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Wednesday, March 31, 1971
Chaitra 10, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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*The sign ×marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 31, 1971/Chaitra 10,
1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चाय निगम की स्थापना

*38. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या बंबेईशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक चाय निगम स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

बंबेईशिक व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, चाय निगम स्थापित करने का हमारा विचार है, प्रस्तावित निगम के गठन और उसके कार्यों का हमारा व्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने चाय बागान अब भी विदेशियों के हाथ में हैं? क्या यह विरोधाभास सा नहीं लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे अविकसित देश में अब भी विदेशियों के चाय बागान रहे ?

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : चाय बागानों से इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह तो हम एक कोरपोरेशन बना रहे हैं जिसमें चाय की पैकेजिंग होगी। जो पैकेजिंग विदेशों में हो रही है वह हिन्दुस्तान में होगी जिससे इस देश को लाभ होगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister tell this house that in view of the fact that even after this much-publicised Montreal conference there has been a fall in tea export both in quantity and value, and whether the Minister will tell us how soon this public sector corporation is going to start operating, and what is the total capital outlay that you have fixed for the Tea Corporation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This Corporation will come into being in a few weeks' time. The paper is ready for Cabinet sanction. I think before the next session we shall be able to set up this Corporation. The authorised capital will be Rs. 5 crores.

Communal Disturbances in Aligarh

*39. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a prominent communal organisation was responsible for creating communal tension in Aligarh which resulted in communal riots;

(b) whether this organisation used these riots against a Congress (R) candidate in Aligarh for his defeat; and

(c) if so, the action contemplated to restrict the activities of such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice D. S. Mathur of the Allahabad High Court, set up by the State Government under the Commissions

of Inquiry Act, 1952 will inquire into the course and the causes of the disturbances and assess the responsibility and the extent thereof relating to the said incidents.

(c) The House is aware that the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1970, which was introduced by the Government in Lok Sabha in December, 1970 sought to deal *inter alia* with the activities of communal organisations. In view of objections raised by the opposition parties the Bill had to be withdrawn. Government are considering further action in the matter.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I know from the Minister whether a prominent Jan Sangh worker was arrested for making a violent speech and after his arrest, demonstrations were organised by students supporting the Jan Sangh which resulted in arson, looting and stabbing, and to what extent there was loss of life and property ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a fact that on March 2, there was a student protest demonstration which triggered off the riots. As to the number of deaths and property losses, the number of deaths is 15, number injured 78, and according to preliminary estimates, the value of the property looted or destroyed during the disturbance at Aligarh is approximately Rs. 27½ lakhs. This is the information sent to us by the State Government.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Is it true that the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were suspended for failure in their duties. They had been sufficiently warned by the Home Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Government that he had received information that the Jan Sangh element were intent upon creating communal trouble to seek their revenge, that is, the defeat of Mr. Mohammed Yunus Saleem, who was the candidate of Congress (R) ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : About the fact of suspension I can say that they were suspended.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि इस सवाल के बीच में मेरी पार्टी का नाम लिया जा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि अलीगढ़ में जनसंघ का कोई उम्मीदवार नहीं था और जो भगड़ड़ हुमा . . . (अबधान) मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि जो मन्त्री नहीं बनाये गये हैं वह जवाब देने की जिम्मेदारी ले बैठे हैं। क्या यह सच है कि भगड़ा इस बात को ले कर आरम्भ हुआ कि एक तूथ पर एक मतदाता जो पुरुष था, बुरका छोड़ कर मतदान करने जा रहा था, जिसको संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवार के एजेन्ट ने पकड़ा। क्या यह सच है कि उस मतदाता को पकड़ने के बजाय उस विद्यार्थी नेता को जो संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का उम्मीदवार का एजेन्ट था पुलिस ने पीटा, जिसके विरोध में दूसरे दिन विद्यार्थियों ने जुलूस निकाला ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि विद्यार्थियों का जुलूस नगर के एक अलग हिस्से में निकल रहा था और दूसरे हिस्से में कुछ लोगों ने सराफा में और स्टेशन के सामने दूकानें जलानी शुरू कर दीं ? यह जलाने वाले कौन लोग थे ? क्या यह सच है कि विद्यार्थियों का जुलूस और दूकानें जलाने की घटना अलग अलग स्थानों में हुई, उन दोनों में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very suggestive question, not in the proper form.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How do you say it is not in the proper form ?

MR. SPEAKER : Well, it is for me to decide it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You have to explain your remark; I am sorry to say that. I am not a new member. I wanted factual information. Sir, I resent your remarks . . . (Interruption) I resent it. I did not ask any suggestive question.

MR. SPEAKER : He gave the full information and then called it a question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I had to preface it. You cannot form a question without giving the background. I was only doing that.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not try to cow me down. I do not expect it from you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, I do resent these remarks.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पान्डे : उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता की सरकार बनी है, गरीबों, किसानों एवं मजदूरों की सरकार बनी है। इस तरह से हारे हुए विरोधी दल के लोगों द्वारा सदन को गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह लोग गुन्डा गर्दी करते हैं, बदमाशी करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend has asked certain questions relating to the causes of the disturbances. As I have said, there is a Commission of Inquiry set up by the State Government which is going into this matter. I would leave it to the Commission to arrive at its own finding. So far as the candidate is concerned, as far I know he was supported by the SSP, Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : SSP had a separate candidate. The Minister does not know the facts.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Usually, we do not allow points of orders during the question hour.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Sir, I do not know much of Hindi but I heard one hon. Member using the words 'Goonda' and 'Badmashi'. I do not know whether the use of such expressions is permissible here.

MR. SPEAKER : May I know who said this?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I do not know his name; but he has got a big moustache.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kachwai ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Then he should withdraw those words.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने पहले कहा गुन्डे उसके बाद मैंने कहा, आप पहले उनसे विदड़ा करवाइये। उन्होंने पहले क्यों कहा ? खुद गुन्डे हैं और दूसरों को गुन्डा कहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Will he withdraw these words or not ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दोनों तरफ से गुन्डा शब्द निकाल दिया जाये, किसी ने भी कहा हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमने किसी को गुन्डा नहीं कहा, आपके सदस्य ने कहा है गुन्डा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो मेरी हाजिरी में ऐसा कर रहे हैं। आप कैसे करते होंगे जब मेरा मुंह उधर होता है। तब आप क्या करते होंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह भी वापिस लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने नहीं कहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कहा है उन्होंने ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कार्यवाही देख लें । किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने अगर गुन्डा शब्द प्रयोग किया हो तो वह नहीं रहना चाहिए । उधर से इसका प्रयोग किया गया है तो वह भी गलत है और इधर से किया गया है तो वह भी गलत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप में से किसी ने कहा है ? कछवाय जी कुछ तो बदलिये । हालात बदले हैं तो आप भी कुछ बदलिये ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : तभी बदल सकते हैं जब पार्टी बदले ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : चार साल से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जब भी कोई दंगा होता है तो जनसंघ का नाम लिया जाता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कछवाय जी, आप वापिस लेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने भी कहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहाँ कहा है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह भी मूछों वाले हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बड़ा खुश होते हैं कि मैंने कहा है । इस शब्द का

प्रयोग करके बहुत खुश हो रहे हैं कि मैंने कहा है । यह पार्लियामेंट है, ऐसे शब्दों का यहाँ प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए । अगर उधर से भी किसी ने कहा है तो उसको भी अपनी गलती को स्वीकार करना चाहिए और इन शब्दों को वापिस लेना चाहिए ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No body has said that.

MR. SPEAKER : If some body has said, that is no justification.

आप वापिस लेंगे ? मैं उधर देखता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं वापिस लेता हूँ

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : All speeches made here are taperecorded. He is saying that he has not said that but if somebody has said that, you can examine the record and if it is there he will apologise before the House. So far as what Shri Kachwai has said is concerned, it is worse. Either he should apologise to the House or proper action should be taken against him. This is not the house of *goondas*. This is the way to behave outside, not here.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : चार साल से मैं मुनता आ रहा हूँ । जब कभी कहीं कोई दंगा फिसाद होता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक्सप्लेनेशन की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं सप्ली-मेंटरी कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको अभी इजाजत नहीं दी है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : चार साल से मैं यहाँ हूँ। मैं बार बार खड़ा नहीं होता। जब कभी सवाल किया जाता है तो मन्त्री महोदय ठीक से जवाब नहीं देते हैं। ठीक से जवाब दे दें तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति न हो रांची के बारे में पूछा गया था। उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट आई है। भिवंडी के दंगों की रिपोर्ट आई है। अहमदाबाद की रिपोर्ट आई है। इन दंगों के बारे में पूछते हैं तो वह चुप रहते हैं। जब कोई गलत बात मुंह से गुस्से में निकल जाती है तो नाराज हो जाते हैं। अभी गुन्डा शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है। लेकिन आप देखें कि जान बूझ कर एक पार्टी को मैलाइन किया जा रहा है। जब सत्य बात नहीं होती है तो हम चुप नहीं रह सकते हैं। या तो मन्त्री महोदय साफ बतायें कि हाँ यह पार्टी जिम्मेदार है। लेकिन वह चुप रहते हैं। भिवंडी, रांची, जबलपुर, कहीं भी हो वहाँ दंगों से हमारी पार्टी का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जब पूछा जाता है कि किस का सम्बन्ध है तो चुप रहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : What is this ? I want to understand. Our Party is being maligned for the last so many years without any foundation.....(Interruption).

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Do you justify what he said ?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Not at all. I want to ask a simple question. Our party is being maligned for nothing without any basis or foundation.....(Interruption).

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : What is your decision ? That gentleman used that word.

MR. SPEAKER : He has withdrawn it His leader also asked him in my presence and hearing.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : झूठा हलजाम हम कैसे सहन करें ? मैं तंग आ गया हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पिछली बात से ही अभी तंग हूँ और आपने और तंग करना शुरू कर दिया है। अपने को सुचारिये। अच्छा समय भी भाना चाहिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister said that there was a commission of inquiry appointed by the State Government. Fortunately, that State Government is no more there.

I would like to know whether the Commission will continue as it is and, if so what steps have been taken by this Government or by the State Government to pay compensation to those hundreds of Muslim families whose houses have been burnt to ashes. I want to know what compensation has been given to them.

SHRI K.C. PANT : So far as the Commission of Inquiry is concerned, there is no proposal for us to change that Commission.

As far as the compensation is concerned, whether the sufferers are Hindus or Muslim, whatever assistance can be given is being given.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Only the Prime Minister has sent some money, nobody else.

SHRI K.C. PANT : The state Government has provided a sum of Rs. 5 Lakhs. The Prime Minister has sanctioned Rs 1 Lakh from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and, in addition Rs 5000 to a locally formed Committee.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Does the hon. Minister know that Muslim minority not only in Aligarh but in other places at Moradabad and Pilibhit was subjected to horrible harassment by the constituents of the S.V.D. Government because

they voted without fear or favour. Now that the S.V.D. Government has fallen, are the Government taking action against the party which subjected Muslim minority to harassment ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : The complaints to this effected are received sometimes as indeed my hon. friend has made before the House. Where individuals are concerned, action can be taken under the law in respect of some of the offences. Whether the State Government has taken any action or not, I do not know. But as far as the parties are concerned, as I stated earlier, a certain legislative proposal had been brought before the House for the specific purpose of enabling the Government to take action against the parties. But that was not accepted at that stage. We are considering the matter again.

Decline in Exports

*40 **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of export in the first eight months current financial year had been much below expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to step up exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement I is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) On account of the effective steps taken the growth rate of exports for the period April-December, 1970 has risen to 5.2% over the corresponding period of 1969, and against 2.4% achieved during April-November, 1970. Statement II in this regard is laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library See No. LT-69/71.]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, part (a) of the Question asked is whether the performance of exports was much below expectations and the reply given is yes. I would like the Minister to tell us, if the export performance was much below expectations, what was the actual fall in the foreign exchange earnings during this period and, secondly, whether or not it is a fact that the bulk of this fall took place in those sectors of the trade which were carrying on trade with hard currency areas and not so much or hardly at all with the rupee payment countries.

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : The answer to the last part of the question is yes. The shortfall is in the export of jute because of the long strike in Calcutta docks and the loss is to the tune of Rs. 60 crores of hard currency as a result of that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister in the reply just now given as well as in the statement has tried to put the blame on the workers who went on strike particularly in ports and docks. I would like to ask whether there is not a contradiction between what he has said in part (c) of the question where he says that due to the strike there were not enough commodities available for exports and what he has stated in part (b) where he admits that the external demand for two of the country's major foreign exchange earners, namely jute goods and tea was extremely weak. That means that even if there had been no strike and the goods have been available for export, they may not necessarily have been sold because he admits in part (b) that the demand was extremely weak. So, I want to know from him as to why he is fighting shy of stating here as to what is happening here that in the face of severe competition—competition there is bound to be—the import demand from these hard currency countries has gone down sharply and, therefore, unless some stringent measures are taken to nationalise exports, the export trade and to channel it in a planned way

into markets which are willing to take it, we cannot get out of this crisis.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The demand for jute as also for tea has fallen but the main reason was, as I said, the strike in Calcutta. This Rs. 60 crores we could have earned because we have demand for these Rs. 60 crores worth of goods and our commitment was there.

As Mr. Gupta himself knows, there are three major items which we export from Calcutta, namely, jute, tea and engineering goods and there is a short-fall in the export of these three items. Therefore, this question of strike and dock workers' strike is there and it is largely because of that. I am not blaming the workers—I got the strike called off. But it is a fact, he can not deny that the fall in exports has been mainly because of the dock workers' strike in Calcutta.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the export of textile goods has received a set-back. If so, what are the reasons? Is it due to increase in the cost of production due to abnormal rise in cotton prices and if so, what action has been taken to revive the exports?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There has been a shortfall in textiles also, but not to a large extent.

Secondly, as I have stated in my answer, things have improved considerably and in December we had a record figure of exports. Therefore, there is not much cause of worry at this stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Taking two years of the plan together, what has been the shortfall in exports against Plan stipulations?

