए हैं।

आज नई दिल्ली की हवा में घुटन है, उन्मुक्त मांस लेना सरल नहीं है। विरोध की आवाज उठाना बगावत समझा जाता है। जिसे देखा वही कमिटमेंट का बिल्ला लगाए धूम रहा है। किमके लिए कमिटमेंट? एक व्यक्ति के लिए या एक दल के लिए

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सोशल-लिज्म।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : या सिद्धांतों के लिए, आदर्शों के लिए। मेरे मित्र श्री शशि भूषण कहते हैं प्रतिबद्धता चाहिये। सोशलिज्म के लिए। कौन सा सोशलिज्म? एक सोशलिज्म कम्युनिस्ट देशों में भी है, लेकिन वहां व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता नहीं है। दुनिया में अनेक मज़ान ऐसे देश हैं जिनमें जाने पर पहली बात यह कही जाती है कि अगर सरकार की आलोचना करनी है तो होटल के कमरे में बैठ कर मत करो, बाग में जा कर करो, हो सकता है कि होटल के कमरे में ऐसे यंत्र लगे हों जिनसे बातचीत को रिकार्ड किया जा सकता है। दुनिया में ऐसे समाजवादी देश भी हैं जहां साहित्यकारों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, जहां कोई अपनी आत्मा की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं कर सकता है, जहां सरकार की आलोचना नहीं की जा सकती है। हम कैसा समाजवाद चाहते हैं, यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिये।

कुछ साहित्यकारों ने जिनमें श्री जे० स्वामीनाथन, निर्मल वर्मा, एम० गोविन्दन, श्रीवान्त वर्मा, गंगा प्रसाद विमल, कमलेश, रघुवीरदायाल आदि प्रतिष्ठित साहित्यकार, लेखक तथा पत्रकार शामिल हैं, एक वक्तव्य निकाल कर शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस बात पर आड़े हाथों लिया है कि उसने दिसम्बर, 1971 में लेखकों कलाकारों तथा अन्य बुद्धिजीवियों के सम्मेलन में हुग निर्णयों को तोड़मरोड़ कर प्रकाशित किया। मैं उनके वक्तव्य को विस्तार के साथ उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। यह कन्वेंशन शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने बुलाया था। उस पर टिप्पणी करते हुग गण्यमान्य लेखक कहते हैं :

"While the invitees to this convention were given to understand that a declaration will be formulated and adopted after a free and frank discussion, they were presented with a ready made draft full of sycophancy and political jargon. Even the amendments proposed and accepted to this draft were not incorporated in it and the draft itself was published and circulated by the Ministry of Education in the name of the participants. The declaration commits the Indian intellectuals to 'a solemn pledge' to unite in a so-called broad

national cultural front and to use their creative talent for the realisation of certain political concepts. This attempt at defining creative commitment and subjugating it to the idea of a national cultural front is to say the least questionable in our democratic and pluralistic society. The use of the State bureaucratic machinery makes it all the more reprehensible."

अन्त में लेखक कहते हैं :

"During the last two decades a coterie of conformist intellectuals has emerged around various committees and cultural bodies and other Government aided institutions whose interests do not reflect in any way either the creative needs of the mass of intelligentsia or the cultural aspirations of the Indian people."

क्या यह आने वाला घटनाओं का संकेत है? क्या प्रतिबद्धता के नाम पर चिन्तन की स्वाधीनता, अभिव्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता को रुद्ध किया जायेगा? यदि ऐसा होता है, तो फिर लोकतंत्र के लिए जरूर खतरा पैदा होगा।

प्रधान मंत्री गरीबी हटाने चली थीं, किन्तु उन्होंने प्रतिपक्ष को हटाने में सफलता पाई है, जबकि गरीबी जहां की तहां है। मंहगाई बढ़ रही है। बेकारी काबू के बाहर जा रही है। विकास का दर गिर रही है। अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता के बावजूद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में मंदी है।

प्रश्न यह है कि गरीबी कैसे हटेगी। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी एफ० आई० सी० सी० आई० के अधिवेशन में बोलने के लिए गई थी। मैंने उनका भाषण पढ़ा है। उसका एक अंश मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

"I must confess the path is not at all clear. We can make the path and bring about a qualitative change through your co-operation."

रास्ता स्पष्ट नहीं है, हम नया रास्ता बना सकते हैं, यदि इसका अर्थ यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री बंधी बंधाई लकीर पर नहीं चलना चाहतीं,

तो इसी में से संतोष निकाला जा सकता है। लेकिन यदि इसका अर्थ यह है कि क्या करना है, यह साफ नहीं है, और अगर कुछ नहीं किया गया और विरोध की आवाज उठी, तो अगर उसे यह कह कर दबाने की कोशिश की जायेगी कि यह प्रतिक्रियावाद की आवाज है, तो फिर यह लोकतंत्र के लिए एक गम्भीर खतरे का सूचक है।

क्या देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रश्नों पर मतभेद नहीं होगा? क्या गरीबी हटाने का एक ही मार्ग हो सकता है? क्या समृद्धि लाने के रास्ते अलग-अलग नहीं हो सकते? क्या लोकतंत्र में प्रमाणिक मतभेदों के लिए गुनायश नहीं होगी? जो भी विरोध करेगा, वह प्रतिक्रियावादी है और जो भी हाँ में हाँ मिलायेगा, वह प्रगतिवादी है, वह कौन सी कमीटी है? व्यक्तियों को नापने का यह कौन सा गज है? क्या यह कांग्रेस पार्टी की शब्दावली है? मेरे मित्र, श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, यदि यह शब्दावली बोलें, तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन यह शब्दावली लोकतंत्र में नहीं चल सकती।

श्री शशि भूषण . जनसभ में नहीं चल सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : इनकी समझ में नहीं आयेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पता नहीं, किसकी समझ में आ रहा है, किसकी समझ में नहीं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एफ० आई० सी० सी० आई० की सभा में यह भी कहा कि हमें तीन चार साल में कुछ करके दिखाना होगा, अन्यथा हम सभी को उखाड़ फेंका जायेगा। अभी से उखाड़ फेंकने की बात शुरू हो गई है। अभी तो प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव में जीता है। अब तो उन्हें कुछ करने का अवसर मिला है। अब कोई बहानेबाजी नहीं चलेगी। उद्योगपतियों से यह

कहने का क्या अर्थ है कि अगर कुछ नहीं किया तो उखाड़ फेंका जायेगा? जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री और उनके दल को कुछ करने की शक्ति दी है। अब वे कुछ करके दिखायें।

लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहूँगा। तीन चार साल का समय लम्बा है। जनता इतनी देर तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं करेगी। एक साल के भीतर कुछ करके दिखाना होगा। तीन काम हैं। बेरोजगारों को रोजगार, बेजमीनों को जमीन और बेघरों को घर। यदि इस दिशा में कोई ठोम बायें नहीं हुआ, तो, जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, परिणाम भयंकर होंगे। किन्तु परिणाम लोकतंत्र के लिए भयंकर नहीं होंगे। जिनके हाथ में सत्ता है, उनके लिए परिणाम भयंकर हो सकते हैं। जहाँ तक लोकतंत्र की रक्षा का सवाल है, हम उसकी रक्षा के लिए लड़ेंगे और किसी भी कुर्बानी को बढ़ा नहीं समझेंगे।

सत्तारूढ़ दल को प्रचंड बहुमत मिल गया, किन्तु फिर भी दलबदल का खेल जारी है। अब तो दल-बदल समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए। स्थिरता की बात करने वालों को राजनीति में कुछ स्थिरता का समावेश करना चाहिए। आज भी प्रतिपक्ष से लोगों को अपनी ओर आकृष्ट करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक दल-बदल को रोकने का कानून नहीं बनता, सत्तारूढ़ दल को ऐलान कर देना चाहिए कि न तो वह दल-बदल को प्रोत्साहन देगा और न वह दल-बदल करने वाले किसी व्यक्ति को अपने दल में प्रवेश देगा। यदि दल-बदल में सत्तारूढ़ दल का कोई निहित स्वार्थ नहीं है, तो उसे स्वयं पर इस प्रकार की रोक लगाने में कोई संकोच नहीं होना चाहिए।

राजनीति पर पूँजी हावी हो गई है। चुनाव इतने खर्चीले हो गये हैं कि कोई व्यक्ति अपने बल-बूते पर चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता। लक्ष्मीपुत्रों की कृपा के बिना कोई भी दल चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता। इस बार के चुनाव में इतना ही नहीं कि पूँजीपतियों से वैसे लिए गये, पूँजी-

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पतियों को यह भी कहा गया कि इस दल को पैसा मत देना, अगर उसको पैसा दिया, तो परिणाम अच्छा नहीं होगा।

श्री जशि भूषण : फिर भी ले लिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम चुनाव जीतने के लिए किम सीमा तक जा सकते हैं, यह इसकी धाँड़ा सी झलक है। आवश्यक है कि चुनाव कानून में कानूनी सशोधन किये जायें। चुनाव कानून में मशोधन के लिए एक कमेटी बनी थी। उसने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों की हैं। हम पश्चिमी जर्मनी का तरीका अपना सकते हैं, जहाँ चुनाव का अधिकांश व्यय सरकार वहन करती है। यह व्यवस्था महर्गी है। लेकिन लोकतंत्र भी कोई मस्ती प्रक्रिया नहीं है। यदि लोकतंत्र की पूर्णता के प्रभाव से विकृत होने से रोकना है तो हम दिशा में सम्भारना से सोचना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक है जिनके पास सत्ता है वह धन जितना चाहे बटोर सकते हैं, जिनके पास धन है वह धन जितना चाहे बाँट सकते हैं। लेकिन इसमें जनमत का स्पष्ट प्रकटीकरण नहीं होगा। "यह भी आवश्यक है कि ऐसी स्वस्थ परम्पराएँ डाली जाय जिनमें चुनाव दो दलों के बीच में हो, दल और सरकार के बीच में न हो। चुनाव में हम कांग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं लड़ें, हम सरकार में लड़ें। हैलीकोप्टर, वायुयान, आल इंडिया रेडियो पर प्रधान से लेकर रात्रि तक प्रधान-मंत्री के नाम का पारायण, मिनेमा के पर्दे पर प्रचार की परिमीमा, प्रतिपक्ष में बैठने वाले दल का इसका मुकाबिला कैसे कर सकते हैं? मैं जानता हूँ इसके लिए यदि मत्तारूढ़ दल में से ही आवाज उठनी है और उठेगी तो स्वस्थ परम्पराएँ डाली जा सकती हैं। क्या आल इंडिया रेडियो पर सब दलों को समय नहीं दिया जा सकता? क्या वाहनों की सुविधा सब दलों को उपलब्ध नहीं की जा सकती? लोकतंत्र परम्पराओं से चलता है। आज आप के हाथ में सारी शक्ति आ गई। मोनोपली हर क्षेत्र में खराब है मगर सत्ता की मोनोपली

खराब नहीं है, उसका हमारे मित्र स्वागत करेंगे? लेकिन इतनी सत्ता आई है तो जिम्मेदारी भी आई है कि कुछ अच्छी परम्पराएँ डालिए।

सभापति जी, हरयाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध 102 विधायकों ने गण्डूपति जी को एक स्मृति-पत्र पेश किया। ममद सदस्यों ने भी उनके विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों का जाच की मांग की। मगर जाच नहीं कराई जा रही है। पंजाब में अगला दल के मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध जाच आरम्भ हो गई। बन्दोबस्त के खिलाफ प्रधान मंत्री ने मावर्जनिक रूप में निन्दात्मक शब्द कहे . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : सदन में उन्होंने इसका खण्डन किया कि नहीं कहे उन्होंने ऐसे शब्द।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर खण्डन किया तो मैं अपनी बात वापस लेता हूँ। मैं सदन में नहीं था। मुझ पता नहीं।

लेकिन चौधरी बंशा लाल के खिलाफ सब प्रमाण और भ्रष्टाचार के तथ्य गण्डूपति को समर्पित करने के बाद भी जाच न करने का कारण क्या है? क्या कारण है कि भ्रष्टाचार हरयाणा की परिधि को पार कर के नई दिल्ली को भी स्पर्श करने लगा है? मेरा निवेदन है कि जो सत्ता मिली है उसमें भ्रष्टाचार के लिए गुंजाइश नहीं रहनी चाहिए। अपने भी दल का व्यक्ति हो तो उसके विरुद्ध प्रधान मंत्री को कठोर रवैया अपनाने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिए।

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : कुछ बजट पर भी बोलिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बजट नहीं है। उनको यही पता नहीं कि किम चीज पर चर्चा हो रही है। वह कह रहे हैं कि बजट

पर बोलो। यह बजट नहीं है, राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण है।

राष्ट्रपति जी, मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। मेरे पास शिकायतें आई हैं आंध्र में नेशनल डिफेंस फंड एकत्र करने में अनियमितता बढ़ती गई है। मुझे आंध्र में नेशनल डिफेंस फंड की ऐसी रसीदें दिखाई गयीं जिन पर कोई नम्बर नहीं था। रुपया इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। बिना नम्बर की रसीदें बांटी जा रही हैं। रुपया राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष में जा रहा है या किसी के व्यक्तिगत कोष में जा रहा है? मैंने ऐसा भी रसीदें देखी कि जिन पर डा० संजीव रेड्डी के दस्तखत हैं, वह काट दिए गए, ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के दस्तखत हैं उन्हें भी काट दिया गया और फिर आज के मुख्य मंत्री नरसिंह राव के दस्तखत की मोहर है। हम राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि वसूल करने जाते हैं और नई रसीदें नहीं छपा सकते? मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखा पित्त मंत्री श्री चव्हाण को। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि यह मामला मेरे अधीन नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री जी के अधीन है। और प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र का उत्तर देने का समय नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ उनके ऊपर बहुत बोझ है। मगर नियति ने, भाग्य ने लोकतंत्र के भविष्य को बनाने और बिगाड़ने का भार भी प्रधान मंत्री के हाथों में रख दिया है। आज वह कसौटी पर कसी जा रही है। देखें यह सरकार खरी उतरती है या नहीं?