(2) Is there any programme to augment the capacity in certain industries by additional capacity?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As against the total exports of Rs. 1413 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 1043 crores in April-December 1969, our exports during April-December 1970 has reached a figure of Rs. 1097 crores. This is the difference upto December. But I have every reason to believe that in January-March we will be able to make up Rs. 400 crores. That leads me to believe that we will be able to achieve the plan target of 7% growth in exports by the end of March, i.e. by 31st March.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about the second part of my question? It has not been answered. I wanted to know whether any programme has been prepared to augment the capacity in certain industries?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : So far as exports are concerned, I have already laid out the Table of the House a copy of the Export Policy Resolution in July last and we are trying to implement the decisions mentioned in that Resolution. We are making every effort to boost the exports. But, we are facing tough competition especially in traditional items. In Jute we have to compete with Pakistan. In textiles also Japan is coming in. The attitude of Britain as regards textiles i.e. becoming hard. Therefore, it is difficult to say what we will be able to do. But, my feeling is that we will be able to achieve this 7% growth in our exports in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA : It is not a fact that the quantity of tea and Jute imported by the importing countries has risen much more than the quantity imported in the previous years, but it is because of the Ceylonese competition that our exports of tea have fallen? If so, what steps have Government taken to fight competition from Ceylon in export of tea?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Tea is in better shape these days. Some four months back, we had a meeting of the Consultative

Committee of FAO in Delhi itself, when some important and helpful decisions were taken. At the moment, tea is governed by the decisions mutually arrived at with the good offices of FAO and I believe we would be able to improve our tea market.

Preaching of Communal Propaganda by Political Parties

*41. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether during the recent elections some of the parties have openly preached communal propaganda to suit their political ends; and

(b) if so, what steps Government desire to take to check further growth of such communal parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There are reasons to suspect that in the course of the recent elections attempts were made to exploit communal sentiments with the intention of achieving electoral gains. Such activities would constitute corrupt practices for purposes of section 123 of the Representation of the People Act. The steps taken by Government to overcome the danger involved in the persistence of communal tension are well-known. The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1970, was specifically intended to check the growth of organisations indulging in activities prejudicial to the interest of communal harmony. The Bill had to be withdrawn in December, 1970 because of the objections raised by the opposition parties. Further action in this matter is under consideration of the Government.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस तरह की कार्यवाहियाँ

रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ दि पीपल एक्ट के अनुसार करके प्रैक्टिस मानी जाती हैं। क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जब पाकिस्तान में कुछ बदमाशों ने हमारे एक हवाई जहाज को फूंक दिया, तो कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज ने उनका नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की ? इस सिलसिले में मैं खास तौर से जनसंघ का नाम लेने में मजबूर हूँ। उन्होंने कानपुर में मुसलमान इलाकों में लिखा, "हिन्दू बीरो जागो"। बाद में क्या करो, यह उन्होंने नहीं लिखा, लेकिन शायद वे लिखना चाहते थे, "मुसलमानों के मकानों को फूंक दो"। उन्होंने इस तरह दहशत पैदा करने की कोशिश की। (व्यवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह आरोप बिल्कुल गलत और निराधार है। जनसंघ ने कहीं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं लिखी। (व्यवधान)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Let there be an enquiry and I will prove it.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : It is baseless. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Taking advantage of that situation, may I know whether Muslim minorities were threatened by Jan Sangh and they were asked not to vote ? May I know whether this has been brought to the knowledge of the minister? Apart from treating it as a corrupt practice, which could never be proved may I know whether any penal action was taken against parties or will be taken in future ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Instances of the nature mentioned by the hon. member have reached the Government. Apart from action under the Representation of the people Act, which could be taken only in proceedings of election petitions, there are other provisions under the Indian Penal Code, to which resort can be had. Report from the State

Governments suggest that they have taken action in such cases and I hope they will proceeded with.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the minister that unlike the Muslim League in Kerala, the Muslim League in U.P. and in certain other places also indulged in the most perinicious type of communal propoganda and whether action will be taken against important office-bearers of the Muslim league for delivering such speeches ?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : I categorically deny the allegations. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Copies of the speeches must be there. I want to know whether any hon. member of this House or important leaders of the Muslim League delivered the pisonous speeches and whether action will be taken against Hindu communalism as well as Muslim communalism. Kanpur is the place of Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi. We shall not allow it to be converted into a town of Nathuram Godse or of the Muslim League. That is the verdict of the Kanpur people. (*Interruptions*),

SHRI EBR LHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Muslim League is not a communal organisation. It is represented in this House. I categorically deny the allegations. Minorities have got the right to exist in this country and they have a right to organisation and to the protection of their rights. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : At least I will have to be very careful about questions which generate such communal heat which we should avoid in this House if not outside.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is open to the State Government to take action against particular persons concerned,

I cannot say in regard to this particular speech referred to, whether action was taken or not. Government believes that any type of communalism, whether of the one type or the other, is most undesirable and reprehensible and every effort should be made to curb them.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The Minister has persistently declared that on account of objection from the opposition parties to curb the communal activities, the Act could not be taken up and it was postponed. Since the Government has got a very good and comfortable majority, are they thinking of enacting another measure to curb communal activities now ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Well the Government propose to take up this legislation, but still we want to take as many Members of the House with us as possible. This is an important piece of legislation and we will be having consultation with the political parties represented in the House.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : May I know whether the Minister is aware that besides the communal propoganda some of the parties and leaders have openly exploited caste and sub-caste feelings in Tamil Nadu and if so will the Government take any action against them.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Well, Sir, here also, action can be taken under the Respresentation of the People Act as also under the relevant section of the IPC. It is open to the State Government to take whatever action is called for.

श्री बी० पी० जी० शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने चुनाव याचिका के बारे में कुछ कहा और कहा कि उस के बारे में भी हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं कि साम्प्रदायिकता के आसार पर कोई प्रोपेगेंडा न हो। जहाँ तक चुनाव

याचिका का सम्बन्ध है उस का प्रश्न यहाँ पर नहीं उठता। स्टेट्स में ला एंड आर्डर रहे, साम्प्रदायिकता के आघार पर कोई दंगे न हों इस से भी इस का सम्बन्ध है और चुनाव में कम्युनल प्रोपेगेंडा के आघार पर ही यह सब बढ़ जाते हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि प्रदेशों में कितने केस रजिस्टर हुए हैं पुलिस में कि कम्युनल प्रोपेगेंडा हो रहा है और ऐसे पैम्फलेट्स विशेष दलों के द्वारा निकले हैं जो साम्प्रदायिकता की आग भड़काते हैं? दूसरे अगर आज की ताजीरात हिन्द की व्यवस्था नाकाफी है तो क्या गृह मंत्री इस पर विचार करेंगे कि कोई सख्त व्यवस्था ताजीरात हिन्द में की जाय ताकि साम्प्रदायिकता के आघार पर चुनाव लड़ने वाले दलों की रोकथाम की जा सके ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : श्रीमान् जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया था आई० पी० सी० के अंतर्गत इस पर कार्यवाही की जा सकती है और जहाँ तक एलेक्शन पेटिशन का सम्बन्ध है वह तो व्यक्ति से सम्बन्धित है कि वह इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रश्न है आई० पी० सी० में जो प्रावधान हैं उन पर राज्य सरकार व उन की पुलिस ही कार्यवाही कर सकती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य का मतलब यह हो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ अधिकार और हों या और दिये जाएं तो उसके लिए संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में काफी परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा।

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि साम्प्रदायिकता के आघार पर दंगे हुए हैं, प्रोपेगेंडा हुआ है, थाने में रिपोर्टें लिखाई गई हैं जिन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है तो इन तमाम सत्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार यह सोच

रही है कि ताजीरात हिन्द में विशेष व्यवस्था की जाय जिस की वजह से की इस प्रकार का काम न हो सके।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : श्रीमान, माननीय सदस्य ने अभी इस संदर्भ में दो प्रश्न किए। एक तो यह कि आई० पी० सी० में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं, उस के बारे में मैंने कहा कि अभी इस समय उसमें प्रावधान मौजूद हैं जो समझता है कि पर्याप्त हैं। जहाँ तक आँकड़ों का प्रश्न है कि किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने कितने केसेज दायर किए, इस की सूचना इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है। एक केस जहाँ कि एक पोस्टर निकला था जिसमें बताया गया था कि कांग्रेस को बोट देना गौहत्या करना है, इस प्रकार के पोस्टर पर कार्रवाही की गई है।

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : The hon. Member Shri S. M. Banerjee spoke about the Jan Sangh and the Muslim League but throughout Rajasthan and in other places, we noticed that the ruling party also indulged in communal propaganda.....

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is only about communal parties.....

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : That was what I said.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. I shall have to ask the hon. Member to be relevant to the main question.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : The voters were told that because the four parties had come together including the Jan Sangh, therefore, if the voters voted for the Swatantra Party, then the Muslims would be massacred *en masse*. May I know if that is not communal propaganda? Also, the hon. Minister knows very well himself that the various communities in Rajasthan

were put against each other. In fact, my congress opponent was so versatile that he moved from place to place and changed his name from Jat name to Muslim name according to the place where he was going, and called himself Pir Kazim Chaudhuri in Muslim place and so on. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that communalism was fanned greatly in this manner in Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not relevant. The hon. Minister need not answer this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I ask you what is not relevant in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: I know that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would also like to know.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is purely about communal parties.

SHRI P. K. DEO: We would like to be educated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are from the Swatantra, and Swatantra is irrelevant to this question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You have permitted a question on the Jan Sangh on the basis that it is a communal party, but you will not allow us a question on the Ruling Congress saying that it is not a communal party. You may better take exception to that first.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I invite your attention to part (a) of the question and point out, that it does not refer to communal parties but only to communal propaganda by political parties?

SHRI P. K. DEO: That was the very question asked by her.

श्री भोगेश्वर झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल पूछा गया था हम लोगों का आग्रह है कि वह रैलीवेन्ट है और उस का जवाब दिया जाना चाहिए। शासक दल ने किया या नहीं, इसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय दे दें। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि सवाल रैलीवेन्ट नहीं है। आप कृपा करके सवाल का जवाब दिलाइए।

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I draw your attention to the title of the Question which is preaching of communal propaganda by political parties? Unless you maintain that the Congress (R) is not a political party, I think the question is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I took it otherwise. The hon. Member is correct.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have no hesitation in saying that we are against communal propaganda, regardless of which individual belonging to which party indulges in it. But we have no information about this particular incident.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्प्रदायिक प्रचार के हम भी खिलाफ हैं मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि साम्प्रदायिकता क्या है, कौन सा दल साम्प्रदायिक है कौन सा नहीं इसका निर्णय करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई इंडिपेंडेंट कमीशन नियुक्त करेगी। जो यह तय कर सके कि किसे साम्प्रदायिकता कहा जाय, कौन साम्प्रदायिक दल है, जिससे सरकार पर यह आरोप न लगे कि वह अपने राजनीतिक विरोधियों को कुचलने के लिए उन्हें साम्प्रदायिक कह रही है ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There was quite a long discussion on this matter in the National Integration Council. Shri Vajpayee and other members of his party were present there. I do think the House expects me to go into all those details. If they like, we could make the material available to them.

The question is not of theoretical definition. It is a question, as I have said on many occasions, where some people create an atmosphere which leads to an incident which in a normal atmosphere would not become a communal does become one, if feelings are created against a particular community. This is what we are against and this is what Government are pledged to fight, no matter who indulges in it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I asked an entirely different question, though this explanation is welcome. We are also pledged to fight communal and anti-national tendencies. I asked whether Government proposed to appoint an independent commission to define communalism and also which of the parties are actually communal parties. Let them say yes or no.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने कह दिया है, इस विषय पर सब पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के साथ बहस हो चुकी है।

श्री इयामनम्बन मिश्र : आखीर में फैसला क्या हुआ ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : फैसला मैं आप को भेज दूंगी।

As regards a commission, it is not a practical proposition. Who is an 'independent' person in that sense.

Marketing of Indian Tea Abroad

*43. SHRI J. M. GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the keen competition which our tea is facing in the world market; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to improve the sales of tea?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) Yer, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government have taken several steps to improve the sales of tea in foreign markets of which the important steps taken to augment the exports of tea are :—

- (1) abolition of export duty on tea from 1-3-70 ;
- (2) giving *ad hoc* rebate in respect of excise duty on tea exports at rates varying with the price of exported tea;
- (3) a replanting subsidy scheme at the rate of Rs. 3,500/- per hectare for plain gardens and Rs. 4500/- per hectare for hill gardens for helping the industry in carrying our replantation of old tea areas to increase production, reduce costs and improve quality;
- (4) promotional measures for Indian tea through the offices of the Tea Board functioning the in London, Brussels, New York, Cairo and Sydney and Tea Centres established at London, Edinburgh, Cairo and Sydney;
- (5) promotion of special pack of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blender/packer;
- (6) advertisements through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;
- (7) participation in trade fairs and exhibitions;

- (8) sponsoring delegations abroad and inviting delegations from foreign countries to visit India to promote the interest of tea; and
- (9) undertaking generic promotion of tea in the overseas markets for increasing consumption of tea through membership in Tea Council functioning in various countries abroad in collaboration with tea producing countries and the local tea trade.

International measures to stabilise tea prices have also been under discussion under the auspices of F.A.O. In view of the anticipated weakening prices in the year 1971, it was agreed in the Second Session of F.A.O. Consultative Committee on Tea in New Delhi that the global export quota of black tea in 1971 should be maintained at the same level as agreed in connection with the *ad hoc* arrangement for 1970, with provision for a review early in 1970 at which time additional export quotas not exceeding 10,000 tons will be allotted if this is justified by the market situation. It was agreed to remove 90 million lbs. of tea from the export projection of producing countries from the world market during the year 1970. Efforts are being concentrated to find out a long time solution by regulation of exports in world market. The Exporters Group of the F.A.O. Consultative Committee on tea is expected to meet in Rome in the early April, 1971 to consider this problem further.

SHRI J.M. GOWDER : As the propaganda conducted so far by Government is not effective and efficient, will Government consider bringing about changes in the existing technique and scale of propaganda so as to make it an effective propaganda for Indian tea in overseas markets ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : For effective propaganda, we have got the Tea Board; it

looks after the publicity part of it. Recently we had meetings about it in London, Canada and elsewhere. We want to reorganise the Publicity part for popularisation of the tea drink. But drinking habits have changed. We have to accept facts of life. It is a fact that the consumption of tea has come down considerably when compared to the growth of population.