(Interruption.)

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): On a point of information for him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not yielding.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Through you, I want to tell him for his information....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनको बोलना हो तो बाद में बोलें। उन्होंने मेरे विचारों की धारा तोड़ दी। वह शायद आन्ध्र की सफाई दे रहे थे। मगर मैं आन्ध्र को छोड़

कर नई दिल्ली में आ गया हूँ। मुख्य मंत्री का विचार मत कीजिए, प्रधान मंत्री की चर्चा कीजिए। भाग्य ने उनके हाथ में असाधारण अधिकार रख दिए हैं। लोकतंत्र को बनाने और बिगाड़ने की क्षमता उनके पास आ गई है। वह कसौटी पर कसी जा रही है। यह सरकार परीक्षा में से गुजर रही है। चुनाव में कौन दल हारा, इसका बड़ा महत्व नहीं है। हम लोकतंत्रवादी हैं, चुनाव का निर्णय स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन आज किसी दल का भविष्य दांव पर नहीं लगा है, लोकतंत्र का भविष्य दांव पर लगा है। यदि हम लोकतंत्र को चिरस्थायी बना सकें तो फिर राष्ट्रपति का महानता का आह्वान कुछ सार्थकता रख सकता है। यदि आत्म-बल की केवल बात करना ही है और आत्म-बल का आचरण नहीं करना है तो यह पाखंड राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं करेगा, यह पाखंड राष्ट्र के विनाश का मार्ग प्रशस्त करेगा।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: With your permission, I want to enlighten the House on one point. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has referred to the issue of receipts for the National Defence Fund with the signature of Shri Sanjiva Reddy and other friends. The Andhra Government has recently announced that those receipts also were valid. They have already accounted for them. The Chief Minister has also contradicted this, but the House may know that these are accounted for.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The hon. Member has accepted that there are receipts without numbers. That was the point which I wanted to make. He has confirmed it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I wanted to make a submission by way of personal explanation. My hon. friend, Vajpayeeji, when he was speaking, misrepresented me and my speech.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I quoted from your speech.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:as an attempt to defend violence and conceding that there was violence on our part. I only want

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

to clarify the position so that it is on record. What I said was, "Assuming but without conceding"; assuming for argument's sake that there was violence, I said that anybody else might have any complaint but the Marxist Communist Party, which is believing in violence [An Hon. Member: No.] and is propagating violence, had absolutely no right to complain about violence. That is what I said. And I said that for the Marxist Communist Party, who say that they stand by Mao's doctrine of power by the barrel of the gun, to come and wail that there was violence against them was cowardice. That is what I said. This was the point I made. I never conceded that there was violence on our part and I never defended the Government for that. I only said, "Assuming but not conceding."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I accept his explanation.

डा० कैलाश : मैंने बजट की बात कही थी, वह सबकी गलतियाँ निकाल रहे थे, मैंने कहा कि कुछ बजट पर भा बोलें, बजट की भी गलतियाँ निकालें, तो हंसने लगे।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : सभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के अनुमोदन के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह अनुमोदन मैं इसलिये नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मैं उम पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ, बल्कि मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष सरकार ने जो कुछ किया है, उससे हमारे राष्ट्र की जो खोई हुई प्रतिष्ठा है, वह पुनः प्राप्त हुई है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में उसका सम्मान और गौरव बढ़ा है, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है। इसके लिये हमारी फौजें, हमारे जवान, हमारे देश के अफसरों के तो हम ऋणी हैं ही, लेकिन हम जनता के सहयोग के भी आभारी हैं। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में सही कहा है कि राजनीतिक राजनयिक तथा सैन्य सम्बन्धी नीति और निर्णय में सरकार ने जो विवेक और नेतृत्व का परिचय दिया है, प्रशासन के सभी स्तरों पर जो प्रभावकारी कार्य संचालन हुआ, उसके

लिये सरकार और उसकी नेता इन्दिरा जी बधाई के पात्र हैं।

अभी इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता श्री अटल बिहारी जी बाजपेयी फरमा रहे थे कि सरकार ने बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय लिया, उसने विलम्ब किया। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि लाखों लोगों की जानें गईं और देश को बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक बोझा उठाना पड़ा। यद्यपि श्री अटल बिहारी जी इस समय सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया, उसका परिणाम के बारे में वह निर्णय कसौटी पर खरा उतरा है, यह घटनाचक्र ने सिद्ध कर दिया है। यदि अटल बिहारी जी और इनके दल की सरकार होती और इन्होंने बंगला देश की मान्यता का जो नारा दिया था, यदि उग वाला सरकार ने ऐसा किया होता तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि शायद देश का बेड़ा गरक हो गया होता। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भले हा ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। गदन में गण-पूति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घण्टी बज रही है... .. अब काम हो गया है। आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

15.55 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL in the Chair]

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महानता की बात करने वाले अटल बिहारी जी खुद जरा अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर टटोलें। आज वह कहते हैं कि देश के गौरव का बखान नहीं हो सकता जो इन्दिरा जी ने बढ़ाया है, इसको वह स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते और इसीलिये वे इधर-उधर की बातें करके देश का ध्यान बंगला देश में जो हमारी

नीति की सफलता रही है, उससे हटाना चाहते हैं। वह अभी फरमा रहे थे कि जब बंगला देश की लड़ाई हो रही थी, उस लड़ाई के बाद शान्ति स्थापना की एक-तरफा घोषणा क्यों की गई। वह यह भी कह रहे थे—मानेकशा और दूसरे लोगों के स्टेटमेंट्स को काट करके हुए—यदि पांच दिन बंगला देश और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के मोर्चे पर लड़ाई और चली होती तो पाकिस्तान का सैन्य-शक्ति चकनाचूर हो गई होती। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—अटल बिहारी जा और उन जैसा मोचने वाले उनके दल के सब सदस्यों से—बंगला देश के बारे में हमारी जा भावना थी, उसका एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम था। हम बंगला देश में हमलिया नहीं गये थे कि हम पाकिस्तान को समाज करना चाहते थे, हम पाकिस्तान का सैन्य-शक्ति का भा नाड़ना नहीं चाहते थे। हमारा उद्देश्य था—बंगला देश में प्रजातन्त्र और दूसरे जा मिद्वान्त है, उनका रक्षा करना। हमने बंगला देश को आजाद कर का हमारा जा मिद्वान्त था, उसको पूरा किया। और उसको पूरा करने के बाद हमारा इरादा पाकिस्तान का सैन्य शक्ति को तत्काल-नष्ट करने का नहीं था, हमारा इरादा निमितेड था, हम बिस्वागवादा नाति के समर्थक नहीं थे, इसीलिये जब हमने अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर लिया, तो हमने पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में युद्ध बन्दा की घोषणा कर दी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि युद्धबन्दी की घोषणा को, उसका खबमूर्ती को यह कह कर मरम कर दिया जाय कि रशियावालों ने हम पर दबाव डाला, इसलिये इन्दिरा जी ने मजबूर होकर युद्ध-बन्दी की एकतरफा घोषणा की, इस तरह की बातें विरोधी दल के एक सम्मानित नेता को शोभा नहीं देती है। इससे देश की प्रगति बढने के बजाय घटती है। यह दलों का सवाल नहीं है, यह राष्ट्र का सवाल है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अटल जी जहां महानता की बात करते हैं, उन्हें महानता का आचरण भी करना चाहिये।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर दण्डवते और अटल जी ने चुनावों की चर्चा करते हुए उसकी निष्पक्षता पर सन्देह व्यक्त किया है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे देश में भले ही कुछ भी कहा जाय, लेकिन इतना बड़ी दुनिया के सबसे बड़े इस प्रजातन्त्र में जितना निष्पक्षता में चुनाव होते हैं और हांते आये हैं, दुनिया के इतिहास में किसी भा देश में नहीं हुए हैं और इसके लिये हमारी सरकार मुबारकवाद का हकदार है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं आपके माध्यम से, महापति जी, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—इस देश में सन 1947 में कांग्रेस को सत्ता मिली, कांग्रेस ने सत्ता प्राप्त करने के बाद 26 जनवरी, 1950 को जनता के हाथों में दे दी। इन चुनावों के परिणामस्वरूप अगर कोई बात सिद्ध हुई है तो यह सिद्ध हुई है कि लोकतन्त्र जनता के हाथों में सुरक्षित है। भले ही आज हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग यह कहें कि आज इन्दिरा जी के पास अपरिमित शक्ति आ गई है, आज वह डिक्टेटर होने जा रही है, भले ही आज इन्दिरा जी के बारे में राज-दरबार की मजा दी जाय लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों को करके हमारे विरोधी दल के दोस्त सही स्थिति को जानने में भी जा रहे हैं। अमल बाब यह है कि विरोधी दल के लोग अपना कमजोरियों को खुद पहचानना नहीं चाहते, उनको समझना नहीं चाहते। खुद उनका जो विरोध है वह अनप्रतिपल्ल है, उनका कोई मिद्वान्त नहीं है। अनप्रतिपल्ल विरोध करने वाले लोगों की यही गति होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वे स्वीकार करें इस बात को कि उन्होंने गलतिया की हैं, जनता उनको रिजेक्ट करती है, जनता उनको पसन्द नहीं करती है और उसका दोष देने है इंदिरा जी पर और इंदिरा जी के साथ-साथ कांग्रेस दल पर। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कौन रोकता है आपको? आप आत्मनिरीक्षण करें, अपनी गलतियों को पहचानें, अपनी नीतियों का पुनरावलोकन करें। यह सही है कि देश में स्वस्थ प्रजातन्त्र के लिए, स्वस्थ सरकार के लिए मजबूत विरोधी दल का होना आवश्यक है लेकिन उसके लिए आप अपने आपका आत्मनिरीक्षण करें।

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

16 hrs.

इन शब्दों के साथ जहाँ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ वहाँ मैं कुछ बातों की तरफ ध्यान भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस अभिभाषण में कुछ कमियाँ भी रही हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ हमने चुनाव में तीन नारे दिए थे—एक नारा दिया था गरीबी हटाओ, दूसरा नारा दिया था बेकारी दूर करो, तीसरा नारा दिया था अन्याय हटाओ। इन तीनों बातों के बारे में, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है उसमें स्पष्ट संकेत नहीं किया गया है। देश में आज बेकारी का एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। हजारों नहीं, लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों लोग बेरोजगार हैं। उनको एक नयी आशा और एक नया विश्वास बधा था सरकार के कार्यक्रमों से, इतिहास की घोषणाओं से लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस तरफ कोई टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम की ओर इशारा नहीं किया गया है। केवल मात्र बजट में कुछ प्रावधान रखे गए और वह बजट के प्रावधान भी ऐसे रखे गए जिनको स्वयं वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण के अवसर पर स्वीकार किया था कि कार्यक्रमों के अभाव में यह सारी धनराशि खर्च नहीं की जा सकती—यह सरकार की असफलता का द्योतक है। आज जब देश में भयंकर बेरोजगारी हो तो सरकार का यह कहना कि कार्यक्रमों के अभाव में इन कार्यक्रमों को लागू नहीं किया जा सकेगा—यह अपने आप में एक खेदजनक स्थिति है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अन्याय मिटाने का नारा भी हमने दिया था। गांवों की हालत आप देखें तो उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। आज गांवों में रहने वालों के लिए पीने का पानी नहीं है। खेतों के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती है। रास्ते और सड़कों की बात तो क्या करूँ, रास्ते भी ठीक नहीं हैं। दूसरी ओर आप शहरों की हालत देखें कि गगन-चुंबी अट्टालिकाएँ बनती जा रही हैं। शहर के लोगों के लिए, शहर के उद्योग-पतियों के लिए मुफ्त में सस्ते दामों पर बिजली

मिलती है। हर तरह की सुविधा उनको है। हमारे देश की एकनामी की आधार कृषि है लेकिन उसकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। आज हालत यह है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें। घंटी बजाई जा रही है कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य मेहरबानी करके एक मिनट में ही अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा गांवों की जो हालत है उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। पंचायतराज और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के जरिए जो गांवों में विकास की थोड़ी बहुत रफ्तार शुरू हुई थी वह भी पिछले पाच-सात सालों में बिल्कुल बन्द हो गई है। आज स्थिति यह है कि गांव जहाँ के तहाँ हैं। तो भेरा निवेदन यह है कि अन्याय मिटाने के लिए, समाज के पिछड़े हुए लोगों का ऊँचा उठाने के लिए, देश में गरीबों की हालत सुधारने के लिए यह जरूर है कि ऊँच नीच की बात कम की जाय और गांवों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। समाज के पिछड़े हुए लोगों का और समाज के ऐसे लोगों की जो अब तक पददलित रहे हैं उनके बारे में भी कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कोई संकेत नहीं किया है। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही है कि हमारी उपलब्धियाँ पिछले साल काफी रही हैं। हमने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र के अलावा राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भी काफी प्रगतिशील कदम उठाए हैं। हमने वह आधारशिला रखी है जिसके जरिए सें राष्ट्र समाजवाद के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ सकता है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी कमियाँ हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में एक साफ और स्पष्ट निर्देश होता, कोई टाइमबाउंड प्रोग्राम होता लेकिन उसके अभाव में यह अभिभाषण अधूरा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस ओर स्पष्ट इंगित किया जायेगा जो कमियाँ मैंने बताई हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI INDULAL YAJNIK (Ahmedabad) : I join friends on this side of the House in supporting the Motion of Thanks to the President for the speech that he has delivered. I will not review the events of the year that has passed, like our friend Mr A B Vajpayre.

It is necessary, at the moment, to deal with more pressing questions that face us to-day. My predecessor just now had drawn attention to certain lacuna in the President's speech.

We have to look at the realities of the situation to which we cannot just close our eyes. There is the spiralling increase of the prices of foodgrains and other necessities of life. You go to the market and you find that foodgrains are coming into the market and other necessities of life are coming into the market and yet the prices are rising. The stocks are there but the prices are rising. The only thing here is, it is due to the manipulation of the markets for which the big grain dealers and the big capitalists are responsible. It is they who increase the price, who are not loyal to the people of this country.

Take sugar for instance. There is a halla-balloo about the rising price of sugar. Why was it? It is said that Government has made the mistake in allowing sugar barons to raise the price. They also reduced quantities available for the foodgrain shops and the result is that big commotion all over India is caused. Very dirty expressions have been used against the Government by saying that sugar barons have been fleeced to the tune of millions of rupees with a view to getting support for the election fund and that is why they have been given the permission to increase the price of sugar.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मभापति
महोदया, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI INDULAL YAJNIK : It is one thing to lay down time-bound programmes, but it is another thing to see that the policies and programmes and laws that have already been adopted are actually carried out in practice.

I have recently found the Secretary to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Shri B. B. Lal offering on a silver platter the licences or permits for installing whole plants to British capitalists, that is, for installing plants producing all kinds of things in this country. This is putting our industrial resolution in the reverse gear. Since the time of Jawaharlal Nehru, we have been adopting a policy of swadeshi and of self-reliance as far as possible in the department of industries. But here now, we find that a big Secretary is offering any amount of facilities to foreign capitalists to make nonsense of a resolution that has been adopted and has been in operation for all these years.

Again, take the case of the Monopoly Commission. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act has been passed. And yet what do I find? I find that perhaps more permits and licences have been issued to monopolists after the law was passed than probably was done before the law was passed. How does this happen? I would request Government to inquire into this matter. I have no doubt that the big secretaries and ICS officers are playing ducks and drakes with the whole course of our policy.

Now, because there have been some mistakes committed in giving licences to those who did not deserve them under the new Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, there is an attempt to change the definition of monopoly. I do request Government to appoint a commission or a committee to reconstitute and re-condition the whole structure of the civil service. I am sorry to say that the civil service has not been true and loyal friends of the poor and the down-trodden. It is they who do run the day-to-day administration of the country. It is they who are responsible many times for giving licences and permits to people who do not deserve them. Therefore, I do request that more special attention should be given to the new construction and constitution of the civil service. In fact, it is necessary to instil a dose of socialism into the structure of the civil service. The civil servants of tomorrow should know some-

[Shri Indulal Yajnik]

thing about socialism, something about the new economic trends in the world and should be able to help and guide this Government in taking to the new path that has been adopted by this Government and by this House.

Then I do believe that we are quite right in adopting the policy of nationalisation. We have nationalised banking and the President has said that we are going to nationalise general insurance by a legislative enactment. But I am sorry to see that nationalisation does not give us revenues. We were told that during the Third Plan period we would get Rs. 400 crores from the profits of nationalised industries. We have yet to get this amount; meanwhile, more and more nationalisation is proceeding. I welcome it. I do believe that under socialism, all big instruments of production, distribution and exchange should be brought under the control of society, under the control of Government which represents the society. But I am sorry to see that something is wrong with our nationalised industries. They do not give us revenues.

Again I must confess that I believe that there is something wrong with the top-heavy structure of these industries, something wrong about the large number of sinecures set up to run these industries. There is also this fact that labour is not given a proper deal. Labour co-operation has not been sought and is not available to these industries, with the result that all the big, high hopes raised about nationalisation have not come true.

Now I want to refer, however hurriedly, to the rural situation. I recognise that the President is not satisfied with the condition of the Harijans. He has laid great stress on land laws. He wants also a ceiling to be imposed on urban and rural property and income. That is all to the good. But may I remind this House that in the opinion of a very great international economist, the socio-economic structure that obtains in the villages today is inimical to the interest of the poor and down-trodden classes? This economist has told us that probably there is no other country in the whole of south-east Asia that has produced a Gandhi or a Jawaharlal Nehru. And yet how is it that in spite of hundreds of crores of rupees being spent under different Plans, the condition of the villages and the village poor has not been materially affected. He says it

is not so much the fault of the Government; Government has been passing laws; it has been ear-marking very large amounts of money for the uplift of the downtrodden and the depressed classes, and yet the socio-economic structure that has come down from centuries past remains intact. That makes absolute nonsense of all the good designs and programmes formulated by the Government.

Therefore, I believe something has to be done in order to change or reform or materially reconstruct the socio-economic structure. Since times immemorial, Patels and Mukhis and now Panchayat Presidents rule over the destinies of the villages, and they naturally reap the harvest. They get the best benefits out of all the money that is spent in the villages. I would, therefore, be very glad, and I am very glad indeed to see, that the President in his concluding remarks has called for a big fight against poverty and against unemployment. It is a great gospel that has come to us -- *Garibi Hatao*—and I am glad to see that the United Nations also has thought according to latest reports of observing an international year for the eradication of poverty. But may I emphasise that this poverty and unemployment cannot be eradicated merely by official programmes and policies and grants and subventions that can be given by Government? No doubt the Government has a big part to play. Indira Gandhi has been sweeping this country with her slogan of eradication of poverty, and that creates a very good atmosphere for the development of all programmes and all efforts for the eradication of poverty.

But I do feel that the people who are affected by poverty and unemployment have to be awakened. Their bodies and minds have to be vitalised. They must be organised into kisan sabhas, workers' Unions, Artisans' Unions and people's unions and people's committees which should undertake spontaneous efforts, and spontaneous activities in order to create a new atmosphere in the villages and in order to break down, bit by bit, the old socio-economic structure which has been manipulated by the top-rich in the villages for their own benefit.

Therefore, I do feel that it should not be the duty of Government alone to eradicate poverty. Let the Government clearly and emphatically say that they alone can do a good bit in order to eradicate poverty but

their hands must be strengthened by the voluntary efforts of millions of men and women in the countryside who must take up cleaning the villages, building little houses, developing organic manures, cleaning wells and ponds and do many other things with the help and support of the Government, whether it is the Central Government or the State Governments.

I would, therefore, request that a word, a call should go out to the unemployed millions in the land to organise themselves to do a bit of voluntary effort also in order to rehabilitate themselves, in order to reconstitute their lives, in order to activate their minds and bodies and in order to create a feeling of solidarity, equality, fraternity and liberty in the rural countryside. If these common people do put their best efforts, then, in that case, I think all the efforts of municipalities, Governments, panchayats and co-operative societies will bear rich fruit with the co-operation of the millions who are affected by this slogan, eradication of poverty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As Dr. Karni Singh is the only Member from his Group he can take all the time allotted to his Group.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Madam Chairman, I feel it my duty to begin my speech by congratulating our brave jawans and the hon. Prime Minister and the Defence Minister for the wonderful way in which the Indo-Pakistan war was handled. It gives us great confidence to know that the Indian Armed Forces, including the Navy and the Air Force, have such fine calibre of fighting men that in the shortest possible time of fourteen days, we were able to liberate Bangla Desh after unprovoked aggression was committed on our own borders.

I have written to the hon. Prime Minister myself and I feel I must publicly confess today, about the remarkable way in which she handled the Bangla Desh affair; not only that. I consider to be a master-stroke of diplomacy the fact that the Government ordered the cessation of hostilities immediately after the war in Bangla Desh was over and Bangla Desh was liberated. It was a master stroke that has given India great prestige throughout the world. The Prime Minister and her colleagues, the hon. Defence Minister sitting here, deserve every word of praise

from every body, including Opposition and the country as a whole.

Sometime ago, I think it goes back to 1952 or 1953, when I was a very young Member of the House; I had raised the point in the Select Committee on Estate Duty of which I was then a Member, that the Armed Forces and police forces killed in action serving their country should be exempted from estate duty. I do not know exactly what year it was, but the Armed Forces were finally exempted and later on the police forces were also exempted. It was a virtually lonely battle I waged to achieve this. There may be yet some lacuna in the law where by the Home Guards, the NCC and other types of people who may not strictly come in the category of Armed Forces or police forces, might be left out. They have fought very well on the borders also.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : They are covered.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I had written to the Government during the war about this and I am very happy to know that they are covered, because I feel a sense of responsibility having sponsored these motions on the subject since 1952.

The elections for the State Assemblies proved to be a calamity for the Opposition. As an opposition Member myself, although I am an independent and belong to no party, I can say one thing that these elections, as far as I was able to see, were fought fairly and freely. There was no Government interference in the State of Rajasthan—although I would have been glad to have seen an opposition Government come to power nevertheless—I must congratulate my friend Mr. Barkatulla Khan, a man I have admired very much, who saw to it that the Administration did not interfere with the elections. In 1971 during the mid-term poll we had the opposite experience, but this time I feel that the Central Government and the State Government Chief Ministers deserve every word of praise.

I have been for many years an independent and had the temerity to speak to my friends on the Opposition benches to unite. In spite of all the efforts made by people throughout the country to create a strong and

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healthy united opposition, we have failed. So much so, in the Fifth General elections this year for State Assemblies, the major opposition parties fought against each other. I feel it is no use for us in the opposition merely to blame the Congress for all the ills in the country. We in the opposition have also failed to realise that the country needs a powerful opposition, that the people need an alternative to vote for. I am quite convinced that the people in my State of Rajasthan gave the Congress their mandate because the opposition parties were fighting among themselves. The Jan Sangh and the Swatantra party, for instance, fought 13 of 16 seats in one district in Rajasthan alone. This is the unfortunate state of affairs. If the opposition leadership actually feels that democracy in the country can be saved by a powerful opposition and the balance of power being kept between the ruling party and the democratic opposition, then their responsibility, *uttar dayitva* to the people is very much there. If this situation continues as it is, I would not be surprised if in the next elections you may find no opposition members here; barring the communist members. I think the time has come when all the opposition parties will have to do a little bit of soul-searching and they will have to make for the greater, good sacrifice.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: We shall help you to come.

SHRI KARNI SINGH: I have done 20 years; my time is over.

There is one thing which I feel as an independent. The opposition today will have to merge all their fancy names like X, Y, Z party have to go. In the interests of the country, in the interests of democracy, the opposition will have to merge into one new party, a democratic socialist party, or whatever it may be called, e.g., a party that would through its strength see that the Government is kept on its toes and that good Government is there in the country. Otherwise, whatever happens to the country, the opposition will have to share the blame as well.

About a year ago, I brought some Private Members' Bills before Parliament but they were defeated. The first sought to give

children under 14 free and compulsory education and for old age pension, and the second one was for unemployment relief. I feel that with the President's Address laying so much emphasis on poverty and its eradication, these measures should be revived this time by the Government itself. It is no use opposition Members bringing these socialistic measures and their being defeated. It is the Government's responsibility to see that every child, according to the Directive Principles of the Constitution, gets free education, that people who cannot be employed are given some kind of dole or compensation and that old people are provided for in a socialistic State.

Speaking about the industrial backwardness in certain parts of India, and I will refer here again to my own State, some of us who are elected from the desert regions of Rajasthan find that ever since independence there has been no major industrialisation in these backward areas. For instance, you know that about 15 years ago a committee was set up to visit Rajasthan and choose a site for setting up a fertiliser factory. In Bikaner Division, either in Ganganagar or Bikaner District, it was recommended by Mr. B. C. Mukerjee, if I recollect all right, he chose that site because the raw materials including coal, gypsum, water, etc., were readily available. I would like to make an appeal to the Government that when we are trying to develop a country, backward regions will have to be given higher priority. Industrialisation has to take place even if you lose on it. After all, State enterprises can afford to lose, and so many of them are already losing. But, after the integration of the former States, it is necessary for the Government to be able to prove to the people that they have in fact done something to raise their standard of living. If year after year representatives of these desert regions keep on pressing their case and Government turns a deaf ear to them, you can understand that the aspirations of the people are not going to be very high. And now that the people have given a massive mandate to the Congress Party, I think that the Government should pay a little more attention to these under-developed areas.

There have been requests for connection of certain areas by Railways. For instance, we have been raising for years the question of

the stopping of a train at Parihara in Rajasthan. We wish to make today a request for a rail link from Ratangarh to Jodhpur via Devana. Perhaps you know in the former Bikaner State, my grandfather was responsible for 1,000 miles of railways being built. Since independence I think we have built about six miles. I have said that there are many areas in these regions which can be developed by new railways. Perhaps the Government would like to consider linking Taranagar in Rajasthan with Bidisar and some other places in the desert, so that we can have modern amenities and developments can take place.

Another point which does not receive the priority that is necessary is tubewells in the desert. Sufficient funds have been provided by Government for digging big tubewells, but in the villages where they have been dug, the machine is out of order. The machine has been sent for repairs and has not come back for one year, and there is no water supply to villagers. Government has already invested large sums in the tubewells and the people have also contributed to it. If these tubewells are out of order, there must be some method to see that their repairs can be taken up expeditiously and that red-tape does not come in the way.

Similarly take rural electrification. I know many villages where people have actually paid money in advance as their contribution and yet the matter has been hanging fire for years and rural electrification is stultified. In this situation, I feel Government can perhaps issue orders to the State Governments and see that a suitable machinery is set up so that these matters can be dealt with expeditiously and the poor villagers not denied their rightful due of progress.

Regarding Rajasthan Canal, which we have been demanding for a long time that the Centre should take over this national project this is perhaps one of the most prestigious and biggest projects in the world; particularly the Rajasthan Canal Lift Channel which is perhaps one of the biggest projects of its kind anywhere in the world, counting Russia and USA and certainly it should get the highest priority. Every second year we come to the Centre for help for famine relief. If we have enough irrigation, the need for the Centre to dole out money

every other year for famine relief would be reduced and there would be agriculture everywhere. If you visit Ganganagar, you will see that that once desert region has the highest number of tractors in any district in the whole of India. That was a desert at one time. All we need is water and I request that the Government may kindly give this matter their earnest attention.