SHRI J. M. GOWDER: Will the public sector corporation for the sale of Packing tea proposed to be set up by Government give facilities for direct purchase of tea by the purchasing countries avoiding the middlemen or other intermediary agencies so as to enable the producer to derive the maximum benefit ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : I have said in reply to the first question that we are proposing to set up a corporation for packing tea. This corporation would come into being in two or three weeks' time. We have got the proposal; we have prepared a paper on the recommendations made by the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Though the Government have given rebates and they have removed the export duty, the introduction of zonal levies on ex-factory tea, varying from 30 to 150 per cent, not only makes our prices non-competitive, but partially cancels out even the rebate in most of the cases. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider abolition of these zonal levies to get more export for our tea in the world market.

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : It is difficult to say anything at this stage. These questions are before us, and I do not think that it will be advisable for me to say anything at this stage. We will be able to say something in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sanghi was there ?

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Yes, Sir. He replied to my question, then you went to the next question.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he should call a bit louder.

Tariff Commission's Report on Nylon Yarn Prices

*42. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to come to any conclusion on the report of the Tariff Commission on Nylon Yarn prices;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the recommendations made by the Tariff commission on Various aspects affecting the Nylon Yarn industry; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. As soon as Government have taken decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : The hon. Minister had stated in the Fourth Lok Sabha last November that he was going to lay the report on the table of the House very soon. Already six months have passed. It is a very serious matter. May I know what the objection is to the hon. Minister laying the report on the table of the House ?

Irrespective of when and what they decide, in case they lay the report, we can comment on it, and the Government can take a decision in the light of the views of the hon. Members. May I know if he has any particular objection ? Why should it

not be a matter of policy that whenever a Tariff Commission report is presented, it should be laid on the table of the House ? They can take their own time to come to a decision.

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : It will be settling up a very dangerous precedent to make public the Tariff Commission's recommendations before we take a decision. There were three reports. On one report we have already taken a decision. That is about rayon tyre chord. The report on nylon filament yarn came in September last and that on rayon in August last, and they are under the consideration of the Government. We have already sent our comments to the other Ministries, and we are expecting their comments, and we will be able to take a decision very soon. It is a fact that there has been delay, but there has not been any unusual delay. There are other reports where decisions have taken two to three years. Here it has taken only a few months. In the mean time a voluntary agreement has been arrived at between the spinners and weavers and it has worked well.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : I welcome the agreement between the weavers and the producers, but why has one of the producers been left out of the agreement ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : I am not aware anyone has been left out. It was a voluntary agreement. Government only used its good offices to bring them to some kind of settlement. If one party has been left out, I would like to have notice of it.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : In view of the fact that the report was received a few months back, and in view of the fact that the Government knows full well that in Amritsar, Surat and various other places in the country, particularly the powerloom weavers are the worst sufferers, may I know why Government is reluctant to make a decision in the matter? May I know from the hon. Minister how long he will take in coming to a final decision in the matter ? Will he assure the House that it will be done with in one month at least from today ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There are number of weaving centres in his own State, in Gujarat and in your constituency, Sir, on the Amritsar side. We have taken some time because we had to consult the State Governments. Further, the Tariff Commission wanted to have a fresh look at the report, and it had to be sent back to them, and their comments have come. Some other Ministries are also concerned, and after we receive their comments, we will not take a long time. It is just possible that before we meet next I will be able to take a decision.

Failures in Plan Performances

*44. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study made by the Planning Commission has brought to light the failures in Plan performances; and

(b) if so, the shortfalls and shortcomings revealed in this study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The question is addressed to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister is present in the House now. Why should then another Minister answer the question?

SOME HON. MEMBER : Why not?

AN HON. MEMBER : Will your Mr. Gopalan speak on everything ?.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to educate him; he knows it. Why should he raise it again and again?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : (a) and (b). Discussions on Annual Plan for 1971-72 with the Central Ministries and State Governments have revealed some shortfalls and shortcomings in the progress of the Fourth Five Year Plan during the last two years. Its broad features have been referred to briefly in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech. A more detailed mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan is proposed to be undertaken shortly.

The overall rate of growth of the economy has measured upto the target set in the Fourth Plan. National Income in real terms increased by about 5.5 per cent in 1969-70 and is expected to register a further increase of a similar order in 1970-71.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The recent study shows that the shortfall was not only in 1970-71 but also in 1969-70. When did this shortfall come to the notice of the Government and what were the steps taken by the Planning Commission and the Government to see that the shortfalls did not recur in 1970-71. What steps were taken at that stage? What did the Planning Commission suggest in its annual review when shortfalls occurred in the vital sectors of the economy which hindered our export promotion efforts. As the hon. Minister Foreign Trade just now pointed out, these shortfalls in vital sector have reduced our exports. I should like to know categorically what steps were taken then and what further steps do the Government propose to take to see that the Planning Commission is reconstituted completely so that these things never-recure in 1971-72 ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, shortfalls have come to our notice in respect of 1969-70 as well as 1970-71. Plan implementation is constantly under review and all necessary steps are taken to see that plans that have been accepted are implemented to achieve the physical targets. There have been shortfalls in total outlay both in 1969-70 and 1970-71. The

extent of the shortfall in 1969-70 was about Rs. 108 crores and in 1970-71 the anticipated shortfall is about Rs. 55 crores against approved outlays of Rs. 2293 crores and Rs. 2822 crores respectively. The shortfall in 1969-70 is mainly due to unutilised outlay in the Central Plan and also in the centrally sponsored programmes. In 1970-71 the situation improved in respect of centrally sponsored schemes but in the central sector large outlays remained unutilised. In the State sector however there has been excess expenditure over the outlay approved in both the years.

As regards the steps the Government propose to take to see that the plan expenditure and plan achievements are according to our pre-determined targets, this is constantly under review and plan implementation is always looked into. The Prime Minister recently addressed the Secretaries of the various Ministries and emphasised on them the importance of plan implementation and suggested various ways for getting over the procedural difficulties and other bottlenecks that might appear.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

The hon. Minister has just now stated that large outlays remain unutilised. So I would like to know in which sectors of the economy—heavy engineering, or agriculture, or irrigation and electricity—these large amounts which have been sanctioned remained unutilised.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :

Analysed by sectors of development, during 1969-70, while there has been excess of expenditure over outlays in irrigation, power, village and small industries and housing and urban development sectors, large shortfalls have occurred in sectors like industry and minerals (23%), transport and communication (11.4%), education (13.5%), scientific research, (39%), health (19.4%), family planning (16.5%), social welfare (20.6%) and labour welfare (40.6%).

In 1970-71, the sectors like industry and minerals, scientific research, family planning and labour welfare; continued to exhibit significant shortfalls although to a lesser degree compared to the previous year. The performance in other sectors which showed shortfall in expenditure in 1969-70, improved during 1970-71 and the expenditure was more or less at the level of the approved outlay.

The agricultural sector showed 5.5 per cent excess in expenditure compared to 2.3 per cent shortfall in the previous year. Irrigation, power, water-supply and welfare of backward classes showed expenditure much larger than the outlays approved.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान स्वरूप को सम्मुख रखते हुए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो घन स्वीकार किया गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस नये नारे के साथ जिसमें श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी विजयी हुई हैं, और देश ने बेकारी और गरीबी हटाने के लिए जो उनको समर्थन दिया है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इसमें कितना और हेर-फेर किया जायेगा ताकि इन दो उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हम कर सकें ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, हमारी योजना ठीक तरह से क्रियान्वित हो इसके बारे में हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है, जो भी हमारी कार्य की प्रक्रियायें हैं उनके बारे में विचार किया जाता है और जैसा मैंने बताया प्रधान मंत्री ने हाल में एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी सारे सैक्रेटरीज की और उसमें एक ऐसा दृष्टिकोण दिया जिसके अनुसार चलते हुए इस योजना की प्रगति में और गति आ सकती है।

Deployment of Central Forces in West Bengal

* 45. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to state the total number of the Central Forces deployed in West Bengal during the period from the 1st November, 1970 to 15 March, 1971 with the details of cost thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Adequate number of Defence personnel were sent to the urban and rural areas of West Bengal shortly before and during the elections held in March, 1971 to assist the civil authorities in dealing with any law and order situation. The strength of the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force made available to the Government of West Bengal during this period varied from time to time. On certain important dates the Central force available to the state Government was as follows :--

Date	No. of CRP coys.	No. of BSF coys.
1-11-70	62 coys.	1/3 coy.
10-3-1971	114 coys.	80 coys.
15-3-1971	103 coys.	1 coy.

As no separate accounts are maintained in respect of the expenditure incurred when Army personnel are sent for law and order duties, it is not possible to furnish the requisite information. As regards the BSF and the CRP, information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : For the Services of the Central Forces in West Bengal during President's rule, how much money had to be spent and who is going to pay for it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I have indicated in the statement-- I do not know whether

he has had the time to read the statement-- the answer is given in the statement in the last paragraph.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who will pay ? Is it the people of West Bengal or the Central exchequer ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the employment of the army units are concerned it is the Central Government which bears the expenses when the army goes out for law and order duties.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My second question is this. Will the hon. Minister tell us one thing ? I request them to try their best and give me a reply as honestly as possible.

How many complaints have they received of misconduct of these Central Forces and in how many cases have they come to know of it when it was ventilated in the press ? What steps have they taken in that regard ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The total number of complaints received from various agencies in West Bengal against the CRP from 22.3.70 to 22.3.71 was 36. Of these, 31 complaints were investigated and were found to be either false or baseless or not justified. 5 complaints are still pending enquiry.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : May I know how much police expenses were incurred to protect the residence of Mr. Jyoti Basu, Mr Harekrishna Konar and Mr. Promode Das Gupta ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I could not follow the question.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He wants to know some details for which I require notice. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : May I know how many times the CPM leaders have taken the help of the police and the CRP to con-

duct meetings and for personal security, because it was found that in West Bengal the CPM leaders cannot move without police help ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The minister wants notice.

AN HON. MEMBER : But is it a fact ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : He has asked a specific question. My specific reply is, many leaders of the CPM did ask for and did receive assistance in the matter of protection police help. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unemployed Engineers

*46. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) The extent to which the measures taken by Government to solve the problem of unemployment among engineers have succeeded;

(b) The concrete achievements made by States in the past one year to tackle this problem; and

(c) To what extent the Centre has helped the States in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-70/71*]

Murder of Maharaja of Kishan Garh Rajasthan

*47. **DR. KARNI SINGH :**

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have since received the C. B. I. report on the murder of Maharaja of Kishan Garh on the 16th February, 1971 in Kishan Garh, Rajasthan;

(b) If so, the main findings thereof;

(c) If not, the time by which the report is likely to be received;

(d) whether Government are aware that the Rajasthan Government and its Police Department had issued statement making character assassination of the deceased even while the matter was under investigation of the C.B.I.; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The case is under investigation and every effort is being made to complete it as early as possible.

(d) and (e). According to information furnished by the State Government, no such statements were issued.

Pending Cases in High Courts and Supreme Court

*48. **SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before the High Courts and the Supreme Court for the last three years; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the procedure in Courts?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI

INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil procedure 1908 aimed at eliminating or minimising delay in civil litigation. The Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the amendment of the procedural law in criminal matters. Necessary legislation to give effect to the amendments accepted by Government is being undertaken.

The Committee of Judges which is looking into the problem of arrears in the High Courts may also be expected to make some recommendations bearing on the procedural law.

Statement

Cases pending for more than three years in the Supreme Court and various High Courts at the end of year 1970.

Sl. No.	Cases pending for more than 3 years.
<i>Supreme Court</i>	1,031
<i>High Courts</i>	
1. Allahabad.	19,284
2. Andhra Pradesh.	298
3. Assam and Nagaland.	578
4. Bombay.	12,143
5. Calcutta.	29,217
6. Delhi.	6,140
7. Gujarat.	4,199
8. Jammu and Kashmir	77
9. Kerala.	1,633
10. Madhya Pradesh.	3,052
11. Madras.	5,732
12. Mysore.	2,619
13. Orissa.	1,024
14. Patna.	2,666
15. Punjab & Haryana.	8,202
16. Rajasthan.	1,903
	98,767

Construction of Thein Dam

*49. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken for the construction of Thein Dam in Jammu and Kashmir State ;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached between the Governments of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the terms of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Not yet Sir. The technical examination of the Thein Dam Project has been completed but its inter-state aspects are being considered.

(b) Discussion were held between Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab on the various aspects of the Project and agreement has yet to be finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Seizure of Arms and Ammunition in the Country

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

(a) the details of arms and ammunition seized from various parts of the country by the Central agencies directly or by the State agency during the last three months;

(b) whether some of these arms had been smuggled into India and bore foreign markings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any protest has been lodged with the countries concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information received so far from States and Union Territories is attached. Information from the remaining States/Union Administrations and others would be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Statement

Name of State/U.T.	Arms & ammunition seized during the last three months by State and Central agencies	Number of smuggled foreign arms seized during the last three months		Whether any protest was lodged with the country concerned
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1) Revolvers/Pistols 2) Gun 3) Cartridges 4) Country bombs	12 1 6 6	Nil	Does not arise
2. Gujarat	1) Gun 2) Pistols 3) Cartridges	5 3 12	Nil	Do.
3. Harayana	1) Gun/Musket 2) Revolvers/Pistol 3) Cartridges	14 26 178	Nil	Do.
4. Himachal Pradesh	1) Revolvers/Pistols 2) Cartridges 3) P, Caps	3 28 261	Nil	Do.
5. Maharashtra	1) Revolvers/Pistols 2) Guns 3) Cartridges	17 13 536	Nil	Do.
6. Nagaland	1) Rifles/Guns 2) Sten Guns	8 1	Nil	Do.
7. Orissa	1) Guns	20	Nil	Do.
8. Meghalaya	Nil	Does not arise		Do.
9. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Do.	Do.	
10. Chandigarh	Nil	Do.	Do.	
11. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Nil	Do.	Do.	
12. Tripura	Nil	Do.	Do.	
13. NEFA	Nil	Do.	Do.	
14. Manipur	1) Rifles/Guns 2) Pistol/Revolver 3) Explosives 4) Cartridges	14 2 35 262		
15. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Do.	Do.	

Court Cases Pending Against Central Government Employees For Participation in September, 1968 Strike

*51. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of court cases pending till this date against the Central Government employees in different States for participating in the token strike on the 19th September 1968; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to withdraw these cases forthwith in order to avoid further harassment to the said employees ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Latest information is available only in regard to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar, Manasrastra and Orissa and the Union Territory of Delhi, where the total number of pending cases is 132. Latest information from the States of U. P., Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Kerala is awaited. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available. No cases are pending in the other States and U. T. Administrations.