One point which has been exercising the minds of very hon. member here is rising prices and black money. I would like, as an Independent, to say something about black money. Nobody wants to see black money in the country. I am sure the ministers opposite are trying their best to eradicate it. But when your taxation structure and your laws are so unrealistic, a certain point is reached when a citizen has no other way to survive except through black money. I would like to say this because I have seen in the last five elections that I fought that no election is fought without the use of black money. Why? Because your unrealistic law says that no Assembly election can be fought for more than Rs. 12,000 and no parliamentary election can be fought for more than Rs. 35,000, resulting in—I do not know how many; God knows—hundreds of us in this august House having to file affidavits which we know are not correct. It is an unrealistic law which makes you sign a wrong election return. In the desert, to fight a parliamentary election, one spends more than Rs. 35,000 on petrol alone, at Rs. 7 a gallon. If the Government makes laws that cannot be followed, the result is, use of black money. The ruling party must be first set the example not of use black money in politics.

Take taxation. The Wanchoo Report obviously has given to the people of the country an idea as to how high the taxation slabs are. As a result of that, people are resorting to use of black money. If I remember aright, Prof. Kaldor said that the total incidence of direct taxation should not exceed 60 per cent. In India, it has reached a stage of 200 per cent, not 60. I say this from my own experience, because today I am paying 200 per cent indirect tax on my income. There are not many people who are born as semi-gods or saints on this earth. Every man has desire to survive. No man minds paying taxes provided they are within his paying power. But with the generations changing,

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where tomorrow the children will no longer feel responsibility for looking after their aged parents, it is incumbent on the Government to see that as a citizen grows older, he can look after himself and not be thrown into the streets when he is for old to care. We have no old age insurance also. But the taxation levels as they are will put any man, if he is honest in paying his taxes, within a span of five years on the street. In this situation, if the Government goes on bringing in unrealistic laws and absurdly confiscatory taxes the result must be use of black money. Therefore, I submit to the Government that the taxation slabs should be so realistic that they are within the paying capacity of the people. If you say socialism, I accept it. If you say, there is inequality of wealth, I accept it. In fact, for the last ten years, I have been saying, let them have a capital levy and take away 50 per cent of what the rich people possess in one go, let us then remove the wealth tax and take the income-tax upto 80% or so in the highest bracket. Let them leave a man with a reasonable amount to live on. These are matters which I feel Government will have to consider more so now, as the Wanchoo Committee Report supports what I am trying to say today. Even the Constitution says a man is "entitled to the fruits of his labour".

The question of urban property ceiling has created a panic throughout the country. Here again, I feel we are working more in fashion. We are not worried about the realities of the situation. A ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs, Government say, is going to be imposed throughout the country. Jansangh may say that it should be Rs. 2 lakhs and some other party may say that it should be Rs. 1 lakh; this competition is ridiculous. But, has anybody tried to think of what is the value of property in a large city like Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta? Recently I was trying to get a flat in Bombay city and I was told that a flat would cost Rs. 5½ lakhs, so much under the table and so much above the table. Because, everybody knows that if you pay legally Rs. 5½ lakhs for a flat that would be confiscated under the urban property ceiling. You may ask: why do you want to live in Malabar Hill? Then I will say you may very well pass a law that Malabar Hill area should be used by foreigners only to live and not by

Indians. Now people like us are going to lose our homes in the cities if the urban property ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs is applied. When that situation comes, at least nobody can have a home in Delhi or Bombay; you cannot have even a flat. And if you are going to allow payment for it partly under the table then you are only encouraging black money.

I can understand the desire of the government to bring in an urban property ceiling but surely urban property ceiling should be realistic. It should bear in mind the rising prices, the cost of materials and so on and so fourth.

So much has been said about the rural sector and it is mentioned that Government have brought in a ceiling on rural and agricultural land. Well, I can understand it, because there is limited land in India due to over population and limited irrigation potential in the country. But I would like to ask just one question. What is the shortage of space upwards, in the skyscrapers? I am sure that in any part of Delhi, in the outer areas you can build enough skyscrapers to house all the people of Delhi. You can have 30 or 40 floors with lifts and other facilities and it would not be difficult to provide accommodation for the working classes. After all, it is a socialistic state. Why should the socialistic state not be able to give a house to every worker, be it on the 40th or the 100th floor? What is the difficulty in building skyscrapers flats and giving them to the workers? Why take away people's houses they have been living in for generation?

You know that for every human being no matter where he lives, be it in India, America or somewhere else, it is the primary urge to own a house. But in this country you want to dispossess the people of their homes and then you want to say that this is being done for socialism. Who is going to benefit by this? When you impose this ceiling anybody who wants to live in the middle of Delhi city will not be able to have a house because even a flat will cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs if correctly assessed and there is corruption that follows arbitrary valuation.

So, I would request the government to

bear in mind one important point. A house owned by an individual for his residence is one thing and a whole line of buildings owned by a person for business purposes is a different story. For instance, if Mr X owns 50 blocks of building in Chowringhee or Cannaught place that is one story and if Mr. Y owns one flat worth Rs. 5½ lakhs for his own stay, that is another story. You cannot equate residential buildings used for making money with home used for personal living by the family more so if they have lived there for a large number of years.

Then I come to the retrenched staff of the former princers. I have said this many times before, and I am going to say it again. The Twentysixth Amendment to the Constitution abolishes the privy purse. Over one lakh, perhaps two lakhs, people are going to be thrown out of jobs, or some of them have already been thrown out of jobs. Now, surely a government which claims to be a socialist government, and a socialist state at that, will try to find some ways of employing these people. Some of them are beyond the stage of employment. For them you have to provide old age insurance. There are old women who cannot work any more. For God's sake, on humanitarian grounds you owe a certain duty to them. You have abolished the princely system; very good. But you cannot wash your hands off these hundreds of thousands of people who were drawing their sustenance from this system. I feel that the government will have to make special provision for employing these people.

Turning to Sports, Olympics are nearing fast. I feel that our hockey crown is very much in danger. Those who are sportsmen know really how much prestige is attached to a country winning a gold medal in the Olympics. I feel that unless we realise the need for the selection of the team and their training facilities and take necessary steps urgently in that direction, we are going to lose the hockey crown in Munich which I say with much regret.

I have seen India win and lose the hockey crown in the Olympics in the past and I would hate to see Pakistan or any other country beat us once again. Therefore, I would request that the training of these teams and their selection should be done by the Government at the topmost level.

There is another thing which was brought to the attention of Government by me in a resolution once. That was about South Africa's participation and India keeping out because of that. I had mentioned that even the Soviet Union, which did not believe in apartheid, was taking part when South Africa participated. Yet, for the last two years the golf and shooting teams have been stopped from participating in World meets because South Africa was going to take part. I am not against this policy generally but I would only like to ask the Government how much help or sympathy we got from the African countries in the recent Indo-Pakistan war. If their heart does not bleed for us, I do not see why we should go out of our way even to spoil the future of our sportsmen. After all, sports and politics are separate. I would request the Government once again that they should not bar Indian teams from participating where South Africa participates. We should try and throw South Africa out, but if we cannot, let sportsmen fight and defeat South Africa as we have done in shooting practically every time. You are going to create a dilemma for yourself because in the Davis Cup in which India has done so well, South Africa has been permitted. You cannot discriminate between tennis and other sport. I wish, Government will go into this matter seriously. I had raised a discussion on the floor of the House on the Sports Policy and I repeat this point.

While concluding I would like to say that the slogan of *garibi hatao* is very important but it should not remain a slogan. We have to act in this thought. I find that, as time goes on, *garibi hatao* is being forgotten and *amiri hatao* is coming in. *Amiri hatao* is a negative approach. Because you have failed to *hatao garibi*, therefore *hatao* all the *amirs* so that there are no *amirs* and all are *garibs*. I feel, what we should try is to raise the standard of living of our poor people. Give them a better standard of living and get more amenities of life for them. That will be a positive line, level up should be our motto.

With that I will conclude only with this hope and prayer to Almighty that this horrible corruption, that we are coming to grips with today in all administrative sectors, this poverty and these rising prices are problems to fight which all of us from all sections of this House should put our shoulders together and try to eliminate them.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Mr. Chairman, I join the Mover in his motion of Thanks to the President. It is quite natural for Shri Vajpayee to apprehend fear about the future of democracy, because Shri Vajpayee's concept of democracy is not that of the people. The people not only in this country but in the whole world are acclaiming the Prime Minister and are saying that the working of democracy in India is quite safe and dynamic and will be helpful not only for the consolidation of political democracy and the working of parliamentary institutions but that democracy has now become dynamic and a powerful instrument in this country for helping the Government in their policy of social and political amelioration.

Shri Vajpayee now apprehends that fascism might come because too much power has been given. It is not Shri Vajpayee who has given the power to Shrimati Indira Gandhi; it is the people who have given the power. Through these elections and the massive mandate, which the people have given to the Congress Party, they have done a great service to the working of democracy. Democracy now is completely consolidated and is now ready to take off for the social and economic transformation which is the need of the hour. The country is impatient.... (Interruption)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मभापति महोदय,
मै व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung...now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : The people of this country during the last one year have brought political stability, both in the mid-term elections of 1971 and in the recent elections to State Assemblies. This political stability is a thing which must be appreciated. If the Opposition parties are routed, if they are uprooted, it is because of their mistakes. If they have lost the social base and mass moorings, it is not the fault of the ruling party. In the recent past, they were working and making a lot of efforts to work in a united front to create a big Opposition in the working of our parliamentary democracy. But they failed. The period of last 5 or 6 years

is a history of failures of the Opposition parties. Now, for the failure of the Opposition parties, both of the right and the left variety, it is not the ruling party which should be blamed. It is not the fault of the ruling party if it gets a massive mandate. It is a lesson to the Opposition parties as to how they can work in a parliamentary democracy. I hope, they will take a lesson and, instead of trying to create anti-Congressism as a philosophy, they will take more interest in developing their own strength on the basis of their work and their contacts with the masses.

Now, with the political stability that has come about the country has laid down the tasks in the President's Address. The task is of the social and economic change. It is not the philosophy that has been laid down. The philosophy of democratic socialism, the evolution of the democratic society, is already there in the Constitution. It is not the philosophy of one party as such. It is the nation's philosophy.

We are in the midst of revolutionary changes. Actually, we are in the process of change. The task is not of searching a philosophy. The task is of accelerating the pace of social and economic change, the task is of finding an appropriate pattern. It is to find out what is the pattern and how to accelerate the pace. So, it is the pace and the pattern that matters. Socialism is not a question of philosophical thinking. It is a question of finding a democratic and socialist pattern which will bring about a successful change and take this process to its logical end.

When the people give their massive mandate to the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her programmes, the people know her programmes and the people are aware that their problems are still not over. They know that it is Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the ruling party that alone can help them in making this process a complete change in their favour. They know that the social and economic revolution can take place only under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is the mood of the confidence that matters; it is the creation of this mood of confidence that is very important in completing this process of change. Today socialism is no longer an academic thing to us; socialism has been taken out of the books of academi-

cians, out of the lectures of professors. Today, in our country, the process of change has come. Socialism has become actually a product of the masses themselves. It is they who are striving to build this process of change. That is socialism. Now a programme has been given; a time bound programme has been given; a direction has been given. Democratic socialism has been put as an objective. There is an objective, there is a direction, laid down by the programme. And with the leadership that has now been created and with the efforts and strivings of the people, this process of change is now to be completed at the earliest.

Today what is the assessment of the victory of Congress? It has liberated, released, the creative abilities of the common man in this country. And that is the essence of socialist victory of the recent elections. These creative abilities of the common man are now, after the emergence of Bangla Desh, to be mobilised and are to be made more effective through the programme that we have got. It is, therefore, this process that has to be done now. It is the Opposition parties' task to help in accelerating the pace and evolving appropriate pattern.

Today Shrimati Indira Gandhi has given us what Gandhiji gave in 1920 when he assumed the political leadership of the freedom struggle. It was Shrimati Indira Gandhi who, at the end of 1969-70, brought this objective of economic growth with social justice. In the 1950s and 1960s, emphasis was laid on economic growth, and it was assumed that social justice, social progress, would be a by product of economic growth. It is Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it is the Congress under her leadership, who has brought these two processes together. It is this that made the the socialist movement in this country, the people's movement in the country; it is an electrified effect; it brought life into the people, and they saw the liberation at the earliest under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

In 1920 there was a controversy before Gandhiji assumed leadership whether primacy should be given to political reform or social reform. Gandhiji brought both of them together. It was a synthesis of the two that he brought about. Today the programme of social justice, the programme of social progress

and the programme of economic development have been brought together in a synthesis by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and a time-bound programme has been given. We have now to help and cooperate in accelerating this pace. It may be that, in giving this programme of Arthik Swaraj, self-reliance, there may be some programme given to each section of the people. For the labour, we have been told about moratorium on strike. We in the trade union movement have been appealing to the people that we stand for economic growth with social justice, but at the same time we want economic production not by legislative sanctions on strike, not by any non-legislative sanctions on strike. Strike is a fundamental thing. Let conditions be created whereby people in the factories feel that social justice is given to them. Let the workers in the factories feel that new laws are evolved whereby they get justice immediately to their long-standing demands, to their fair demands and a prompt settlement is arrived at for their disputes. If a new code of settlement of labour disputes is evolved, then there would not be any necessity for bringing forward any such legislation or non-legislative sanctions like moratorium.

17 hrs.

Therefore, I would request all, whether they belong to this section or that section, this Party or that Party, that the time has come—there is no question of majority or minority Party—when all people should unite, as we united in the recent struggle for the liberation of Bangla Desh. Here is the moment when, for the success of socialism, all sections of the people should unite as one man under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and accelerate the process of change with the pattern of the programme she has given.

With these observations, I support the Motion of Thanks.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri S. A. Shamim—absent.