(b) All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have already been advised to have the pending prosecution cases scrutinised with a view to terminating the legal proceedings according to law, in cases where there is not sufficient evidence. Apart from this, there is no proposal to withdraw the prosecution cases. State Governments and the Union Territory Administration concerned have also been requested, from time to time, to ensure expeditious disposal of the pending cases.

Alignment of Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory

*52. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final reply from the Government of Nepal has now been received approving the alignment of the Western Kosi Canal in the Nepalese territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the steps being taken to expedite the same;

(d) whether an alternative Pilot Boring Scheme is being undertaken to ensure irrigation of the entire command area of the proposed Western Kosi Canal Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The concurrence of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to the alignment of the first 22 miles of the Western Kosi Canal is still awaited. The matter has been taken up at a high level with His Majesty's Government.

(d) and (e). The Government of Bihar are considering a pilot tubewell irrigation project in the Madhubani area, of 225 tubewells to provide about 67000 acres of irrigation. If this is found successful, the same can be extended to the entire command area.

गंगा नदी के संबंध में बृहत् योजना तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव

*53. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार गंगा नदी के संबंध में एक बृहत् योजना को कब तक तैयार कर लेने का है ; और

(ख) इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). गंगा बेसिन के लिए जल सगुपयोजन योजना तैयार करने

से संबंधित क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन पहले ही प्रारम्भ किये जा चुके हैं इसमें अत्यन्त विशाल कार्य होना है और उम्मीद है कि लगभग पांच साल के अन्दर योजना की रूप रेखा उपलब्ध हो जाएगी।

Rise in Prices of Cotton Yarn in U. P.

*54. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the high rise in the prices of cotton yarn during the last six months or so in U.P. thus threatening the closure of small handlooms and throwing out of employment some thousands of handloom weavers; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to arrest the deteriorating situation and control the prices of the cotton yarn for use by the handloom weavers in U.P. ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken by Govt. to check the rise in the prices of cotton and cotton yarn and supply of yarn to handloom and powerloom weavers, etc., is laid on the Table of the House. The situation is being watched closely and such further measures as may be considered necessary will be taken from time to time.

Statement

The following steps have been taken by Government to check the rise in the prices of cotton yarn and to supply cotton yarn to powerloom and handloom weavers, etc:-

i. To augment the cotton supply position, with a view to maintaining adequate supplies of yarn, import of additional quan-

tities of foreign cotton and staple fibre in large quantities have been arranged. In addition, (1) forward trading in Kapas has been suspended, (2) the period of delivery for non-transferable specific delivery contract for domestic cotton has been reduced, (3) statutory stock limits for cotton have been reduced to one month for mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, 1½ months for mills elsewhere, except in Assam, and 2½ months for mills in Assam; and (4) restrictions have been imposed on credits and stock limits on cotton held by mills.

2. In order to assist the cotton handloom, powerloom and hosiery sectors, it has been decided to create a special pool of cotton carded yarn for supply to cotton handloom, powerloom and hosiery sector of the cotton textile industry to alleviate, to some extent, the shortage of yarn felt by these sectors.

3. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has requested its member Associations to advise their member mills to render assistance in supplying yarn to cotton handlooms and powerlooms. The Federation is also operating a voluntary scheme for mutual help to needy mills by way of ensuring availability of cotton by way of loans, or otherwise.

तेलंगाना को पृथक राज्य बनाना

*55. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों के परिणामों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तेलंगाना को पृथक राज्य बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में श्री इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, अणुशक्ति और विज्ञान तथा औद्योगिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) कोई नया प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पिछड़े राज्यों का विकास

*56. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े राज्यों के समन्वित विकास के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो कब और, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अष्ट शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) तथा (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत असम, बिहार, जम्मू व काश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैण्ड उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश को और है जिन्हें कि राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता नियतन में से अधिक भाग दिया गया है। इन राज्यों की योजनाओं में संतुलित तथा समन्वित विकास की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा गया है। इन राज्यों की योजनाओं में विकास के विभिन्न क्षीणों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किए गये परिषदों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत

किया जाता है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त इन राज्यों तथा दूसरे राज्यों में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों को छूट लिया गया है। इन पिछड़े जिलों में लघु तथा मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों को शुरू करने के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के वित्तीय संस्थानों ने रियायतें प्रदान की हैं। इन रियायतों में व्याज की कम दर तथा ऋणों की पुनः प्रदायगी के लिए दीर्घपरिपोषण अवधि शामिल है। इन 9 राज्यों में इस प्रकार की रियायतों के लिए जो जिले छूटे गये हैं, उनके नाम सभापटल पर प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले विवरण में दिये गये हैं। तदुपरान्त यह निश्चय किया गया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू व काश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में से प्रत्येक में से दो जिलों को तथा शेष राज्यों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक में से एक जिले को केन्द्र द्वारा दिए जाने वाले एक मुक्त अनुदान अथवा सहायता के लिए, जो कि 50 लाख रुपये से कम कुल स्थायी पूंजी निवेश वाले नये एक्कों के स्थायी पूंजी निवेश वाले नये एक्कों के स्थायी पूंजी निवेश का दसवाँ भाग होगा, के लिए पात्र घोषित किए जाने हेतु चुना जाये; बिन का स्थायी पूंजी निवेश 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक है उन नये एक्कों के लिए योजनाओं तथा परियोजनाओं पर गुरानुक्रम से विचार किया जा सकता है। विवरण में इन जिलों के नाम भी उल्लिखित है।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिबरण-1

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना 1969-74-पिछड़े राज्य

(लाख रु०)

राज्य	विकास शीर्ष							
	कृषि कार्यक्रम	सहकारिता तथा सामुदायिक विकास	सिंचाई तथा बिजली	उद्योग तथा खनिज	यातायात एवं संचार	समाज सेवाएं	विविध	कुल योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
असम	5046	937	7677	2097	4300	5471	647	26175
बिहार	9310	1980	27100	1752	3804	9127	55	53128
जम्मू और कश्मीर	3050	425	5200	992	2811	2489	873	15840
केरल -	5054	750	11103	2073	1965	4852	43	25840
मध्य प्रदेश	8150	2075	16056	1169	2870	7860	620	39300+
नागालैण्ड	652	197	227	466	1203	1206	49	4000
उड़ीसा	4230	820	9319	1822	1559	4081	429	22260
राजस्थान	2600	640	18778	645	950	6498	89	30200
उत्तर प्रदेश	19920	2215	46600	4477	5775	15102	2411	96500

*अविनिहित 500 लाख रुपये शामिल है।

बिबरण-2

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	वित्तीय संस्थानों से प्राप्त रियायती वित्त के लिए चुने गये औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले	अधिक सहायता देने के लिए चुने गये जिले
1	2	3	4
1.	असम	गोलपाड़ा, कचार, नौगोंग, कामरूप, मिकिर हिल्स मिजो हिल्स, संयुक्त खासी और जन्तिया हिल्स, * गारो हिल्स*	गोलपाड़ा, मिकिर हिल्स
2.	बिहार	सन्थाल परगने, भागलपुर, पालामाऊ, चम्पारन, दरभंगा	(एक और सारन, दरभंगा, पूर्निया, मुजफ्फरपुर तथा सहरसा। विचाराधीन है)
3.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	श्रीनगर, अनन्त नाग, बारामूला, जम्मू, कथुआ, ऊधमपुर, डोड़ा, लद्दाख, पूंछ और राजौरी।	श्री नगर, जम्मू

1	2	3	4
4. केरल	झलप्पी, त्रिवेन्द्रम, कनानोर, त्रिचुर तथा मल्लापुरम ।		
5. मध्य प्रदेश	बस्तर, मण्डल, सरगुजा, सिधौली, भदुघा, बालाघाट, बिलासपुर, सिन्धी, बेतुल, रायगढ़, रायपुर, धार, टीकमगढ़, राजगढ़, खरगौम, शाजापुर, शिवपुरी, छिन्दवाड़ा, रीवा, पन्ना, देवास, मन्दसौर, छतरपुर, गुना, दतिया, मुरैना, बिदिशा, नरसिम्हापुर, रायसेन, होशंगाबाद, दमोह, भिण्ड तथा सागर ।		(दो जिले विचाराधीन है)
6. नागालैण्ड	कोहिमा, मोकोकचंग और त्वेनसांग		कोहिमा, मोकोकचंग
7. उड़ीसा	बोलांगीर, मयूरभंज, बॅकनाल, कालाहाण्डी, बालसौर, कोएनभार, कोरापुट तथा फूलभानी		मयूरभंज
8. राजस्थान	जालौर, बांसवाड़ा, हूंगरपुर, नागौर, धुरु, झलवार, टोंक, उदयपुर, जोधपुर, भुनभुन, सिकार, सिरोही, भीलवाड़ा, झालवाड़ जसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर ।		(दो जिले विचाराधीन)
9. उत्तर प्रदेश	झल्मोड़ा, धाजमगढ़, बहराइच, बाँदा, बलिया, बलिया, बदायुं, चमोसी, फतहपुर, गढ़वाल, गाजीपुर, झाँसी, हमीरपुर, हरदोई, पीलीभीत जालीन, जौनपुर, झाँसी, मैनपुरी, पिठौरागढ़, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली, सुलतानपुर, टँहरीगढ़वाल, उन्नाव, उत्तरकाशी, बाराबंकी, बस्ती, बुलन्दशहर, एटा, इटावा, फैजाबाद, गोंडा, मधुरा, फर्रुखाबाद, मुरादाबाद, शाहजहापुर तथा देवरिया :		

अलकनन्दा में आई बाढ़ के कारणों की जांच के लिए जांच समिति

*57. श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंतूली : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलकनन्दा में गत जुलाई में आई बाढ़ के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने जो विभागीय जांच समिति नियुक्त की थी, उसके प्रतिवेदन का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री श्री (कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). जुलाई, 1970 के दौरान अलकनन्दा में आई बाढ़ों के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय ने कोई समिति स्थापित नहीं की है बहरहाल, भारत सरकार ने एक समिति उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ सलाह करके स्थापित की है जो निम्नलिखित की खोज बीन और जांच करके रिपोर्ट देगी :

1. अपर गंग नहर में गांव भर जाने के कारण ।
2. नहरों के प्रचालन के वर्तमान नियम एवं विनियम और उनकी पर्याप्तता, और उनका बुद्धिमत्ता से पालन किया गया था या नहीं ।
3. ऐसे उपाय जिनका पूर्वानुमान लगा लेना चाहिए था और जो स्थिति पर कारगर तरीके से काबू पाने के लिए कर लेने चाहिए थे, और भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं से बचने के लिए संरचनात्मक और,

गैर संरचनात्मक, दोनों प्रकार की उपयुक्त सिफारिश करना ।

विचारार्थ विषय सं० (2) और (3) पर रिपोर्ट के शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है । समिति बाढ़ भर जाने के कारणों के बारे में आगे और भी तकनीकी अध्ययन कर रही है । और उम्मीद है कि समिति निकट भविष्य में इस विषय में भी रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दे देगी ।

Launching of Second Satellite by China

*58. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Communist China has recently launched its second satellite into space; and

(b) if so, its implications on the security of India.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It can be said that the Chinese have developed very powerful rockets and have come nearer to their objective of developing Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles. In this matter as in others, Government of India keep their policies under constant review taking into account the needs of our national defence and security.

Assistance for Building a new Capital for Assam

*59. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of assistance given or contemplated to be given to the Government of Assam for the Building up of a new capital of Assam; and

(b) whether apart from financial assistance any other form of assistance would be provided for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a)

No decision has been taken as to the quantum of financial assistance for the project. The matter can be considered only after the State Government has worked out the details and cost of the project.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Construction of Irrigation Project Across Yerrakalwoa Near Anumala Lanka in West Godavari

*60. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent the proposals for the construction of irrigation project across the Yerrakalwoa near Anumala Lanka in West Godavari District; and

(b) if so, the estimated value of the project and the action taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh has stated that the project is under investigation.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेश व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*61. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत के समूचे विदेश व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक राष्ट्रीयकृत करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार की यह नीति है कि देश के आयात व्यापार में राज्य अभिकरणों के भाग को उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाया जाए और अन्ततः उसे पूरी तरह से अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाए। जहां तक निर्यातों का सम्बन्ध है, विचार यह है कि राज्य अभिकरणों का निर्यातों में प्रमुख भाग रहे और उनके भाग को बढ़ाने का एक क्रमिक कार्यक्रम उत्तरोत्तर निष्पादित किया जा रहा है।

राज्य अभिकरणों के माध्यम से आयात/निर्यात के लिये मार्गीकृत मर्दों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है।

राज्य व्यापार अभिकरणों के माध्यम से आयात के लिए मार्गीकृत मर्दों की सूची।

(1) भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम लि०

1. 35 मि० मी० का कच्चा स्टाक (ब्लक एण्ड व्हाइट या रंगीन) साउंड नेगेटिव को छोड़कर।
2. उद्योगों में काम आने वाले नायलन धागे को छोड़कर अन्य नायलन धागे तथा सिलाई धागे।
3. एक्सरे फिल्में।
4. सोडियम नाइट्रेट चिलियन नाइट्रेट)