Shri Baladhandayutham.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Madam Chairman, I am sorry I have to submit that the Address by the President of India to Parliament is an

[Shri K. Baladhandayutham]

anti-climax coming in the background of the glorious victory in the war and an equally glorious victory in the election battle.

In the war, we fought against the imperialist forces and their allies from outside and defeated them, and in the election battle the victory was won against the forces of imperialism inside this country. But, coming in the wake of such glorious victories, the policy statement of the Government embodied in the Address by the President of India is a shocking contradiction, and it appears that the leadership of the Government is frightened by the new prospects and responsibilities.

The President's Address ends with a high note of war against poverty. By that, I presume that the challenge of poverty is going to be taken up on a war footing. When you talk about war, you always name the enemy. You identify the enemy. Poverty is not natural. India is a rich country. India is rich in its man-power. India is rich in talents. Still, the people are poor. So, if you talk about war against poverty, what is the system that generates this poverty, what are the forces that cause this poverty, or what is the obstacle for the eradication of this poverty? The Government which had the guts to identify the enemy in the war and deal with him ruthlessly has not got the guts to identify and name the forces and classes that generate poverty in this country.

17.04 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARKI in the Chair]

Here is an attempt, and I would forewarn the Government that this attempt would end in failure. Here is a serious attempt being made to change the entire condition of life to eradicate poverty within the framework of a system which generates poverty. The President's Address does not address itself to the abolition of the socio-economic system, the capitalist system and without trying to abolish the system, they make demagogic promises and claims of abolishing poverty. It is but natural, because a Government which is not able to recognise the role of the Indo-Soviet pact in dealing such a terrible blow against the enemies of this country cannot also realise its role after the war. We should recall the conditions when the danger of an attack

from Nixon-Chou-Yahya Khan axis against this country was there, and we can see the actual use of this pact and the role this pact has played.

I am surprised to find that the role of that pact, the impact of that pact, has not only been missed in the President's Address, but it is missed everywhere.

I was shocked to see a documentary produced by the India Government on Bangladesh which tells you everything. There is not a mention, not even an indication, that there was an Indo-Soviet pact which played a very big role in the liberation of Bangladesh, for holding the Chinese Forces and the Seventh Fleet of the USA at bay. Apart from its role during the war, it has a role to play in the future also. When you say about self-reliance you do not talk about who is your friend and who is your enemy. If you mean by self-reliance, self-sufficiency, it is never going to be attained by any country.

When we talk about self-reliance we mean that we are not subordinate to an imperialist country and a country which wants to exploit this country, but that we are willing to take help from countries which are friendly and which do not come to exploit us, the friendship with such countries not only strengthens you but helps them also. This is a friendship on the basis of equality, for the betterment of the economy. Here is a Treaty for 20 years which not only stands for peace, but helps us in the economic advancement of the country. This role has been underplayed in the President's Address, not unwittingly, but deliberately.

We talk about abolishing poverty on a war footing. If you want to name the enemies, during the war, every child knew who was a friend and who was an enemy of the country. They knew American imperialism as the enemy of the country and Soviet Union as a friend of this country. When you talk about *arthik swaraj* you do not mention about the role of America in the past or its plans in the future with regard to the exploitation of this country.

An image has been built up in this country of the Prime Minister because of the nationalisation of banks followed by some other steps. It is really surprising that the

Prime Minister is out to abolish poverty in this country without dealing first with that system which makes this rich country so poor, without first changing the socio-economic structure built by the British, which is being continued. We should have dealt first with foreign investment and foreign capital in this country which is growing, and the amount we receive is not commensurate with the independent development of the Indian economy. Have we ever thought of nationalising important foreign firms? Foreign oil is a field where the nationalisation step is indispensable for the development of Indian oil for the preservation of our security and for the economic development of the country. But we have not nationalised the foreign oil trade. Yet, all the time, we are talking of the black money. Black money is not only hiding and circulating in this country. It is circulating abroad also. Now is there even the idea or suggestion of nationalisation of foreign banks?

With regard to foreign capital, they are given complete freedom, and what is more, today, we see the extraordinary phenomenon of getting planes as such from Britain and the Netherlands, scrap which was dismantled there because it could not run there is being brought here in the name of Arthik Swaraj.

Coming now to the next enemy, namely monopoly, what nonsense is it to talk about controlling monopoly: 40 per cent of investible capital is with them and yet Government say that they would not give them licence. Where is the capital to invest? Then, what happens? When Government take the unrealistic position of trying to control something which cannot be controlled, but which can only be eliminated or abolished or nationalised, what happens? They have given them 54 new licences. When the hue and cry comes that 54 new licences have been given, they say that it cannot be helped. So, I submit that this question of monopoly cannot be dealt with in the manner that Government are doing today.

I am taking this question up seriously, because it is not merely in the Address that monopoly has been forgotten, but our Prime Minister has now found new virtues in the monopoly houses. In her address to the FICCI, our Prime Minister has now found new talents in the monopoly houses, and she

has appealed to them to co-operate; she wants their talents and the people's money for joint enterprises. This new slogan of joint enterprises has come after this glorious war, after this glorious victory in the elections. The people wanted change, and the Government promised them change, but here they are only changing from control of monopoly to co-operation with monopoly and to finding virtues in monopoly.

The third enemy about whom they were talking when they were fighting the Syndicate and when they were fighting the British is landlordism. How casually the President's Address tries to deal with it. I was shocked to read a commendation of the reduction of ceilings in Tamil Nadu. What happened in Tamil-Nadu? The Central Government have not even gone into the question of what sort of legislation has been passed with regard to land ceilings in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, they have reduced the ceiling from 30 acres per individual in a family to 15 acres, but at the same time permitted partition of land even among minors.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): What is the harm if minors are given?

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: I shall illustrate my point with an example and show that the family then retains a larger holding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In Madhya Pradesh, land was transferred even to a dog.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: A friend of mine came to me once seeking my advice regarding the Tamil Nadu legislation. He had gone to the High Court against the land ceiling Act of Kamaraj, that is, which imposed a ceiling of 30 standard acres. Having gone to the court,—the case is going on—he was asked to surrender about 400 acres of land, based on the calculation under the old ceiling law. After the new law, he finds that he can buy 300 acres more. He wanted to know how he could withdraw the case from the High Court. There is one provision in the old law which does not allow him to withdraw the case so that it could come under the new Act. So, he has to suffer under the old Act, because the whole process had been gone through at that time. He is sorry that

[Shri K. Baladhandayutham]

the whole thing was closed before the new Act came into force.

If you peruse the law, you would find that it is worse than even the old law, because it does not give one more acre to the poor. If you talk about land distribution and taking over of land in excess of the ceiling, then I submit that the Tamil Nadu land reform law is a failure. And yet, here is the President's Address which hails it and commends it as an example for the future State Governments that are coming into being and that are to follow the example of Tamil Nadu.

We no doubt had some of the Acts which they have brought in pursuance of the Industries Development and Regulation Act, for instance, the Act under which they can take over closed units. But I would give you one instance in Tamil Nadu where nothing has happened so far. There is the case of the Balram Verma textile mills, which was closed down three years back. The investigation was completed two years before, and yet that factory has not been opened even today. The Government are not taking it over. Whenever we ask them, they say 'We are taking it over'. Three days ago I was told by the Minister in reply to my question that it is not being taken over. Why? Because the owners do not want it to be taken over. They approached the Finance department and were able to get men inside that Department to send the proposal back saying: 'The investigation is out of date. It was done some years back. So you must do fresh investigation'. Here is a law which enables you to take over closed factories, but it can be scuttled by an official of the Finance Department if he has got links with the owners.

In Tamil Nadu, the entire body of textile workers have gone on strike for a month. Still the mills are not taken over. Still four or five of the textile mills remain closed. There is fall in production, factories are closing down and the existing factories are looting the workers. You talk of production. Next you talk of a moratorium on strike. The whole emphasis in the Address seems to be that the workers must work, you must squeeze the workers and the talent of the monopolists and the ability of the landlords must all be pooled together for building the new society.

This is sheer moonshine. You are not having a perspective; you are not launching on a new path. Now the Prime Minister wants to lay a new path in collaboration with monopolists, with the members of the FICCI.

How blind can the Government be to the Indian realities can be seen on the question of Centre-State relations. I must bring to the notice of the House that the slogan raised in Tamil Nadu is not that simple. The slogan is very subtle. They say: Mujibur Rahman fought against Urdu, we fought against Hindi. Mujibur Rahman demanded provincial autonomy, we are demanding provincial autonomy. Mujibur Rahman got Bangla Desh; as to that will happen to us, we leave it to you to understand.

There is not only a Mujibur Rahman in Tamil Nadu in the person of Shri Karunamudhi; there is also a Mujibur Rahman in Ceylon in the person of Shri Shelvanayakam. These Mujibur Rahmans are raising this slogan because they know that the Central Government are blind to this question of Centre-State relationship.

You are now talking of overdrafts. Have you gone into the question of why overdrafts are there? Have you gone into the question whether there have been financial irregularities and bad habits with State Governments, or the State Governments are really hard put to it to find the money necessary for ameliorative and developmental activities in the States? You have not done it. You are supremely complacent because you have got an election victory, you are complacent because from Delhi you are able to run the States today. But may I warn you that those people who raise the slogan of Mujibur Rahman inside are not alone; they are being backed up by forces from outside. Nixon and Chou En-lai met in Peking and discussed the question of Kashmir. When they discussed the question of self-determination for Kashmir, they wanted a diversion in the south also. They are behind this diversionary slogan from the south. You are not going to deal with it with arms? You can deal with an outside power by resort to arms. But you cannot solve this problem with arms. It has to be solved by seeing that with regard to the powers and financial resources and the help given from the Centre, the Centre revises its

blind attitude. The Centre should go into the question, examine it whether it should not give more powers, a lot more finance to the States. This is a very difficult question, a ticklish question, a complicated question. If necessary, the Centre must come forward with amendments to the Constitution on this question; otherwise, it will be feeding secessionist movements in this country.

Coming to other things, you talk about a moratorium on strikes. But when it comes to a question of participation by workers in the management of public undertakings, I find the public undertakings are the worst managements worse than even private sector managements. This is because they are being manned by bureaucrats. Apart from that, the Centre also intervenes. Here are the nationalised banks. Glorious. But when they constitute boards, see how unfair is the allotment. They give in the name of representation for farmers, workers and ordinary people 9 seats for INTUC. Three seats were given for the HMS and only two seats for the ATTUC. You talk about participation and representation for the workers in the Public undertakings, and you fill up those places with your own men. It is not going to harm others, but it is going to harm yourself because you are going to understand the feeling and the needs of the people if you go on in this undemocratic way.

You went to the elections on the question of the privy purse of princes and their privileges. Again now you went to the polls saying "we have abolished it. But what about the privileges of the ICS cadre? In the Rajya Sabha, a non-official Bill was brought, and my impression was that the Congress was committed to the abolition of these privileges of the ICS cadre. Why did you not take it up and why is there no mention of any Bill in the President's Address? You are bringing so many Bills, but you have not thought about the ICS. So long as the privileged class of the ICS is there, bureaucracy has become the main obstacle to the implementation of even the little that you plan here in this Parliament.

There was a talk about the diffusion of ownership of monopoly newspaper houses, of separating them from industrial magnates. But what has happened to that Bill? Why is there no mention of it in the President's Address? Why have you got cold feet? It

should have been there long before. If you are not going to control this means, this medium of propaganda which is in the hands of the monopoly houses, how are you going to control them and how are you going to restrain them and how are you going to regularise them? It is impossible. So, it is not accidental that that Bill is not mentioned as one of the Bills that are coming before this House in this session.

Further, even the little that is done is being scuttled because of the present posture of the Indian Government. There was an uproar in the Rajya Sabha over the devaluation leakage by the United Commercial Bank. Proceedings were set in motion; M. P. Jha and some others were arrested. But having done that, for propaganda purposes, the whole case is being sabotaged, and you are not trying to get at the truth. You are not trying to deal with the culprits. What is more, if you talk about enemy, if you talk about resources, the question of black money must be seriously before you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI K. BALADIHANDAYUTHAM: You are not lenient; you were lenient to others. If the Chairman wants me to wind up, I will finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may have one or two minutes more. I am lenient to you too.

SHRI K. BALADIHANDAYUTHAM: I protest against this discriminatory observance of time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You may continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been given 23 minutes.

SHRI K. BALADIHANDAYUTHAM: I am sitting under protest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Protest is a very easy thing. (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER: He can continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He does not want
(Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
Sir, the word "discriminatory" was not
proper, particularly when the hon. Member
had already 23 minutes. We on this side of
the House also requested you to let him
continue and finish it. We did not say no to
it, and the Chairman also did not say no. I
hope he will kindly appreciate the position
and withdraw his word discriminatory".