5. कच्चा ऊन तथा ब्रूल टाप्स ऊन-भूट सहित, शोडो ब्रूल तथा ऊनी नमदे (रंग्स) ।
 6. पोलिस्टर रेखे सहित सभी संश्लिष्ट गंर-सैल्यूलोस रेखे ।
 7. सोडियम नाइट्राइट
 8. खोपरा
 9. ह्याप्स
 10. भेड़-बकरी की चर्बी
 11. सोयाबीन का तेल
 12. ताड़ का तेल
 13. ग्रमोनियम नाइट्रेट-तकनीकी ग्रेड
 14. क्लोरीन एसिड
 15. टिटैनियम डाइऑक्साइड
 16. कार्बुड
 17. एनीलाइन आयस
 18. सल्फाइडमिडाइन
 19. एमिनोपाइरीन
 20. एनलजीन
 21. फेनोबिटोन
 22. पाइपराजिन तथा इसके लवण
 23. विटामिन बी 1
 24. विटामिन बी 2
 25. फोलिक एसिड
 26. क्लोरमफेनिकोल
 27. स्ट्रुप्सेमाइसीन सल्फेट
 28. सल्फाथाइजोल
 29. सल्फाडाइजीन
 30. सल्फामैथाजीन
 31. टेट्रासाइक्लीन
 32. ग्राफाइट
 33. फोमिक एसिड
 34. डोडेसिल, बेजिन
 35. पेन्टेरीथोरिटोल
 36. टार्टरिक एसिड
 37. मेंटा एमिनोकेनोल
 38. यूरिया (कैमीकल ग्रेड)
 39. सिनो पेरिडीन
 40. लिथोफोन
 41. सैल्यूलोस नाइट्रेट सीट्स तथा प्लैक्स
 42. शुद्ध सेलामाइन
 43. एकिलिक रेजिन
 44. क्रियोलाइट
 45. पोलीप्रोफीलीन
 46. नायलन माउलडिंग पाउडर
 47. कच्चे काजू
 48. रूई
- उपरोक्त (1) से (b) तक मर्दे 31-3-1969 से पहले मार्गीकृत हुई थी (7) से (16) तक मर्दे 1969-70 के दौरान मार्गीकृत हुई थी और (17) से (46) तक मर्दे 1970-71 के लिए आयात नीति में मार्गीकृत हुई थी । मर्द सं० 47 तथा 48 क्रमशः 31-8-70 तथा 15-9-70 को मार्गीकृत हुई थी ।
- (2) भारतीय खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम लि०
1. पारा
 2. राक फासफेट, मिनरल फासफेट
 3. म्यूर्राइट ग्राफ पोटाश (औद्योगिक ग्रेड को छोड़कर पोटाशियम क्लोराइड)

4. सल्फेट ग्राफ पोटैश
5. सल्फेट ग्राफ अमोनिया
6. अपरिष्कृत एलीमेन्स/अशोधित रिक्वर्ड सल्फर
7. अलोह धातुएं अर्थात्, सीसा, टिन, जिक, तांबा, निकल तथा एल्यूमिनियम (गैर-प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों हेतु तथा रूपया-क्षेत्र से होने वाले समस्त आयातों हेतु। टिन के मामले में, जहां किसी एकक की मांग 16 मे० टन से अधिक न हों, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों के लिए भी)

8. प्लेटिनम
9. पालाडियम
10. यूरिया (फर्टिलाइजर ग्रेड)
11. अविकारी इस्पात (वास्तविक उपयोक्ता नीति के अन्तर्गत ऐसे उद्योगों को, जिनके लिए इस मद के आयात पर रोक है, छोड़कर) गैर-प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों हेतु।

(1) से (7) तक मदें 1969-70 के दौरान खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत हुई थी (8) से (11) तक मदें 1970-71 के लिए आयात नीति में मार्गीकृत हुई थी।

(3) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०

1. ड्रम, बैरल तथा स्पाती फर्नीचर बनाने के लिए क्वायस अथवा कटे टुकड़ों में बी पी शीट्स (ऊष्म वेल्डित और शीत वेल्डित)
2. धोपन टाय सेनिटरी कनस्तरों के बनाने के लिए टिनप्लेट

(4) भारतीय डेरी निगम

दुग्ध चूर्ण

(5) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड

कच्चा रेशम

उपरोक्त (3), (4) तथा (5) में दी गई मदें वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए आयात नीति में मार्गीकृत थी।

राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात के लिए मार्गीकृत मदों की सूची।

राज्य व्यापार निगम

1. प्राउन, शार्क फिन्स, फिशमांश, बीच-डे-मेर तथा बान्हे डक्स को छोड़कर मूखी मछली।
2. मानव बाल, बिग तथा बिग सेट तथा मानव बालों से अंशतः तथा पूर्णतः बनी हुई अन्य वस्तुएं।
3. सेल्यूलोसिक कृत्रिम रेशम वस्त्र
4. नायलान वस्त्र
5. अगियाघास का तेल
6. कल्प
7. हर प्रकार का नमक
8. जूते, जिनका ऊपरी भाग पूर्णतः या अंशतः चमड़े का बना हो।

*9. सीमेंट

*10. निट बियर (ऊनी तथा मिश्रित)

(ख) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम

1. गोघ्रा मूल के अयस्क को छोड़कर लोह अयस्क

*वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान मार्गीकृत।

2. मंगनीज ग्रयस्क (मंगनीज मोनर (इंडिया) द्वारा उत्पादित/प्राप्त किये गये ग्रयस्क को छोड़कर)
3. कोयला और कोक (विभिन्न श्रेणियाँ)
4. लीह मंगनीज तथा लीह मंगनीज स्लैग ।

Visit by Italian Trade Delegation to India

*62. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether an Italian Trade Delegation visited India in February, 1971;
- (b) if so, what was the outcome of this visit; and
- (c) whether any agreement has been signed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A 24-member Italian Trade Delegation visited India from the 7th February, to 22nd February 1971.

(b) and (c). The Delegation visited Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Delhi and had useful meeting/discussion with the various Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, India Investment Centre, State Trading Organisation, firms and industrial units etc. At Delhi, the Delegation had also discussions with the official of the Government of India. The Delegation left for Italy on 22nd February, 1971. Details of specific trade contract if any, which have already been signed or likely to be signed by the Delegation have not been intimated to the Government by any of the parties.

Use of Foreign Money During Recent Elections

63. SHRI DHANDAPANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign money was used in India during the recent elections to Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the names of those countries; and

(c) the names of parties that accepted the money ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). While there is reason to think that funds obtained from foreign sources were used in the recent elections, any precise quantitative assessment of the financial assistance received is not possible, nor would it be appropriate to apportion blame among political parties, or their foreign donors. Tentative legislative proposals have already been formulated to impose suitable restriction on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals, other than in the course of ordinary and bona-fide business transactions. The principles underlying the proposed legislation will be discussed with the leaders of the opposition parties as early as possible.

Formation of a State Planning Board in Tamil Nadu

*64. SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has requested the Centre for the formation of a State Planning Board for Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether similar requests have also been received from other States ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No sir. No such request has been made by Tamil Nadu; or any other State Governments can constitute State Planning Boards on their own.

**Regrouping of subject handled
by various ministries**

*65. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission and its Study Group had suggested extensive regrouping of the subjects handled by various Departments and Ministries;

(b) if so, which of the recommendations and suggestions of the Administrative Reforms Commission are likely to be implemented and by when; and

(c) how far this re-grouping is expected to bring effective change in the proper functioning of the various Departments and Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations are under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

**Enquiry into political murders in
West Bengal**

*66. SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of political murders taking place in West Bengal after promulgation of the Presidents rule in 1970 surpassed all earlier records;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government have taken to prevent such murders ;

(c) whether Government propose to hold a public enquiry into the causes of such murders; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). There has been considerable increase in the number of political murders in West Bengal mainly due to the "politics" of murder and assault. All possible steps under law are being taken to root out the forces of lawlessness and violence.

(c) and (d). While action according to the law is being taken in all such cases, Government do not consider it necessary to hold public enquiry in this regard.

**Enquiry into import of raw wool by
M/s. Modella Wollen Mills (P) Ltd.**

67. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1248 on the 18th November, 1970 regarding enquiry into import of raw wool by M/s. Modella Wollen Mills (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the C.B.I. has since completed the investigation in respect of import of raw wool by M/s. Modella Wollen Mills (P) Ltd. ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay and the further time likely to be taken by the C. B. I. in completing the said investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the C. B. I. the investigation report is under legal scrutiny.

Damage Caused by Floods and Central Aid Given to State

*67. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the area and State affected by floods involving heavy loss to life, animals, culti-

vated land and crops during the year 1970-71;

(b) how much money the Central Government have spent for flood relief;

(c) the type of aid given to the different States which have suffered heavy damage; and

(d) the amount given to the Gujarat State in comparison to other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) A statement is attached at Annexure I.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached at Annexure II.

Annexure—1

S. No.	Name of State	Damage to crops					Total damage to crops, houses and public utilities in Rs. lakhs.	Remarks
		Area affected in lakh ha.	Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost Nos.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.3*	1.3	136.0	412	99	1237.3	*Same
2.	Assam	7.2	2.0	860.3	4235	37	1042.9	figures
3.	Bihar	9.3	3.8	1474.0	1855	2	1507.7	as given
4.	Gujarat	10.3*	10.3	1695.0	2601	432	6930.9	in col. 4
5.	Kerala	0.9	0.1	36.0	46	9	278.9	since sepa-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.5	0.2	Not assessed.	545	15	155.7	rate figures not re-
7.	Maharashtra	1.4*	1.4	212.2	1503	38	395.0	ported.
8.	Mysore	0.2*	0.2	104.0	18	Nil	128.4	
9.	Orissa	3.2*	3.2	1224.9	51	8	1335.6	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	29.1	17.0	4300.0	3913	344	6908.0	
11.	West Bengal	20.1	9.0	6088.6	4014	85	8699.4	

Annexure—II

The arrangements for relief measures during floods are made by the State Governments concerned and all expenditure on these measures is incurred by them. The Central Government gives financial assistance to the State Governments taking into account the recommendations made by the Central Teams deputed to the States to make an assessment of the flood damage and the extent of relief measures.

The following financial assistance has been given by the Centre so far to the State Governments towards expenditure on relief measures necessitated on account of floods during 1970-71 :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Amount of Central assistance		
	Loan	Grant	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	300	50	350
2. Assam	535	40	575
3. Bihar	200	35	235
	(includes assistance for drought relief)		
4. Gujarat	100	180	280
5. Kerela	220	—	220
6. Uttar Pradesh	400	—	400
7. West Bengal	1580	260	1840

In addition, the following further amounts have been given :

A loan of Rs. 750 lakhs has been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh towards spill-over expenditure during the current year on cyclone relief measures undertaken in 1969-70.

A loan of Rs. 51.40 lakhs to West Bengal towards spill-over expenditure during the current year on repairs to embankments Irrigation works etc. undertaken in 1969-70.

The Union Department of Agriculture have sanctioned Rs. 500 lakhs each to Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal towards short-term credit to the agriculturists in the flood affected areas for the purchase of agricultural inputs.

In addition to the financial aid as above, the Central Government also rendered assistance by providing army personnel, aircraft, army boats, etc. for relief and rescue operations at the request of the State Governments.

लोक-सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री के दौरे

68. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक-सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री ने किन-किन राज्यों का चुनाव दौरा किया;

(ख) चुनाव दौरों के दौरान उन्होंने रेल तथा वायुयान द्वारा, अलग-अलग, कितनी बार यात्रा की;

(ग) उक्त चुनावों के सिलसिले में उन्होंने विभिन्न राज्यों की कितनी बार यात्रा की; और

(घ) उनके दौरों के सिलसिले में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना व्यय हुआ ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ) तक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

अलीगढ़ में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

69. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भयावन :

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ में लोक-सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव के समय साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे;

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप अलग-अलग, कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुए;

(ग) कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति को हानि पहुँची;

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार ने कार्रवाई की कोई जाँच कराई है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने दंगा-ग्रस्त लोगों को राहत देने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हाँ, तो सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में श्री इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, अख्य शक्ति और विज्ञान तथा औद्योगिक विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 15 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे तथा 78 घायल हुए थे ।

(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा लगाये गये प्रारम्भिक अनुमान के अनुसार

लगभग 27½ लाख रुपये के मूल्य की सम्पत्ति लूटी अथवा नष्ट की गई थी ।

(घ) और (ङ) : राज्य सरकार ने जाँच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन दंगों की जाँच करने के लिये इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के श्री जस्टिस डी० एम० माधुर को नियुक्त किया है ।

(च) राज्य सरकार ने जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को 5 लाख रुपये की राशि दंगा-पीड़ितों को राहत देने के लिए दी है । प्रधान मंत्री ने भी राज्य कार्य के संचालन हेतु एक लाख रुपये की राशि केन्द्रीय नागरिक परिषद् को तथा 5,000 रुपये की राशि शहर में स्थापित एक संयुक्त सहायता समिति को प्रदान की है ।

Permission to Miss Talat Fatima Hasan to Sue the Nawab of Rampur

70. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Miss Talat Fatima Hasan has applied for permission to sue the present Nawab of Rampur for private property;

(b) if so, the date when she applied for such permission;

(c) whether permission has been granted by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 31st December, 1970.

(c) and (d). The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Protection to Textile Industry

71. SHRI A. N. CHAWAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of cotton in the country; and

(b) if so, the specific measures adopted by Government to protect the textile industry which provides large-scale employment and earns from exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, owing to damage to cotton crop availability of domestic cotton during the current cotton year has been adversely affected.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(i) Import of 10 lakh bales of cotton and 1.50 lakh bales of staple fibre has been allowed so far and further imports are under consideration.

(ii) 100,000 bales of imported cotton have been ear-marked for exporting mills having firm export orders.

(iii) The statutory stock limits have been reduced to 1 month for mills located in Bombay and Ahmedabad and 2½ months for Assam and Orissa and 1½ months in other places. Stock limits for exporting mills is as follows :—

(a) mills exporting 10% or more 2½ months

(b) mills exporting 20% or more 3½ months

(c) mills exporting 25% or more 4½ months

(iv) Forward trading in kapas has been suspended.

(v) The period of non-transferable specific delivery contracts in domestic cotton has been reduced to one month.

(vi) In order to make available the type of cotton which is in-short supply, for the weaker and exporting mills, the staple length limit for imports against the current releases has been reduced from usual 1-1/16" to 1".

(vii) Credit margins have been suitably adjusted for the mills, trade and co-operatives.

Skyjacking of an Indian Airlines Plane by a Member of B.S.F.

72. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Airlines plane had been skyjacked from Srinagar to Lahore recently ;

(b) if so, whether the skyjacking operation was masterminded by a member of our Border Security Force whose chief job was to prevent this type of piracy; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to overhaul the entire machinery of our intelligence ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. An information who was being used by the Border Security Force was responsible for the crime.

(c) A high power committee has been appointed to go into the matter and recommend suitable measures, where necessary.

Report of Tribunal on Narmada Project Dispute

73. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tribunal appointed to settle the dispute of Narmada Project has finalised its report;

(b) if not, how much time it will take to decide the dispute; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Adjudication proceedings of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal are in progress, While efforts are being made by them to complete their work as expeditiously as practicable, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the adjudication proceedings are likely to be over.

Rise in Prices of Cloth

74. SHRI SHIBBAN LAL SAXENA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for such a steep rise of over 50 percent in the prices of cloth during the last two months; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to restore the prices of cloth to the former level ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The prices of Controlled Cloth have remained unchanged since 2nd May, 1968. The available prices of non-controlled cloth show that while in some sorts the prices have remained unchanged in others the range of increase during the period December, 70 to February, 71 has been of the order of 3.4 to 25.7 per cent only.

(b) The prices of non-controlled Cloth are dictated purely by the demand and supply position and by the popularity of certain brands as also by the availability and prices of raw cotton which goes into its production. The Government has taken suitable measures to arrest the rise in price of raw cotton.

Deployment of Defence Personnel in West Bengal during Election

75. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Defence Personnel drafted to West Bengal for election purposes;

(b) how many of them were posted in rural areas; and

(c) the cost involved as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Adequate number of Defence personnel were sent to the urban and rural areas of West Bengal shortly before and during the elections held in March 1971 to assist the civil authorities in dealing with any law and order situation.

(c) As no separate accounts are maintained in respect of the expenditure incurred when Army personnel are sent for law and order duties, it is not possible to furnish the requisite information.

Jute Workers Strike in West Bengal

76. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Workers in West Bengal had gone on a 22-day strike in December, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the issues raised in the strike;

(c) how the strike was settled; and

(d) whether the agreement reached between the workers and the Indian Jute Mills Association has since been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main issues related to payment of bonus to workers and grant of maintenance allowance to badli workers.

(c) The strike was settled as a result of discussions between the parties with good offices of Central and State Government. Terms of the settlement are attached.

(d) No information has been received from any mill in West Bengal about non-implementation of the agreement.

Terms of settlement of the Jute strike referred to in answer to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 76 for Lok Sabha on the 31st March, 1971.

1. **BONUS.** Workers will get a minimum bonus in accordance with the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 at the rate of 6%, 6½% and 7% of the wages respectively.

2. **GRATUITY.** It was agreed in principle to evolve a scheme of gratuity for the workers and ask the Wage Committee to work out the details. Pending

finalisation of the scheme, it was decided to pay, on an *ad hoc* basis and with effect from 1st December, 1970, gratuity at the rate of 12 days' basis wages per year of completed service. On finalisation of the gratuity scheme, excess, if any, payable to the workers concerned will be paid to them as their nominees.

3. **ALLOWANCE FOR BADLI WORKERS.** It was agreed, without prejudice to the contentions of the parties, to refer to the Wage Committee the issue of what relief the badli workers would be entitled to in case of non-employment. In case there is no agreement between the parties, the Committee will submit its report to the Government. The decision given by Government will be effective from December 1, 1970.

Export of Engineering Tools

77. SHRI D. S. FAZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is exporting high quality engineering tools to the United States and other developed European countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries; and the total amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Names of the major developed European Countries and USA to which Machine Tools and Hand Tools exported during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and its value

(Value : Rs./lakhs)

Names of the Countries	Machine Tools (including metal Working Machinery)			Hand Tools, Small tools and Cutting tools		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Holland	2	15	10	4	6	5
Sweden	Neg.	2	10	20	Neg.	3
United Kingdom	6	38	42	17	15	1
United States of America	6	13	24	46	49	40
U.S.S.R.	4	17	Neg.	Neg.	13	19
West Germany	3	9	21	Neg.	4	16
Others	47	94	189	128	191	167
Grand Total :	68	188	296	215	278	266

Spare Parts for Major Irrigation and Power Projects Lying Idle for Want of Spare Parts

78. SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of major Irrigation and Power Projects lying idle for want of spare parts;

(b) whether efforts have been made to help the engineering industries to manufacture them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) According to a survey made for the period ending 30th June, 1970, about 23% of the construction machinery in major irrigation and power projects was lying idle for want of spare parts. How-

ever, no major Irrigation and Power Project as such was lying 'idle' since generally 20-25% of standby machinery is provided.

(b) and (c). Substantial progress has taken place in the manufacture of indigenous spare parts by engineering industries. About 12000 items of indigenous spare parts have been covered under rate contracts of the Director General of Supplies & Disposals. With the increasing range of spare parts manufactured indigenously and with the progressive replacement of imported equipment by indigenous equipment, the requirements of imported spare parts are expected to be progressively and substantially reduced in the next five year. Action taken, to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Minister constituted to suggest measures for elimination of delays in the procurement of construction of equipment and spare parts, has been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3081 on 2.12.1970.

Irrigation Projects Under Constrution in States

79. SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of the irrigation projects in each State which are under construction; and

(b) when they are likely to be completed, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—71/71

Lifting of Order Banning Sheikh Abdullah's Entry into Jammu and Kashmir

80. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the order debarring Sheikh Abdullah from entering Kashmir is proposed to be lifted;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). An order restricting the entry of Sheikh Abdullah into Jammu and Kashmir State was made by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on 7th January, 1971, under their Public Security Act. According to that order, it was to remain

operative for a period of three months. As the order was made by the State Government, it is for them to decide whether or not to lift the restriction.

Murders in West Bengal

81. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of murders in West Bengal, political as well as others separately, till date, since the imposition of the President's rule;

(b) the number of people killed as a result of police firing in West Bengal till date, since the imposition of the President's rule;*

(c) the party affiliation of the persons murdered and killed in West Bengal during the same period;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statements issued by the West Bengal State Committee, Communist Party of India (Marxist) alleging that more than 200 workers belonging to the CPI (M) in West Bengal have been murdered or killed during this period; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, during the period from 19th March, 1970 to 28th February, 1971, there were 1396 cases of murder in the State, out of which 546 were political murders. During the same period, 153 persons were killed in police firing.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Government have seen press reports regarding such statements made on behalf of the CPM.

(e) There has been a considerable increase in the number of political murders in West Bengal mainly due to the "politics" of murder and assault. All possible steps under law are being taken to root out the forces of lawlessness and violence.

Alleged Statement made by Secretary of West Bengal Police Association

82. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in one of the current issues of the *Darpan*, published from Calcutta, containing a statement of the Secretary, West Bengal Police Association;

(b) whether it has been alleged in the said statement that the Policemen are involved in murdering policemen in West Bengal;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to order a thorough probe into this allegation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by the State Government, criminal cases have been started in respect of each case of murder of policemen

and the same are under investigation. Such cases will be disposed of by the law courts and, therefore, the State Government have not considered it necessary to institute any separate enquiry into the matter.

Central Pay Scales for Union Territories

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

(a) whether Government had sanctioned the Central scales of Pay to the employees of all Union Territories with effect from the 6th March, 1970;

(b) if so, the number of Union Territories where the Government have implemented the decision; and

(c) whether the employees of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have not yet been given any increase in pay from the 1st June, 1967 and in Dearness Allowance from 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) It was decided to bring the pay scales of all the Union Territories employees on Central pattern of pay scales with effect from 6.3.1970 but this decision was subsequently changed and it was decided by the Government of India to give the option to the Union Territories who were so far linked with the neighbouring States to continue on that pattern or to come over to the Central pattern of scales.

(b) Pondicherry has opted for the Central pattern of pay scales and suitable central scales have been prescribed for that Territory. Tripura has opted to continue the linkage with West Bengal.

Manipur has not exercised any option. Dadra & Nagar Haveli has opted for Central scales and action is being taken to implement this option. Other Union Territories are already on Central scales.

(c) All employees of Dadra and Nagar Haveli except Primary Teachers have already been given increase in pay from 1.6.1967 on the pattern of Gujarat Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1969. Increases in Dearness Allowance have also been paid.

Display of Mao Posters in Madras and Delhi

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

(a) whether the Chinese Mao posters recently appeared in Madras and at the Gandhi Samadhi, New Delhi.

(b) whether the Government of India have received any report in this regard from the State Governments concerned; and

(c) if so, the action, if any, being proposed to curb the activities of the extremist elements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Tamilnadu and the Delhi Administration, no such posters have recently appeared either in Madras or at the Gandhi Samadhi, New Delhi. The Delhi Administration have, however, reported that on the night of 27/28th January, 1971, some extremist and pro-Mao slogans were found written on the Northern Gate of the Gandhi Samadhi. A case

under Section 188 I.P.C. has been registered and is under investigation.

Incidents of Violence and Intimidation of Voters During Elections

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

(a) whether a large number of incidents of violence, assault and harassment and intimidation of voters on a very wide scale took place during the recent general elections to the Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the details of the people killed and seriously injured during the violent incidents in various parts of the country;

(c) whether the Chief Election Commissioner received many reports from the candidates or the candidates' representatives in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of action, if any, taken in the matter and whether in respect of a number of cases the local Police refused to take down even the FIR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A statement, based on the information available with the Central Government, showing, state-wise, the number of violent incidents and of persons killed and injured, in connection with the recent elections is attached. Information regarding cases of harassment and intimidation of voters is being obtained from State Governments.

(c) and (d). Facts are being ascertained from the Election Commission of India.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of disturbances of public meetings	No. of clashes	Incidents of breach of peace during polling	Persons killed	Persons injured
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	66	30	1	113
2.	Assam	8	7	2	2	3
3.	Bihar	4	32	122	5	199
4.	Gujarat	12	36	13	2	68
5.	Haryana	8	5	8	—	4
6.	J. & K.	2	5	7	—	6
7.	Kerala	—	113	45	3	212
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13	33	5	1	44
9.	Maharashtra	11	33	1	—	147
10.	Mysore	3	22	11	—	102
11.	Nagaland	1	1	2	—	2
12.	Orissa	8	10	1	—	10
13.	Punjab	3	5	2	1	4
14.	Rajasthan	7	23	15	—	18
15.	Tamil Nadu	14	260	96	5	589
16.	Uttar Pradesh	17	66	30	15	174
17.	West Bengal	1	935	91	223	629
18.	A. & N. Islands	—	—	1	—	2
19.	Chandigarh	2	1	—	—	1
20.	Delhi	9	12	—	—	8
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1	1	—	—
22.	Pondicherry	—	1	—	—	1
23.	Tripura	—	6	4	—	6

There were no incidents of violence in election in Himachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, L. M. & A. Islands and Manipur.

शक्ति-चालित करघों के लिये राजस्थान
सरकार का अनुरोध

87. श्री मूलधन्व डागा : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने अपने राज्य में शक्ति-चालित करघे लगाये जाने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो कब और कितने शक्ति-चालित करघों की मांग की गई है;

(ख) उक्त मांग कब तक पूरी कर दी जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार का अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कम शक्ति-चालित करघे लगाने की अनुमति दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). जुलाई 1969 से राजस्थान सरकार अनुरोध कर रही है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनके लिये नियत किये गये कोटे के अलावा, उन्हें 3,000 से 7,000 तक शक्ति-चालित करघों का अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया जाये। उनके इस अनुरोध पर, अन्य राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ-प्रदेशों से इस प्रकार प्राप्य आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार करते समय समुचित विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ प्रदेशों को शक्ति-चालित करघों का आवंटन करते समय जनसंख्या, राज्यों में विद्यमान पंजीकृत हथकरघों की संख्या, क्षेत्र के सापेक्ष पिछड़ेपन और कताई मिलों आदि की सन्निकटता जैसी बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया था। इस आधार पर राजस्थान को दिया गया नियतन कुछ अन्य राज्यों को दिये गये आवंटनों से कम था।

Rise in Prices of Cloth in Bihar

88. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the extent of rise in the prices of cloth during the last six months in the various States and in Bihar in particular; and

(b) what are the causes of this price rise and the steps being taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

(a) The prices of controlled cloth have not been revised and no increase allowed since 2nd May, 1968. Some reports were received by the Government of India that some retailers in certain States including Bihar were charging over and above the prices stamped in respect of controlled varieties of cloth. On receipt of such information State Governments were asked to take suitable action under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, prevailing prices of non-controlled cloth show that the range of increase during the period September, 1970 to February, 1971 has been of the order of 1.7 to 25.7 per cent. No State-wise data on the prices of cloth is available.

(b) The prices of non-controlled cloth are dictated purely by the demand and supply position, and by the popularity of certain brands as also by the availability and prices of raw cotton which goes into its production. The Government has taken suitable measures to arrest upward price trends of raw cotton. As regards the controlled cloth, the State Governments have been requested to enforce control order and to take appropriate measures against off-ending parties.

**Extension of Kamala Embankments to
Sisapani (Nepal)**

89. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed extension of the Kamala embankments beyond Jai Nagar (in Bihar) to Sisapani in Nepal has not yet been undertaken for execution; and

(b) if so, the hurdles therein and the steps being taken to remove the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The extension of Kamala embankments in Nepal territory has not so far been taken up for execution. The State Government have decided to implement an alternative scheme which provides for strengthening of the right bank of the Western Kamala canal and the left bank of Eastern Kamala canal to serve as flood banks and adequate cross drainage works for protecting the irrigated areas from the spills of Kamala. The State Government have reported that work has been started on the major cross drainage structures and the strengthening of the banks will be taken up in April, 1971.

Indo-Nepal Trade Talks

90. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no fresh efforts have been made to resume talks with the Government of Nepal for the extension of the trade and transit agreement since the break-down of the talks in October-November, 1970; and

(b) if not, the actual state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). In reply to Starred Question No. 452 on December 2, 1970, I had stated that :

"A team of officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal came to New Delhi on the 13th of November, 1970 and held discussions with officials of the Government of India, from the 14th to the 26th November, for conclusion of a new Treaty of Trade and Transit between the two countries. Substantial progress has been made in evolving agreed texts on matters relating to mutual trade and transit facilities. Solutions, however, have still to be found in regard to some of these matters. A further round of discussions has been arranged for the 10th and 11th December, 1970, to evolve agreed texts on them.

Meanwhile, it has been agreed that the existing arrangements in regard to mutual trade and transit facilities will be further extended till the 31st of December, 1970".

2. Talks were resumed between the Indian and Nepalese Delegations on the 11th of December and continued until the 27th of December except for a short break when leaders of both the delegations were in Kabul for the meeting of the Council of Asian Ministers.

3. When the leader of the Nepalese Delegation left on the morning of December 28, 1970, it was the expectation that His Majesty's Government of Nepal would give further consideration to the outstanding issues with a view to finding solutions to them before December 31, 1970.

4. The Government of India were, however, surprised when it was announced in Kathmandu on the 28 of December, 1970 that talks between India and Nepal had failed. On hearing this, I made the following statement :

"It was the expectation of the Government of India that before the expiry of the existing arrangements on the 31st December, 1970, it would be possible to find solutions to the outstanding issues. The Government of India have offered transit facilities to land-locked Nepal in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention of 1965 so that Nepal would have Access to the Sea for her trade with third countries.