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM .
I have been sitting here and observing the
way the time has been allowed. Members
who are asked to finish were given five, ten
or twelve minutes more after their time was
over, and I have been asked to sit down.
(Interruption) So, in observing the same rule,
there is discrimination. I stand by it and I
refuse to withdraw it. I am prepared to
undergo any consequence as a result of
asserting that discrimination is there

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Why should
you lose your temper for nothing ? We did
not offend you at all. You are offending
us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please Shri
Vidya Dhar Bajpai not here. Shri Md.
Jamilurrahman.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) :
मुअज्जज चेयरमैन साहब, पार्लियामेंट में मेरी
जान पहचान और मेरी जिन्दगी बहुत थोड़ी
और छोटी है। इसलिए मैंने मोचा था कि आन-
रेबल मैम्बरज के तजुर्बे का फायदा उठाते हुए
सदर जम्हूरिया के खिताब पर ऐसे सबजैक्ट्स
पर चर्चा करूंगा जिनके ऊपर ध्यान देना हमारी
कौमी जिन्दगी की बेहतरी के लिये, मेरे ख्याल
में जरूरी था। जिस तरह के वाक्यात हो रहे
थे हमारे देश में और दुनिया में, उनको देख
कर मैं कुछ घबराया हुआ था। लेकिन सदर के
खिताब के बाद और खास कर कुछ मुअज्जज
मैम्बरों की तकरीरों को सुनने के बाद मैं
मुस्तकबिल की तरफ बहुत ज्यादा यकीन के
साथ देखने लगा हूँ। मैं इसके लिए श्री ए० के०
गोपालन, और श्री एच० एन० मुखर्जी का शुक्र

गुजार हूँ। मैं इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन, सैक्युल-
रिज्म और आर्थिक स्वराज्य वगैरह बातों की
चर्चा पहले करना चाहता था। लेकिन अब मैं
हिन्दुस्तानी जम्हूरियत की चर्चा सबसे पहले
करूंगा क्योंकि अगर हमारी जम्हूरियन जान-
दार नहीं है तो कोई भी बात मुमकिन नहीं
होगी और ब्वाब जहा के तहां रह जायेंगे,
उनकी तावीर किसी भी हालत में मुमकिन नहीं
होगी।

17.25 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

चेयरमैन साहब, अगर मैं आपको भुट्टो
साहब की पहली तकरीर जब वह मंदर हुए
थे, याद दिलाऊ तो यह बात बहुत बेजगह न
होगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान की
सारी खराबी की जड़ यह थी कि "सरकार
जनता की तरफ जवाबदेह नहीं थी।"

"Government were not accountable to
the people"

मैंने यह इमनिये कहा कि पाकिस्तान में
तो यह बात सिर्फ आज कही जा रही है लेकिन
हमारे देश के पिछले पच्चीस बरसों की
तवारीख ने उसी को बराबर अमनी जामा
पहनाया है। चांदे पड़ित जवाहरलाल नेहरू
मरहूम की सरकार रही हो या श्री लाल
बहादुर शास्त्री मरहूम की सरकार रही हो या
फिर चाहे हमारे मौजूदा वजीरे आजमा,
श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, की सरकार हो। जनता
ने सब से हिमाब मागा है और सारी सरकारों
या उन पार्टियों को जिनकी सरकारें रही हैं
सबको हिसाब देना पड़ा है। एक एक करके
जनता ने सबसे हिसाब लिया है। जितनी
पार्टिया हमारे देश में हैं, सबको जनता का
जवाबदेह होना पड़ा है। जनता ने जब हमारी
पार्टी के हिसाब को न माना तो हमारी पार्टी
हार गई और श्री ए० के० गोपालन और
उनके साथी, जो भी हों, उनकी पार्टी के
हिसाब को जनता ने कहीं कहीं माना था और
उनकी सरकारें कहीं कहीं पर बनीं। आज फिर
एक बार जनता ने अपना फैसला हिसाब

देख कर दिया है तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जनता का यह जो फैसला है इसको सबको मान लेना चाहिये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि श्री ए० के० गोपालन साहब को हमारी पार्टी और सरकार पर रंजिश क्यों होती है? क्या उसका उन्हें पता नहीं है कि जब उन की पार्टी ने चुनाव जीता था तो उस वक्त भी चुनाव कराने का जिम्मा हमारी ही पार्टी की सरकार पर था और तब उनकी पार्टी ने सरकारें बनाई थीं चाहे मिली जुली सरकारें हों या उनकी अपनी पार्टी की सरकार हो। हम लोग ही उस वक्त हकूमत में थे। उस वक्त भी हम लोगों ने फंयर चुनाव कराये थे और अब भी कराये हैं। जो नतीजा अब सामने आया है उससे साफ जाहिर है कि जनता तोड़-फोड़ और खून खराबे की जिन्दगी से तग आ चुकी थी। इन बातों पर चर्चा करने का मौका पार्लियामेंट को और भी मिलेगा लेकिन मारी बातों के बाद देश में जो कुछ भी हुआ है और यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में जो कुछ भी हो रहा है उससे मुझे खुशी हुई है कि हमारी जम्हूरियन बहुत जानदार है और उसका पानी बहुत तेज है। यह सब किसने किया? इस देश की जनता ने ही तो किया।

मैं बराबर ऐसा समझता रहा हूँ कि इस देश के इंटेलिक्चुअल नहीं, पढ़े लिखे लोग नहीं, बल्कि अनपढ़ या कम पढ़ी लिखी और मेहनत-कश बौहिकल या एजेंट आफ चेंज रही है। यह तो करिश्मा है हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप का कि उन्होंने अपना मैडेट उसी साधारण जनता से मांगा जिसको उन्हें ज़रूरत थी। इस तरह उन्होंने अपनी ताकत के सही स्रोत को पहचाना और जनता ने पूरी तरह सोच विचार करके अपना मैडेट उनको दिया। आपने देखा ही है कि दूसरे लोग इस हिसाब कितनाब को देने में झूल कर गए तो उनके लिये मुनासिब यह था कि अपनी भूल की जांच पड़ताल करते न कि सदर के खिताब में कम-जोरियों को खोजकर अपनी कमजोरियों को गलत करने की नाकाम कोशिश करते। अपने वाक्य में अंकक कर देना और इसकी देखते कि

उनमें कहां खामियां हैं, कहां कमजोरियां हैं, उन्होंने क्या गलतियां की हैं बजाय इसके कि सदर के खिताब में कमजोरियों को ढूँढ़ने और अपनी कमजोरियों को छिपाने की नाकाम कोशिश करते।

जनाबे सदर, चीन से हमारा देश तो दोस्ती चाहता ही है लेकिन उसने हमारी तरफ दुश्मनी का रवैया अख्तियार कर रखा है। इस लड़ाई के बाद भी आपने देखा कि हमारी वजीरे आजम ने बार-बार कहा है कि हम पाकिस्तान और पाकिस्तान की जनता के साथ दोस्ती चाहते हैं। एक बार नहीं, कई बार उन्होंने दोहराया है। आपने यह चीज अखबारों में पढ़ी होगी और तमाम प्लेटफार्म पर उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है।

लेकिन मुझे सबसे ज्यादा दुःख, और साथ साथ ताज्जुब तो अमरीका पर है कि वह एक जम्हूरी मुल्क होते हुए भी हम से जलामुना बैठा है और हमसे स्वाह-म-स्वाह रंजिश रखता है। मेरे ख्याल में इसकी वजह सिर्फ यह है कि भारत ने अपने और इंडियन सबकान्टिनेंट के मफाद का ख्याल किया है। आज के जमाने में एक बात किसी भी देश को नहीं भूलनी चाहिये कि साइंटिफिक और टेक्नालोजिकल एडवांस की वजह से दुनिया की तहजीब को भी एक नया डाइमेंशन मिला है, जो आक्स-क्यूरेटिस्ट नहीं है। और इस माहौल में सारे रिश्ते बराबरी की बुनियाद पर ही हो सकते हैं, ओवरलार्डशिप की बुनियाद पर हरगिज नहीं।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि बंगला देश और दूसरे इन्टरनेशनल रिश्तों में उन्होंने इस मुल्क की गुमशुदा आइडेंटिटी को उजागर किया है। इसकी रोशनी में ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि जब तक दुनिया के कुछ दलों की ओवरलार्डशिप की नीति बनी रहेगी, तब तक दुनिया का कोई भी देश जो खुददार है और जो इज्जत की जिन्दगी बसर करता चाहता है उसे और उसके लिये खतरा बना रहेगा।

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

और उस खतरे की तरफ सदरे-जम्हूरिया के खिताब में सही तौर पर ध्यान दिलाया गया है। इसलिये आज जरूरत है अपनी ताकत, यानी इंटरनल स्ट्रेंथ एन्ड स्टेबिलिटी की, सैल्फ रिलायेंस की। यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि "इंटरनल बिजिलेंस इज दि प्राइस आफ लिबर्टी।"

"शरीबी हटाओ" के आन्दोलन की काम-याबी के लिये मरकज और सूबों में मजबूत यानी स्टेबल सरकारों का फार्मेशन और दूसरे सोशियो-इकानोमिक स्टेप्स बहुत जरूरी हैं, जिनका तजकिया सदरे-जम्हूरिया की तकरीर में किया गया है। हम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप में ग्लोरी की एक छोटी से दूसरी छोटी पर गये हैं, तो उसकी एक वजह यह भी है कि देश को इकानोमिक लीडरशिप भी गलत नहीं मिली, जिसकी बिना पर हमारी हर जीत हार में तब्दील हो सकती थी। इन बातों पर चर्चा करने का मौका हमें आगे भी मिलेगा।

बंगलादेश की सरजमीन पर जो जग हुई, वह जम्हूरियत की हिफाजत की लड़ाई ही नहीं थी, बल्कि सैकुलरिज्म की हिफाजत की लड़ाई भी थी। इंडियन सब-कॉन्टिनेंट में एक गलत बात 1947 में हुई थी। उस वकन मजहब और धर्म के नाम पर मुल्क के टुकड़े हुए, दिलों के टुकड़े हुए, इंसानियत के टुकड़े हुए और तबारीख का वह बोझ हम आज तक अपने कंधे पर ढोते आ रहे थे। यह जखम भर भी सकता था, अगर पाकिस्तान के फौजी हुकमरानों ने अपनी जनता के दिलों की आवाज सुनी होती और अगर वे अपने उन दोस्तों के बहकावे में न आये होते, जिन्होंने उनको हथियार तो दिये, लेकिन जीने के सारे रास्ते बन्द कर दिये। क्योंकि पाकिस्तान की आंखों पर पट्टी बंधी थी कि वह अपने मफाद को नहीं देख सका। पाकिस्तान को नुकसान भारत से नहीं, बल्कि उन मुल्कों से पहुंचा है, जिन्होंने उसे हथियार दिये, त्रिनका उसने बेजा और गलत इस्तेमाल किया।

मैं मुसलमान हूं और आज मैं सदन के सामने, पार्लियामेंट के सामने, अपने विस का एक पुराना दर्द खोल कर रखना चाहता हूं। क्या आपने उस इंसान के दिल की घुटन का अंदाजा किया है, जिसकी वफादारी पर उसके अपने ही मुल्क में शुबहा किया जाये, जिसकी तरफ शकूक की निगाह से देखा जाये? पिछले बीस बरसों से, जबसे मेरी सियासी जिन्दगी शुरू हुई है, मैं यह तकलीफ झेलता आ रहा हूं। मैं इस बात को जरा साफ करके अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। बंटवारे के बाद मुल्क के फिर्कापरस्त लोगों और जमाअतों ने एक ऐसा जज्बा पैदा कर दिया था कि देश में कम्युनलिज्म और फिर्कापरस्ती की ताकतों को ताकत मिली थी। कुछ लोग इससे गुमराह भी हुए। और अगर इस मुल्क में इस जजबाती आतिश-जदगी के बाद भी कम्युनल हार्मनी का नक्शा और ढांचा ठीक-ठीक बना रहा, तो उसका क्रेडिट देश की लीडरशिप को—जो मरहूम महात्मा गांधी से लेकर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी तक को—है।

बंगला देश में जो कुछ भी हुआ, उसने हमारे गले से तबारीख के उस खौफनाक बोझ का उतार फेंका है। मैं इस देश के मुसलमानों की तरफ से, और उनकी आने वाली नस्लों की तरफ से, आपके जरिये सदरे-जम्हूरिया को, उनकी सरकार को और सरकार की नेता, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, को खिराजे अकीदत पेश करता हूँ, जिन्होंने हमें एक नेशनल आइडेन्टिटी दी और यह साबित कर दिया कि हमारी कौमी जिन्दगी में फिर्कापरस्ती नहीं है, बल्कि वह एक साजिश है इस मुल्क की तरक्की के दुश्मनों की, अमन के दुश्मनों की, सोशलज्म के दुश्मनों की।

बैसे, बंगलादेश में जो कुछ हुआ, वह तो मुसलमानों पर मुसलमानों के जुल्म की बात है। शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान की लड़ाई भी मुआव्ही-जुल्म और फिर्कापरस्ती के खिलाफ थी जम्हूरियत के लिये थी सैकुलरिज्म के लिये थी। अगर दुनिया के हिस्से में तरक्की होनी है और एक ताकतवर, सैकुलर और खुशहाल समाज

کو بنانا ہے، تو بنگلا دیش کا تعلق اور
 भारत और बंगला देश की दोस्ती एक नई
 सुबह की आवाज है, जिसका हम सब खैर-
 मकदम करते हैं।

सभी बातों का निचोड़ यह है कि हम
 लोगों ने अपने वजीरे आजम की लीडरशिप में
 जो कुछ पाया है, वह है यकीन और इसी
 बुनियाद पर मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूँ कि
 कल हमारा है—दुमारो इज आवर्ज।

[श्री محمد حیل الرحمان (کشن گنج) معزز جی میں صاحب-
 یاریت سے میری جان پہچان اور میری زندگی بہت تھوڑی اور
 چھوٹی ہے۔ اس لئے میں نے سوچا تھا کہ آریبل ممبرز کے بتوے کا
 فائدہ اٹھانے ہوئے صدر جمہوریہ کے خطاب پر ایسے سبکدوشی پر چڑھ
 کروں گا جس کے اوپر دھیان دینا باری آدمی زندگی کی مٹی
 کے لئے سب سے خیال میں ضروری تھا۔ جس طرح کے تقاضات
 ہو رہے تھے سب میں میں اور دیا میں اس کو کچھ میں کچھ
 گھبراہٹ ہوا تھا۔ لیکن صدر کے خطاب کے بعد میں صحت کر کچھ
 معزز مسروں کی تقریروں کو سننے کے بعد میں مستقل کی طرف مت
 زیادہ یقین کے ساتھ دیکھنے لگا ہوں۔ میں سب سے شری
 اسے۔ کے گروپوں اور شری انجینئر گروپ کا شکریہ ادا ہوں میں
 اسٹیشنیشن پکیشن۔ سیکورڈزم اور آرٹھ سولاجیہ وغیرہ
 باتوں کی جرح پر جلتے کرنا چاہتا تھا۔ لیکن اب میں ہندوستانی
 جمہوریت کی جرح پر سب سے پہلے کروں گا کیونکہ گروہی جمہوریت
 حاکماتہ میں ہے تو کوئی بھی بات ممکن نہیں ہوگی اور عوام جہاں
 کی تہاں رہ جائیں گے۔ ان کی قسم کسی بھی حالت میں ممکن
 نہیں ہوگی۔

چیرمین صاحب اگر میں آپ کے دھیان کو بھٹو صاحب
 کی پہلی تقریر جب صدر ہوئے تھے یاد دلاؤں تو یہ بات بے جگہ
 ہوگی۔ انھوں نے کہا تھا کہ پاکستان کی ساری خرابی کی جڑ یہ تھی
 کہ "سرکار جنتا کی طرف جواب دہ نہیں تھی۔"

"Government were not accountable
 to the people".