Besides the present railway route, there will be provision for a mutually agreed road route.

Covered warehouse accommodation has been agreed to be set aside exclusively for the use of Nepal to the extent of about 1,75,000 sq. ft. as against the present 15,000 sq. ft. in the Port of Calcutta. Facilities have also been offered at the new Port in Haldia.

The Government of India have, with a view to assist Nepal in her industrial development, offered unique tariff preferences on a non-reciprocal basis. There will be provision for free entry without customs duties or quantitative restrictions generally to imports from Nepal of primary products and articles manufactured from Nepalese and Indian raw materials. Other manufactured articles will be given specially favourable treatment.

In order to remove any uncertainty about the maintenance of essential supplies to Nepal and about arrangements for trade and transit, the following facilities will be provided unilaterally by the Government of India from 1st of January, 1971, until a new Treaty is concluded.

(i) Exports to Nepal will be permitted, by India as hitherto and supplies will be maintained of essential articles like milk, salt, sugar, cloth, kerosene and medicines;

(ii) imports of primary products will continue to be allowed from Nepal free of basic customs duties and free of quantitative restrictions as hitherto; and

(iii) Access to the Sea will be provided for Nepalese trade with third countries and facilities given for this purpose, for transport between Calcutta and Nepal, through the approved route

(a) of goods of Nepalese origin exported to third countries; and

(b) of goods imported from third countries for use in Nepal".

5. The Government of India waited patiently until the night of December 31, 1970. Thereafter, in the absence of any proposal from His Majesty's Government of Nepal, arrangements were made to ensure that not only would supplies be maintained of essential articles but also that Nepal's trade would be continued with India and with third countries.

6. Accordingly, since January 1, 1971, unrestricted exports are allowed of salt, sugar, cloth, cement, coal and charcoal, pharmaceuticals and medicines, milk and milk products, vegetable oils other than coconut oil, pulses other than masoor dal, cotton seeds and cattle, sheep and goat which are among hundreds of articles which do not require, at present, an export licence for their export to Nepal.

7. Export of articles like petrol, kerosene, tent and tent cloth, tractors, tyres and tubes and iron and steel which are

subject to Export Trade Control are allowed, in accordance with the procedures obtaining before December 31, 1970. Scarce Foreign Exchange resources are expended by India in importing a number of these articles to meet domestic shortages. Nevertheless, in their desire to maintain and strengthen the most friendly and cordial relations with Nepal, the Government of India have been continuing supplies of these articles, as before.

8. Imports from Nepal of all primary products including agricultural, horticultural, forest, mineral and animal products, ayurvedic and herbal medicines and articles of daily use produced by village artisans are being allowed free of basic customs duties and quantitative restrictions.

9. Imports are being allowed of other articles manufactured in Nepal, in accordance with Import Trade Control and Customs Regulations generally applicable to imports of similar articles from other friendly neighbouring countries.

10. Facilities for Nepal's trade with third countries continue to be given through the approved route between Calcutta and Nepal for the transport

(a) of goods of Nepalese origin exported to third countries; and

(b) of goods imported from third countries for use in Nepal.

11. Facilities continue to be given also for the movement of goods from one part of Nepal to another through Indian territory.

12. Excise duties collected by the Government of India on goods produced in India and exported to Nepal will be reimbursed to His Majesty's Government of Nepal in accordance with their common understanding.

13. Rent is being charged, in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, on all goods except those imported by the King and members of the Royal family for their personal consumption.

14. Nepal has introduced Import and Export Control in the trade with India and it is learnt that export is not being permitted from Nepal to India of traditional articles like stone boulders, timber, leather, jute and jute goods and mustard seeds. Import from India of articles like cosmetics, perfumes, textiles, readymade garments, hosiery goods, sugar and sugar products are reported to have been held up at the border, while similar articles continue to be imported into Nepal from other countries.

15. Recently, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Nepal, has suggested that officials of the two Governments should meet to discuss and settle outstanding issues. I have in my reply, welcomed the proposal that officials should discuss and settle the outstanding issues with a view to conclude a new Treaty of Trade and Transit. It is my earnest hope that there will be an early settlement leading to further strengthening of the close economic and social relations subsisting between India and Nepal.

Persons killed or injured during Election Campaign in various States

91. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons killed or injured in various States and Union Territories in connection with the election campaign since the date of filing of Nominations for the last Lok Sabha election; and

(b) the total number of victims and accused, party-wise in respective States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A statement, based on the information available with the Central Government,

showing the number of persons killed and injured in the incidents of violence in connection with the recent elections is attached. Information regarding the party affiliations of the victims and of the accused persons in such incidents is being obtained from the State Governments.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of persons killed in incidents of Violence in connection with recent election.	No. of persons injured in inci- dents of violence in connection with recent election.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	113
2.	Assam	2	8
3.	Bihar	5	199
4.	Gujarat	8	68
5.	Haryana	...	4
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	...	6
7.	Kerala	3	212
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	44
9.	Maharashtra		147
10.	Mysore		102
11.	Nagaland		2
12.	Orissa	...	10
13.	Punjab	1	4
14.	Rajasthan	...	18
15.	Tamil Nadu	5	589
16.	Uttar Pradesh	15	174
17.	West Bengal	223	629
18.	A & N Islands		2
19.	Chandigarh		1
20.	Delhi		8
21.	Pondicherry	...	1
22.	Tripura	...	6

No person was killed or injured in Himachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, L.M.A. Islands and Manipur.

भारत के विदेशी व्यापार का ह्रास

92. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वैदेशिक व्यापार को 7% तक बढ़ाने के लक्ष्य कहीं तक प्राप्त किया जा सका है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में वैदेशिक व्यापार विशेषकर परम्परागत वस्तुओं के व्यापार में कमी हुई है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) : (क) चौथी योजना के पहले वर्ष, 1969-70 के दौरान वर्ष 1968-69 की अपेक्षा वृद्धि दर 4.1% थी और चौथी योजना के दूसरे वर्ष के पहले 9 महीनों; अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1970 तक (नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर के अन्तिम प्राक्कलनों पर आधारित) निर्यातों में वर्ष 1969-70 की उसी अवधि की अपेक्षा वृद्धि दर 5.2% रही।

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में परम्परागत मर्चों के 747.52 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात वर्ष 1968-69 की तुलना में 23.12 करोड़ रुपये अथवा 3% कम रहे। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले छः महीनों (अप्रैल-सितम्बर) में हुए इन परम्परागत मर्चों के 379.92 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1969 की तुलना में 32.69 करोड़ रुपये अथवा 7.9% कम हुए। इस गिरावट के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख मर्चें ये हैं; पटसन का निर्मित माल, चाय और खालें तथा कच्ची चमड़ियां।

विदेशी बाजारों में पैकेट बंद भारतीय चाय को प्रस्तुत करने तथा उसका विपणन करने के लिए एक "चाय निगम की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। आवश्यकता होने पर कच्चे पटसन का आयात करने समीकरण भंडार का कार्यक्रम चलाने, कीमत समर्थन संबंधी कार्य करने और पटसन के माल के निर्यात को हाथ में लेने के लिए 'पटसन निगम' की स्थापना कर दी गई है। कच्चे माल की पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई निगम तथा काजू निगम की स्थापना हो चुकी है।

सूती तथा पटसन वस्त्र उद्योगों में आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। निर्यात संबंधन के क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों की व्याख्या निर्यात नीति संकल्प में विस्तार दी गई है।

Follow-up Action on Mudholkar Commission Report

93. SHRI P.K. DEO :

SHRI S. MOHANTY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the follow-up action on the Mudholkar Commission Report against Dr. H.K. Mahatab has been delayed in Orissa and the Sarju Prasad Commission is not being allowed to function; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) . Shri Mudholkar presented his Report to the Government of Orissa on 26th September, 1968. Dr Mahatab filed a writ petition in the Orissa High Court on 23rd October, 1968 on the ground that he

was not given an opportunity to explain the charges levelled against him. The High Court issued an injunction restraining the State Government from publication of Report till the disposal of the writ Petition. The writ petition was dismissed by the Court on 23rd September, 1970. In view of the injunction of the High Court, follow-up action could not be taken before disposal of the writ petition.

Since then the State Government have decided to set up a Commission to enquire into the allegations against Dr. Mahatab, as recommended by Justice Mudholkar. The Commission consisting of Shri Sarjoo Prasad has started functioning on 17th February, 1971.

योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन

94. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्राथमिकताओं और उसकी क्रियान्विति के ढंग में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग के पुनर्गठन के लिये कुछ सुझाव भी प्राप्त हुये हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन की रूपरेखा तथा पुनर्गठित योजना आयोग का स्वरूप क्या होगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) से (ग). जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति के संसदीय-अभिभाषण में संकेत किया गया है सरकार शीघ्र ही निर्वाचक-मण्डल के प्रादेश के अनुरूप विशिष्ट नीतियाँ और कार्यक्रम तैयार करेगी। चौथी योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा। इस मूल्यांकन से हम ग्रथव्यवस्था की गति और उसमें निवेश के कारगर उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए योजना की समीक्षा और सुधार कर सकेंगे। इस प्रयास के एक अंग के रूप में सरकार यह भी अभिनिर्धारित करेगी कि सुनिश्चित रीति में बेरोजगारी की समस्या सुलझाने के लिए विकास कार्यक्रमों का किन विशिष्ट दिशाओं में आगे और बढ़ाने जा सकता है।

योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन विचाराधीन है।

पटना जंक्शन तथा पटना सिटी स्टेशनों के नाम बदलने के बारे में सिफारिश

95. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयुक्त विधायक दल सरकार ने जिसके मुख्य मंत्री श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिन्हा थे, 1967 में यह सुझाव दिया था कि पटना जंक्शन के नाम को बदल कर पाटलीपुत्र और पटना सिटी स्टेशन के नाम को बदल कर पटना साहिब कर दिया जाय;

(ख) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने बिहार सरकार की उक्त सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ग) क्या उक्त सिफारिश अन्तिम निर्णय के लिये अनेक वर्षों से गृह कार्य मंत्रालय के विचारधीन है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसमें असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय ले लेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी (क) इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव जनवरी, 1968 में बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ था। उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया था कि "पटना" तथा "पटना सिटी" नगरों का नाम बदल कर "पाटलीपुत्र" रखा जाए।

(ख) से (ङ). इन रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम बदलने में रेल मंत्रालय को कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी। तथापि, मामला राज्य सरकार की 28 अगस्त, 1968 को पटना तथा पटना सिटी का जो एक दूसरे से लगभग 7 मील के फासले पर दो क्षेत्र बताये जाते हैं, एक ही नाम रखने के उनके प्रस्ताव को स्पष्ट करने के लिए भेजा गया। राज्य सरकार से, स्मरण-पत्रों के भेजने के बावजूद कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। अतः सरकार समझती है कि यह मामला समाप्त हो गया है।

गंडक परियोजना (बिहार) के लिये अनुदान

96. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंघाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में श्री दरोगा प्रसाद राय के नेतृत्व में बनी सरकार ने गंडक परियोजना के लिए आठ करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान मांगा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को कुछ समय पूर्व गंडक परियोजना के लिये ४ करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त राशि से पूर्ण किए जाने वाले कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंघाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार ने अगस्त, १९७० में गंडक परियोजना के लिए, राज्य की वार्षिक योजना में १४ करोड़ रु० के प्रावधान के अतिरिक्त राज्य योजना सीमा से बाहर ४ करोड़ रुपये की विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया था। अनुरोध की जांच की गई थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार के संशोधनों की कठिन स्थिति को देखते हुए उनके अनुरोध को मानना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया था। लेकिन बिहार सरकार को ३.११ करोड़ रुपये का एक विशेष अल्प-अवधि ऋण दिया गया था ताकि वह गंडक परियोजना पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किए गए सीधकार्य की लागत में अपने हिस्से की बकाया रकम को चुका सके और उत्तर प्रदेश में पश्चिमी मुख्य नहर पर, जो बिहार के सारन जिले को लाभान्वित करेगी, कार्य की गति को कायम रखा जाए।

बिहार में मतदाताओं को आतंकित करने के लिये घातक हथियारों का प्रयोग

97. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा के गत मध्या-वधि चुनावों के दौरान बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में मतदाताओं को आतंकित करने के लिये बड़ी मात्रा में बम, पिस्तौल, बन्दूक तथा अन्य घातक हथियारों का प्रयोग किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में बिहार सरकार से आवश्यक जाँच करवाने का अनुरोध किया है या करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, अणु शक्ति और विज्ञान तथा औद्योगिक विभागों में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार से सूचना भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में हिंसक घटनाएँ

68. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले आठ महीनों में पश्चिमी बंगाल में कुल कितनी हिंसक घटनाएँ हुईं;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में नक्सलवादियों तथा अन्य उपद्रवियों से कितना गोला-बारूद बरामद किया गया;

(ग) वहाँ कुल कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये, और कितने उपद्रवी गिरफ्तार किए गये; और

(घ) मरने वाले व्यक्तियों में कितने राजनीतिज्ञ थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, अणु शक्ति, और विज्ञान तथा औद्योगिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश की खादर भूमि का डाकूप्रस्त क्षेत्र

99. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्द, मोरेना, खालियर तथा शिवपुरी के खादर क्षेत्रों की जानकारी है जो डाकूप्रस्त के छिपने के काम आते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन इस क्षेत्र की कृषि योग्य भूमि में बदलने की कोई योजना है जिससे कि यह डाकूप्रस्त से बच सकें; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स अणु शक्ति और विज्ञान तथा औद्योगिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णाचन्द्र पन्त) : (क) तथा (ख). चम्बल नदी और इसकी उपनदीयों के आस-पास की खादर भूमि का क्षेत्रफल लग-भग 2.43 लाख हेक्टर है जो प्रायः ग्वालियर भिन्ड और मुरैना जिलों में स्थित है। इनमें कुछ बहुत गहरी और कुछ कम गहरी खादर भूमि है जो मुख्य चम्बल नदी के साथ-साथ पाई जाती है और प्रायः उर्कों के छुपने के काम आती है।

(ग) तथा (घ). खादर भूमि यदि एक बार कृषियोग्य बना दी जाय तो वह सम्भवतः उपयोगी हो जाती है। उसको कृषि, चरागाह विकास तथा वन रोपण के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। खादर भूमि के सुधार की आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता निश्चित करने के लिये मुरैना जिले में 50 लाख रुपये की लागत से 2,000 हेक्टर क्षेत्र में केन्द्र-प्रवर्तित एक मार्गदर्शी योजना हाथ में ली गई है।

Import Licence Racket in Tamil Nadu

100. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of firms in Tamil Nadu, some of which allegedly do not even exist, have been given import licences worth more than Rs. 26 lakhs;

(b) whether the matter has been entrusted to the C.B.I. for investigation;

(c) if so, the Central Bureau of Investigation in the matter; and

(d) the action taken against the bogus firm ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) . (a) to (d) : The Central Bureau of Investigation is currently investigating 24 cases where import licences have been obtained by firms alleged to be not functioning properly. Since the matter is under investigation, it will not be advisable in the public interests to disclose any information at this stage. Further action will depend on the results of the investigation.