میں نے یہ اس لئے کہا کہ پاکستان میں تو یہ بات صرف آج کسی
 جا رہی ہے لیکن ہمارے دیش میں کچھ پچیس برسوں کی تاریخ
 نے اس کو برابر علی جاسر بنایا ہے۔ چاہے پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو
 مرحوم کی سرکار رہی ہو یا شری لال بہادر شاستری مرحوم کی
 سرکار رہی ہو یا چاہے ہمارے موجودہ وزیر اعظم شری اندرا گاندھی

کی سرکار ہو۔ جنتا نے سب سے صاحب مانجھے اور ساری
 سرکاروں یا ان پارٹیوں کو جن کی سرکار میں رہی ہیں سب کو
 حساب دینا پڑا ہے۔ ایک ایک کر کے جنتا نے سب سے صاحب
 لیا ہے۔ جنتی پارٹیاں ہمارے دیش میں ہیں سب کو جنتا کا
 جواب دہ ہونا پڑا ہے۔ جنتا نے جب ہماری پارٹی کے حساب کو نہ
 تو ہماری پارٹی ہار گئی اور شری اسے۔ کے گروپوں اور ان کے
 ساتھی جو بھی ہیں ان کی پارٹی کے حساب کو جنتا نے کہیں کہیں
 تھا اور ان کی سرکار میں کہیں کہیں پر نہیں۔ آج پھر ایک بار جنتا
 نے اپنا فیصلہ حساب دیکھ کر دیا ہے تو میں عرض کروں گا کہ جنتا
 کا یہ فیصلہ ہے اس کو سب کو مان لینا چاہئے۔ میری سمجھ میں نہیں
 آتا ہے کہ شری اسے۔ کے گروپوں صاحب کو ہماری پارٹی اور
 سرکار پر بخش کیوں ہوتی ہے۔ کیا اس کا پتہ انھیں نہیں ہے۔
 کہ جب ان کی پارٹی نے چناؤ جیتا تھا تو اس وقت بھی چناؤ کرنے کا
 ذکر ہماری ہی پارٹی کی سرکار پر تھا۔ اور تب ان کی پارٹی نے
 سرکار میں بنائیں تھیں۔ چاہے ملی جلی سرکار میں ہوں یا ان کی
 اپنی پارٹی کی سرکار ہو۔ ہم لوگ بھی اس وقت حکومت میں
 تھے۔ اس وقت بھی ہم لوگوں نے فیئر جیادو کرائے تھے۔ اور
 اب بھی کرائے ہیں جو نتیجہ اب سامنے آیا ہے اس سے صاف
 ظاہر ہے کہ جنتا توڑ پھوڑ اور خون خرابے کی زندگی سے تنگ
 آچکی تھی۔ ان باتوں پر چڑھ کر نہ کا موقع یا ہینٹ کو اور بھی
 لے گا۔ لیکن ساری باتوں کے بعد دیش میں جو کچھ بھی ہو رہا ہے
 اور یہاں پارلیمنٹ میں جو کچھ بھی ہو رہا ہے اس سے مجھے خوشی
 ہوئی ہے کہ ہماری جمہوریت بہت جا بجا رہے۔ اور اس کا پانی
 بہت تیز ہے۔ یہ سب کس نے کیا۔ اس دیش کی جنتا نے ہی
 کیا۔

میں برابر ایسا سمجھتا رہا ہوں کہ اس دیش میں اس دیش
 کے ایشیائی لوگ نہیں پڑھے لکھے لوگ نہیں بلکہ ان پڑھے لکھے
 لکھے اور محنت کش جنتا وہیکل یا ایکٹ آف چیونج رہی ہے۔
 یہ تو کوشہ ہماری پردھان منتری شری اندرا گاندھی کی
 لیڈر شپ کا ہے کہ انھوں نے اپنا جینڈیٹ اس سدھان
 جنتا سے لٹکا جس کی انھیں ضرورت تھی۔ اس طرح انھوں
 نے اپنی طاقت کے صحیح سہنے کو پہچانا اور جنتا نے پوری طرح
 سوچ دیا کر کے اپنا جینڈیٹ ان کو دیا۔ آپ نے دیکھا ہی
 ہے کہ دوسرے لوگ اس حساب کتاب کو دینے میں بھول کر گئے
 تو ان کے لئے مناسب تھا کہ اپنی بھولی کی جانچ پڑتال کرتے
 نہ کہ صدر کے خطاب میں کمرہ دہوں کو کھوج کی اپنی کمرہ دہوں

کو غلا کرنے کی ناکام کوشش کرتے۔ اپنے دامن میں جھانک کر دیکھتے کہ ان میں کہاں خامیاں ہیں۔ کہاں کمزوریاں ہیں۔ انھوں نے کیا غلطیاں کی ہیں۔ بجائے اس کے کہ صدر کے خطاب میں کمزوریوں کو ڈھونڈنے اور اپنی کمزوریوں کو چھپانے کی ناکام کوشش کرتے۔

جناب صدر۔ چین سے ہارادیش تو دوستی چاہتا ہی ہے لیکن اس نے ہاری طرف دشمنی کا رویہ اختیار کر رکھا ہے۔ اس لڑائی کے بعد بھی آپ نے دیکھا ہاری وزیراعظم نے بار بار کہا ہے کہ ہم پاکستان اور پاکستان کی جنت کے ساتھ دوستی چاہتے ہیں۔ ایک بار نہیں۔ کئی بار انھوں نے اس بات کو دہرایا ہے۔ آپ نے یہ چیز اخباروں میں پڑھی ہوگی اور تمام ہیٹ فاکس پر اس بات کو کہا ہے۔

لیکن مجھے سب سے زیادہ دکھ اور سادہ سادہ تعجب تو امریکہ پر ہے کہ وہ ایک جھوٹی ملک ہوتے ہوئے بھی ہم سے جھجھکتا ہے۔ اور ہم سے خواہ مخواہ ریش رکھتا ہے۔ میرے خیال میں اس کی وجہ صرف یہ ہے کہ بھارت نے اپنے اور انڈین سب کوٹیشن کے مفاد کا خیال کیا ہے۔ آج کے زمانے میں ایک بات کسی بھی دیں کو نہیں بھولنی چاہیے کہ سائٹیک اور ٹیکو بیکی ایڈوانس کی وجہ سے دنیا کی تہذیب کو بھی ایک نیا ڈائمنشن ملا ہے۔ جو انٹیکورینٹیشن نہیں ہے۔ اور اس ماحول میں سادے رشتے برابری کی بنیاد پر ہی ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اور لوڈشپ کی بنیاد پر ہرگز نہیں۔ میں پردھان منتری کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ جگہ دیش اور دوسرے انٹرنیشنل رشتوں میں انھوں نے اس ملک کی تشدد ایڈیشن کو اجاگر کیا ہے۔ اس کی روشنی میں دھیان دینے کی بات یہ ہے کہ جب تک دنیا کے کچھ دیشوں کی اور لاڈشپ کی نیکی ہی رہے گی تب تک دنیا کا کوئی بھی دیش جو خوددار ہے اور جو عزت کی زندگی بسر کرنا چاہتا ہے اسے اور اس کے لئے خطرہ بننا ہے گا۔ اور اس خطرے کی طرف صدر جہو یہ کے خطاب میں صبح طور پر دھیان دیا گیا ہے۔ اس لئے آج ضرورت ہے اپنی طاقت۔ یعنی انٹرنیشنل سٹریٹجی اینڈ سٹریٹجی کی سیلف ریلیئنس کی۔ یہ ٹھیک ہی لگاتی ہے کہ انٹرنیشنل ایڈوانس پر ایس آف لبرٹی۔

عربی چٹاؤ کے اندولن کی کامیابی کے لئے ہر اک اور دوسروں میں مضبوط مینی سٹیب سرکاروں کا فارمیشن اور دوسرے سٹریٹجی کو ٹیک سٹیب بہت ضروری ہیں۔ جن کا تذکرہ صدر جہو یہ کی تقریر میں کیا گیا ہے۔ ہم شریعتی اندر لگا نہ ہی کی

یڈر شپ میں گوری کی ایک چوٹی سے دوسری چوٹی پر چڑھیں۔ تو اس کی ایک وجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ دیش کو انٹیک۔ یڈر شپ بھی غلط نہیں ملے۔ جس کی بنا پر ہاری ہر جیت ہار میں تبدیل ہو سکتی تھی۔ ان باتوں پر چرچ کرنے کا موقعہ ہیں آگے بھی ملے گا۔

جگہ دیش کی سر زمین پر جو جنگ ہوئی وہ جہوریت کی حفاظت کی لڑائی ہی نہیں تھی۔ بلکہ سیکورزم کی حفاظت کی لڑائی بھی تھی۔ انڈین سب کوٹیشن میں ایک غلط بات ۱۹۴۷ میں ہوئی تھی اس وقت مذہب اور دھرم کے نام پر ملک کے حصے ہوئے۔ دلوں کے ٹکڑے ہوئے۔ انسانیت کے حصے ہوئے۔ اہل تاریخ کا وہ بوجھ ہم آج تک اپنے کندھے پر ڈھونے آ رہے تھے۔ یہ زخم بھر بھی سکتا تھا۔ اگر پاکستان کے فوجی حکمرانوں نے اپنی جنت کے دلوں کی آواز سنی ہوئی۔ اور اگر وہ اپنے ان دوستوں کے ہکا دسے میں نہ آئے ہوتے۔ جنھوں نے ان کو تہیاد تو ایسے لیکن جیسے کے سارے راستے بند کر دیئے کیونکہ پاکستان کی آنکھوں پر ایسی پٹی بندھی تھی کہ وہ اپنے مفاد کو نہیں دیکھ سکا۔ پاکستان کو نقصان بھارت سے نہیں بلکہ ان ملکوں سے پہنچا ہے جنھوں نے اسے تہیاد دیئے۔ جس کا اس نے بجا اور غلط استعمال کیا۔

میں مسلمان ہوں اور آج میں صدر کے سامنے پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے اپنے دل کا ایک پرانا درد کھول کر رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کیا آپ بے اس انسان کے دل کی گھٹن کا اندازہ کیا ہے جس کی وفاداری پر اس کے اپنے ہی ملک جس شہ کیا جائے۔ جس کے طرف ملکوں کی نگاہ سے دیکھا جائے۔ پچھلے ۲ برسوں سے جب سے میری سیاسی زندگی شروع ہوئی ہے۔ میں یہ عظیم جیلین آ رہا ہوں۔ میں اس بات کو ذرا صاف کر کے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ثوارے کے بعد ملک کے فرقہ پرست لوگوں اور جماعتوں نے ایک ایسا جذبہ پیدا کر دیا تھا کہ دیش میں کمونزم اور فرقہ پرستی کی طاقتوں کو طاق مل تھی۔ کچھ لوگ اس سے گمراہ بھی ہوئے اور اگر اس ملک میں اس جذبہ آتش زدگی کے بعد بھی کیونے جانیں کا نقشہ اور ڈھانچہ ٹھیک ٹھاک بنادیا۔ تو اس کا ریڈ دیش کی یڈر شپ کو جو مرحوم ہما تاتا کا مذہبی سے نیک شریعتی اندر لگا نہ ہی تک کہ ہے۔

جگہ دیش میں جو کچھ بھی ہوا اس نے ہمارے نگے سے تاراج کے اس خوفناک بوجھ کو اتار پھینکا ہے۔ میں اس دیش کے

مسلمانوں کی طرف سے اور ان کی آنے والی نسلوں کی طرف سے آپ کے ذریعے صدر جمہوریہ کو ان کی سرکار کو اور سرکار کی نیتا شریں اور داگاندھی کو خراج عقیدت پیش کرتا ہوں۔ جنہوں نے ہمیں ایک نیشنل آئیڈیل پیش کیا ہے اور یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ ہماری قومی زندگی میں فرقہ پرستی نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ وہ ایک سازش ہے اس ملک کی ترقی کے دشمنوں کا امن کے دشمنوں کا شوشلزم کے دشمنوں کا۔ ویسے بنگلہ دیش میں جو کچھ ہوا وہ تو مسلمانوں پر مسلمانوں کے ظلم کی بات ہے۔ شیخ مجیب الرحمن کی لڑائی معاشی ظلم اور فرقہ پرستی کے خلاف تھی۔ جمہوریت کے لئے تھی۔ سیکولرزم کے لئے تھی۔ اگر دنیا کے اس حصے میں ترقی ہوتی ہے اور ایک طاقت سیکولر اور خوش حال سماج کو بننا ہے تو بنگلہ دیش کا طلوع اور بھارت اور بنگلہ دیش کی دوستی ایک نئی صبح کی آواز ہے۔ جس کا ہم سب خیر مقدم کرتے ہیں۔

سبھی باتوں کا بخیر ہے کہ ہم لوگوں نے اپنے وزیر اعظم کی لیڈر شپ میں جو کچھ پایا ہے وہ ہے یقین اور اسی بنیاد پر ہیں یقین کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ کل ہمارا ہے "ٹھ مارو انڈیا اورز" [

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajan): Sir, I have given some amendments to the Motion of Thanks and I shall speak on some of them. But before doing so, I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister on the wonderful leadership she gave to our country during the last Indo-Pak war. I also congratulate our Defence Minister who did a wonderful job. So do I congratulate our distinguished Army, Navy and Air Chiefs who set up a record in military history by winning this war in the short space of 13 days. The number of prisoners of war taken by us is another record. I had known that Gen. Rommel's forces had taken the largest number of prisoners of war ever taken, about 40,000 in North Africa but our Generals have surpassed that record in the number they have taken which exceeded 93,000.

By liberating Bangla Desh, the course of history has been changed. President Nixon and Chairman Mao Tse-tung are passing sleepless nights. I am very happy that the stature of our nation has risen and we have solved many problems as a result of the liberation of Bangla Desh. Pakistan is no longer the danger that it was formerly and those difficulties which we used to have from that quarter are no longer there. I, therefore, agree with the President who has praised the Prime Minister and the Armed Forces for

this great victory. I am also happy that the Prime Minister has swept the country in the recent State Assembly elections. She cannot now have any excuse for not fulfilling her promise of *Garibi Hatao*. She has to fulfil that promise. I only wish to warn that if that promise is not fulfilled then there will be a set-back and people will be disillusioned. I am sure that she will do what she has promised and *Garibi Hatao* will become a reality to an appreciable extent.

The most difficult problem of unemployment which has become a sort of cancer in our body politic. If we can solve that problem, we can remove the biggest trouble that faces our country.

Coming to land reforms, we have been promised many times that land will be distributed to the landless. That has not yet been done and no step has been taken in that direction. I have read in the papers that many State chiefs have promised to give land reforms first priority in their programmes. I only wish they do it. Land distribution is possible only when we reduce the ceiling and distribute the surplus land among the landless. I hope it will be done.

Then I come to the treatment of labour. As a trade union worker, I am particularly anxious about the sugar factory labour. The second wage board was due to give its report in 1965. But it gave its report four years afterwards in 1969. The third wage board was due to be appointed in 1970. But it has not yet been appointed. I, therefore, urge that the third wage board for the sugar industry should be appointed immediately and should be asked to report as soon as possible so that justice may be done to the sugar factory workers, who are getting very poor wages. While a steel factory worker gets a minimum wage of Rs. 240 and a jute factory worker gets Rs. 200, a sugar factory worker gets only Rs. 150, which is not just or proper.

The sugar industry workers have to go without any employment for six months in the year. There has not been any provision for making them some payment during this off-season. I hope this problem will be tackled and the sugar industry workers will be given half their salary during the period when they are without any employment.

The problems of the sugar industry cannot

[Prof. S. L. Saxena]

be solved unless it is nationalised. I think it was during the Bombay session of the Congress in December, 1969 that a resolution was passed for the nationalisation of the sugar industry in UP. Though three years have passed, no step has been taken in that direction. In fact, people are becoming very much disappointed and they do not know whether that promise will be fulfilled or not. So many promises have been made by so many Chief Ministers that it will be nationalised, but it has still not been done. What is the result? The result is that every sugar factory owner has removed all the valuable machinery from the factory and sold it in the market, leaving only the junk there. In fact, the machinery is not being repaired properly with the result that there are so many break-downs during the season. If the sugar industry is not nationalised in the near future, I am sure the factories will not be able to work. You either say that you will nationalise it or you announce that you will not nationalise it. If you say that you will not nationalise it, then the factory owners will put in money and repair the machinery. Now the position is very bad because of the uncertainty. So, that uncertainty should be removed.

The sugarcane growers have not had their due. They have been given only an increase to Rs. 10 per quintal after some time whereas the price of sugar has gone up very much. This is not fair. The cane growers should also get the benefit of the increase in sugar prices. I feel that some bonus should be given to the sugar workers and sugar cane growers as their share in the higher price realised.

An average of sugar price realised may be found out and the workers and growers paid bonus accordingly.

There was recently an announcement that sugar will be controlled so that the prices come down. But that has not yet been done. I hope, this will be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Foreign Trade will make a statement at 5.55 P.M.

Shri Shashi Bhushan.

श्री शशिभूषण (दिल्ली दक्षिण): सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई इस बात की कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने लोकतन्त्र

और प्रजातन्त्र के प्रति अपना सम्मान व्यक्त किया लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी उनको थोड़ा सशय हुआ कि प्रधान मंत्री तानाशाह बनती जा रही है। मुझे लगता ऐसा है कि जो लोग स्वयं एक ऐसी सस्था पर विश्वास करते हों जो एक धर्म, एक गुरु, एक राष्ट्र पर विश्वास करती हो, सुबह से शाम तक 30 साल परेड करने के बाद आज उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान की लोकतन्त्र से खुशी हुई नेता इंदिरा गांधी में तानाशाही नजर आती है . . . (अव्यवधान) . . . यही कहा है उन्होंने, देख लीजिए आप। मुझे ठीक अन्दाज है जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है।

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे वह दिन भी याद आता है जब गिरि जी के समर्थन में सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी में मैंने कहा था कि आत्मा की आवाज के मुताबिक मदद्यों को वोट देने का अधिकार मिले, और उस वक्त हमारी पार्टी ने हमारे नेता ने, लोगों का आत्मा का आवाज के मुताबिक वोट देने का अधिकार दिया। गिरि गाहब जीते और हमें फल है कि हमारे देश में एक ऐसा राष्ट्रपति मिला जो सहा मतों में प्रजातन्त्र, लोकतन्त्र और समाजवाद पर विश्वास करता है। कहीं इत्तफाक में सजीव रेड्डो जौन गए होते जिनके बिनाफ मेरी आत्मा की आवाज जागा थी, अभी अटल बिहारी जी ने यह कहा कि अब कांग्रेस लोगों का इवर से उधर सस्था छोड़ने तथा आया राम गया राम बनने में मदद न करे, हालांकि हमने ऐसा कभी नहीं किया, उस वक्त सजीव रेड्डो जिन लोगों से हाथ मिला रहे थे और देश में अंदर-अंदर एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनाने की बात कर रहे थे, उसमें जनसंघ, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, स्वतंत्र पार्टी और कांग्रेस (ओ) को मिलाकर इस देश में वह एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनाने का षडयंत्र कर रहे थे, अगर वह षडयंत्र कहीं पूरा हो गया होता तो क्या इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र रहता? क्या बंगला देश आजाद हो सकता था? क्या बंगला देश हिन्दुस्तान के सम्प्रदायवादियों से, अमरीकी एजेन्टों से जो दिल्ली के तब तक पर बैठे

होते उनसे मदद मांग सकता था ? आज चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र है, लोकतंत्र से चुनी हुई मजबूत सरकार है, इसीलिए मुजीबुर्रहमान, उनकी पार्टी और उनके साथियों ने हमसे मदद मांगी और हमने मदद दी। वह आजाद हुए। कहा गया कि हमने देर से मान्यता दी। बंगला देश को खास तौर से अटल बिहारी जी ने कहा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिम दिन से रिफ्यूजीज आए उस दिन से ही उन फटे चिथड़े पहने हुए लोगो को किसने प्रेरणा दी ? एक लाख बंगाली नौजवानों को गुरिल्ला युद्ध की ट्रेनिंग दी, दुनिया के इतिहास में इनने थोड़े समय में इनने लोगो को ट्रेनिंग देना बहुत बड़ी बात है, उनको ट्रेनिंग दी और उसके बाद उन्होंने अपने यहाँ बंगला देश जा कर चक्रव्यूह रचा, उनको उसमें हमने सहायता दी और वह आजाद हुए। एक तरफ तो आजादी के लिए उनके नौजवान तैयारी कर रहे थे, देश की सारी राष्ट्रीय शक्ति बंगला देश के अंदर जाकर मदद कर रही थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, व्यवस्था सवाल है, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय . घंटों बज रही है अब कोरम हो गया है। आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति महोदय, एक तरफ देश की सारी प्रगतिशील शक्तियाँ बंगला देश के अन्दर जाकर उनकी मदद कर रही थी, क्या कोई जनसंघी या कोई साम्प्रदायवादी बंगला देश में गया, कोई भी जा नहीं सकता था। सभापति महोदय, एक तरफ बंगला देश के नौजवानों को गुरिल्ला-वार-फेअर की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही थी, दूसरी तरफ सारे विश्व में उनके लिये समर्थन तैयार किया जा रहा था। अगर उनको हमने समर्थन न दिया होता तो बंगला देश की पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को कैसे बाहर जाने दिया जाता, उनको कौन पासपोर्ट देता था ? क्या महारानी सिन्धिया देती थी ?

विश्व में पाकिस्तान के दूतावासों से जो बंगाली राजदूत हस्तीफा दे कर बाहर आते थे, उनकी कौन सहायता करता था, क्या जनसंघ सहायता करती थी ? सारे देश ने उनको हृदय से मान्यता दी।

दूसरी तरफ जब जेम्स बाण्ड 007—मि० किसीगर हिन्दुस्तान आये उस वक्त एक प्रतिक्रियावादी वातावरण हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार किया जा रहा था। उस समय अटल जी कह रहे थे कि देश के साथ कोई नहीं है, देश अकेला है, गर्क होने वाला है। उस वक्त उस माहौल में एक आखरी धक्का देने के लिये जेम्स बाण्ड मि० किसीगर पाकिस्तान से चुपचाप चीन चले गये, चीन के साथ दोस्ती का एलान कर दिया। उस समय जनसंघ ने यहाँ एक सत्याग्रह शुरू किया। वे राजे-महाराजे सत्याग्रह करने गये, जिन्होंने अपने राज्य में आजादी के सत्याग्रहियों को कोठों से पीट कर, बसीट कर मारा था, उस समय सुबह से शाम तक उन स्वतंत्रता सत्याग्रहियों को कोई माला पहनाने वाला नहीं था। आज ये नाटकीय सत्याग्रही सुबह से शाम तक दूध पीकर हवालात में बाहर आ गये, एक क्रान्ति हो गई—इस तरह का तमाशा किया। पाकिस्तान रेडियो शोर करता था कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का तख्ता हिल रहा है, सत्याग्रह शुरू हो रहा है।

जिस समय देश में एक शानदार वातावरण तैयार हो रहा था, हम बंगला देश के अन्दर, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर, नयी क्रान्ति की तैयारी कर रहे थे, हमारे लोग उन क्रान्तिकारियों के साथ बंगला देश के अन्दर जा रहे थे, उस समय इनके नेता सिर्फ बार्डर तक हो कर आगये और उसके बाद इतनी घृणित बात हुई—कलकत्ता के अन्दर उस जमाने में आर्य-समाज का एक बड़ा जत्सा किया गया और वहाँ कहा गया कि जो मुस्लिम रिफ्यूजी आ रहे हैं, उनको हिन्दू बनाया जाय—इससे ज्यादा विश्वासघात और क्या हो सकता है। जिस समय सारा हिन्दुस्तान—हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख सब मिलकर बंगला देश के लिये लड़ रहे थे,

[श्री शशि भूषण]

उस समय कलकत्ता के बड़े बाजार में एक प्रतिक्रियावादियों का जत्ता हो रहा था और उसमें इनके बड़े नेता—बटल जी—वहाँ बिराजमान थे...

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (सरगोन) : यह गलत बात है। (अवधान)

श्री शशि भूषण : मैंने खुद सुना है।

सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक जेम्ज बाण्ड, मि० किसींगर का मवाल है, यहाँ सत्याग्रह कराया, चीन के साथ दोस्ती करके सोचा था कि बक्का लगेगा भारत को, लेकिन इसी बीच में रूस के साथ शान्ति संधि हो गई।

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें। श्री एल० एन० मिश्र।

17.55 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re*. TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLA DESH

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I am glad to inform the House that a Trade Agreement has been concluded between India and Bangla Desh following talks yesterday with a delegation led by His Excellency Mr. M. R. Siddiqui, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Government of the people's Republic of Bangla Desh. The agreement came into force immediately and will remain in force, in the first instance; for a period of one year. A copy of the Agreement has been placed in the Parliament Library.

It aims at the expansion and promotion of trade between the two countries on the basis of mutual advantage.

It is set within the framework of the Joint Statement of the Prime Ministers of India and Bangla Desh where it was recognised that the common people of both countries should be the beneficiaries of close co-operation between the two Governments in the fields of trade and development.

There will be three tiers of trade consisting of :

- (i) A border Trade Arrangement which would facilitate trade in perishable commodities and articles of daily use to meet the requirements of people living in rural areas on either side of the land customs frontiers. These facilities will be available to persons holding special permits, living within sixteen kilometers on the border on either side.
- (ii) To meet transitional needs of Bangla Desh the two Governments have agreed to an interim arrangement under which import and export of specified commodities and goods of special interest to the two countries, produced and manufactured in the two countries, will be facilitated on a balanced basis to the extent of Rs. 25 crores each way. Supplies from India to Bangla Desh will cover *inter alia* cement, coal, unmanufactured tobacco, cotton yarn, asphalt, etc. Items for import from Bangla Desh under such balance trade includes fresh fish, raw jute, newsprint, furnace oil, jute, batching oil and naphtha, etc. Transactions will be routed through a special account operated by the State Bank of India, Calcutta and a bank to be designated by the Government of Bangla Desh.
- (iii) The two Governments have agreed that imports and exports of commodities which are not covered under the balancing arrangement, shall be permitted in accordance with the normal rules and regulations of the either country.

The two Governments have also agreed to make mutually beneficial arrangements for the use of their waterways, railways and roadways for commerce between the two countries and for the passage of goods between two places in each country through the territory of the other. The two countries would accord to the commerce of each other the Most Favoured Nation Treatment.

The two Governments will co-operate effectively with each other to prevent infringement and circumvention of foreign exchange and foreign trade regulations of either country. The agreement provides for consultations to review its working and facilitate the implementation of the agreement.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still, there are three minutes more.

Now, we adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

17.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 30, 1972|
Chaitra 10, 1894 (Saka).*