Political Murders in the Country

101. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether of late there has been a spate of political murders in the country;

(b) if so, the number thereof during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to stem the rising tide of political murders in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The State Governments concerned undertake immediate, prompt and thorough investigation in all specific cases so that persons suspected of having committed such heinous offences could be dealt with according to law. State Governments have been assured of all reasonable assistance in dealing with such cases.

Statement

(a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Governments the number of political murders in 1968 in various States were as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh
Kerala

11
6

Maharashtra	1
Mysore	1
West Bengal	11
Remaining States/Union Territories.	Nil.

Regarding information for the year 1969 and in respect of West Bengal for the first ten months of 1970, attention is invited to the answer given to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 617 dated 9th Decem ber, 1970.

According to the information so far received from the State Governments there have been no political murders in 1970 in Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, NEFA and Chandigarh. Information in respect of remaining State/Union Territories is being collected.

Influx of Hippies Into India

102. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, of late, the influx of Hippies into the country has increased; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). Because of the difficulty of defining the term 'Hippy', precise information in respect of the arrival and stay of such foreigners is not available. Instructions have, however, been issued with a view to limiting the entry and stay

in India of foreigners who are likely to be a social nuisance because of their indulgence in narcotics, indecent behaviour, vagrancy, begging etc.

Encroachment by Nagaland Armed Police

103. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the encroachment into the forest reserve of Assam in the Sibsagar District by the Nagaland Armed Police has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the measures Government have take to settle the so called dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY. (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b). Complaints of encroachment into Assam territory by the Nagaland Armed Police have been received from time to time. Recently, the Chief Secretaries of the two State Governments were informed that the Government of India are actively considering the question of resolving the problems and that in the meantime *status quo* should be maintained in the border areas

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के पूरा होने में विलम्ब

104. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह: क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण किस वर्ष आरम्भ हुआ तथा उसके पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि क्या है;

(ख) परियोजना की शीघ्रगामी पूर्ति आश्चर्य करने के उद्देश्य से क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान नहर परियोजना को

केंद्र परिचालित परियोजनाओं में सम्मिलित करने का है; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के सीमित संसाधनों के कारण इस योजना के पूरा होने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब हुआ ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) राजस्थान नहर पर कार्य मई, 1958 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। मूलतः परियोजना का चरण—एक 1968-69 तक तथा चरण—दो 1977-78 तक पूर्ण होने प्रस्तावित थे। अब, वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार, परियोजना का चरण—एक 1973-74 तक और चरण—दो अगली योजनाओं में काफी हद तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) राजस्थान नहर परियोजना जैसी बृहत् सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को केन्द्र द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के प्रश्न की राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा जांच की गई थी और सभी संबंधित पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह निर्णय किया गया था कि ये परियोजनाएं राज्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ही रखी जाएं। फिर भी परियोजना को शीघ्र पूर्ण करने के लिए आवश्यक धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उपलब्ध संस्थाओं के अनुसार सभी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

राजस्थान में विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता

105. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना के अनुसार वर्ष 1970 की समाप्ति तक राजस्थान के लिए कितनी बिजली पैदा करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और वास्तव में कितनी बिजली पैदा की गई;

(ख) राजस्थान में कृषि के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिजली पैदा करने और उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने की कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें कब तक क्रियान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1970-71 वर्ष के लिए बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 12850 लाख किलोवाट आयोजन किया गया था। अद्यतन पूर्वानुमान के अनुसार, उत्पादन 11700 लाख किलोवाट होगा।

(ख) कार्यान्वयनार्थ हाथ में ली गई अतिरिक्त विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

स्कीम का नाम	क्षमता	राजस्थान का भाग
(1) जवाहर सागर जल-विद्युत् स्कीम 50% भाग	3 × 33 मेगावाट	49.5 मेगावाट
(2) राणा प्रताप सागर अणु विद्युत् केन्द्र	2 × 200 मेगावाट	4060 मेगावाट
(3) ब्यास यूनिट-i (देहार)	4 × 165 मेगावाट	100 मेगावाट
(4) ब्यास यूनिट-ii (पोंग बाँध)	4 × 60 मेगावाट	140 मेगावाट

(ग) जवाहर सागर-जल विद्युत् स्कीम के 1972 में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है। राणा प्रताप सागर ग्रुप विद्युत् केन्द्र की 200 मैगावाट की प्रथम यूनिट के 1972 में और उसके पश्चात् दूसरी यूनिट के 1974 में चालू होने की संभावना है। ब्यास यूनिट-i और ब्यास यूनिट-ii के अन्तर्गत शेष सभी यूनिटों के पाँचवी योजना में चालू होने की संभावना है।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, राज्य बिजली बोर्ड में निम्नलिखित स्कीमों के कार्यन्वयन के लिए प्रस्ताव किया है :—

1. पलाना ताप केन्द्र (2 × 25 मैगावाट)

2. सवाई माधोपुर ताप केन्द्र (3 × 62.5 मैगावाट)

इन स्कीमों की तकनीकी जांच हो रही है।

Regulation of voltage and Reduction in Frequency of Interruptions in Power Supplies

106. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken or the regulation of voltage and reduction in frequent interruptions in the supply of power in the countries ;

(b) whether the cost of power generation and the rates charge from the public have gone down progressively all the world over; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take for reducing the cost of power due to economy of scale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWARPRASAD) :

(a) Great emphasis is being laid in developing and strengthening grid net-works all over the country.

Advantage of technological developments is being continuously taken, power research is being stepped up and sophisticated features are being introduced increasingly in the planning, designing and maintenance of power systems. These are :

(i) Use of high speed switchgears and relays.

(ii) Adequate protection against lightning for sub-stations and transmission lines.

(iii) Use of shunt capacitors and synchronous condensers.

(iv) Quick response excitation at the generating stations.

(v) Live line maintenance of transmission lines.

(vi) Systematic maintenance scheduling of transmission system and generating plant.

(vii) Use of underground cables in congested urban areas.

(viii) Limiting the lengths of rural feeders to a maximum of 30 to 40 KM and loading to 1 MVA.

(ix) Arrangements for training operating personnel for Power Stations and live line maintenance of transmission lines.

A committee is already making a comprehensive study of the problems of power supply in rural areas in consultation with the State Electricity Boards.

The Government of India constituted, in 1969, the Power Economy Committee including top experts available in the country and also a few foreign experts. The Committee was to review, amongst other things, the conditions of power supply including reliability, voltage fluctuations/etc., in the country. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(b) The cost of power generation and the overall rates for sale of power are reported to have been brought down progressively over the years in the USA and in Canada. In England, however, the cost of power had been rising since World War II. The upward trend appears to have been arrested since 1968-69 with the installation of much larger and technologically more efficient plants. In India too, the cost of power generation and supply have been progressively rising.

(c) Following are the measures which the Government have introduced to reduce the cost of power :

(i) Introduction of larger sized generating units and EHV transmission lines wherever feasible.

(ii) Development of Grid networks in each State and Region enabling integrated operation of various power systems.

(ii) Better coordination of the available hydro, thermal and nuclear generating plants.

The Power Economy Committee set up by the Government in 1969 with the main objective of reviewing techno-economic aspects of power supply in India has examined the various aspects of the problem and their report is expected shortly.

Indigenous manufacturing units are being geared up to manufacture the larger sizes of generating units that would be required.

Delays in Deliveries of Power Plants vis-a-vis Fourth Plan Targets

107. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Electrical Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing Industry are fully equipped to supply power transmission, distribution and utilisation equipments etc. for an annual 3 million Kws increased capacity;

(b) the details of shortfall in installed generating capacity in terms of time table for commissioning power generating projects; and

(c) the delays in deliveries of power plants vis-a-vis the Fourth Plan's commissioning targets as well as delivery time committed by the suppliers to buyers and the actual delay in respect of each power generating plant during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) An assessment made in 1968 indicated that the indigenous manufacturing capability for power transmission, distribution and utilisation equipment, etc. existed for an annual growth in installed generating capacity of 2.5 million KW. The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the addition of generating capacity of 9.2 million KW (of which 4.9 million KW is to be supplied by the indigenous manufacturers) representing an average annual growth of 1.8 million KW.

(b) and (c). It has assessed that shortfalls in the commissioning of power stations during the Fourth Plan would be of the order of 1.8 million KW; out of this 0.7 million KW is in respect of projects tied to imported generating plant and equipment and the balance of 1.1 million KW is in respect of projects tied to indigenous gene-

rating plant and equipment. In the former category delays in the commissioning of projects are not due to delays in deliveries of generating plant and equipment. In the latter category, out of 1.1 million KW about 0.76 million KW is in respect of projects where indigenous generating plant and equipment cannot be delivered earlier to enable the commissioning of the projects by the end of the Fourth Plan. The remaining 0.34 million KW is in respect of the following projects where the schedules of deliveries have been extended during the last three years as indicated below :—

Name of the Project	Capacity	Deferment period (Approx.)
Vaitarana Hydro	60 MW	3 months
Koyna Hydro	80 MW	18 months
Baira Siul— I	66 MW	3 months
II	66 MW	3 months
III	66 MW	6 months

Efforts are being made to improve the delivery dates so as to reduce the shortfall to the maximum extent practicable.

Pre-Election Combing Operations in Calcutta and 24 Parganas District of West Bengal

108. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large-scale combing operations assisted by the Army were carried out in different areas of the city of Calcutta and of the District of 24 Parganas prior to mid-term election in West Bengal in 1971;

(b) whether such combing operations resulted in harassment and arrest of innocent public;

(c) whether such combing operations led to wide-spread panic among the public, and

(d) if so, whether Government have made any assessment about the extent of hampering of the free and fair election in West Bengal and advantage gained by the Congress led by Shri Jaggivan Ram ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, such combing operations were carried out in different parts of the State. During the operations, illicitly held arms ammunitions and explosives were seized and persons wanted specific cases were arrested. While some inconvenience might have been caused due to the cordoning of the areas, the operations did not result in any harassment of the innocent citizen.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12.3 hrs.

Resolution Re : Recent Development in East Bengal

MR. SPEAKER : Before we take up the calling attention motion, the Prime Minister will move a Resolution on Bangla Desh. There will be no discussion and it will be adopted.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, the tragedy which has overtaken our valiant neighbours in East Bengal so soon after their rejoining over their electoral victory has united us all in grief for their suffering, concern for the wanton destruc-

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

tion of their beautiful land and anxiety for their future. I wish to move a Resolution which has been discussed with the Leaders of the Opposition and I am glad to say approved unanimously.

I beg to move the following Resolution :

"This House expresses its deep anguish and grave concern at the recent developments in East Bengal. A massive attack by armed forces, despatched from West Pakistan has been unleashed against the entire people of East Bengal with a view to suppressing their urges and aspirations.

2. Instead of respecting the will of the people so unmistakably expressed through the election in Pakistan in December 1970, the Government of Pakistan has chosen to flout the mandate of the people.

3. The Government of Pakistan has not only refused to transfer power to legally elected representatives but has arbitrarily prevented the National Assembly from assuming its rightful and sovereign role. The people of East Bengal are being sought to suppressed by the naked use of force, by bayonets, machine guns, tanks, artillery and aircraft.

4. The Government and people of India have always desired and worked for peaceful, normal and fraternal relations with Pakistan. However, situated as India is and bound as the peoples of the subcontinent are by centuries old ties of history, culture and tradition, this House cannot remain indifferent to the macabre tragedy being enacted so close to our border. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, our people have condemned, in unmistakable terms, the atrocities now being perpetrated on an unprecedented scale upon an unarmed and innocent people.

5. This House expresses its profound sympathy for and solidarity with the people of East Bengal in their struggle for a democratic way of life.

6. Bearing in mind the permanent interest which India has in peace, and committed as we are to uphold and defend human rights, this house demands immediate cessation of the use of force and of the massacre of defenceless people.

This House calls upon all peoples and Governments of the world to take urgent and constructive steps to prevail upon the Government of Pakistan to put an end immediately to the systematic decimation of people which amounts to genocide.

7. This House records its profound conviction that the historic surge of the 75 million people of East Bengal will triumph. The House wishes to assure them that their struggle and sacrifices will receive the wholehearted sympathy and support of the people of India"

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Even though no discussion is allowed, is there no scope for appreciation by the member of opposition as well as the ruling party ?

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI C.C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): Why is the Minister of External Affairs not present here ? Dose it mean that he does not agree with the resolution ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House expresses its deep anguish and grave concern at the recent developments in East Bengal. A massive attack by armed forces, despatched from West Pakistan has been unleashed against the entire people of East Bengal with a view to suppressing their urges and aspirations.

2. Instead of respecting the will of the people so unmistakably expressed through the election in Pakistan in December 1970, the Government of Pakistan has chosen to flout the mandate of the people.

3. The Government of Pakistan has not only refused to transfer power to legally elected representatives but has arbitrarily prevented the National Assembly from assuming its rightful and sovereign role. The people of East Bengal are being sought to be suppressed by the naked use of force by bayonets, machine guns, tanks, artillery and aircraft.

4. The Government and people of India have always desired and worked for peaceful, normal and fraternal relations with Pakistan. However, situated as India is and bound up as the peoples of the sub-continent are by centuries old ties of history, culture and tradition, this House cannot remain indifferent to the macabre tragedy being enacted so close to our border. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, our people have condemned, in unmistakable terms, the atrocities now being perpetrated on an unprecedented scale upon an unarmed and innocent people.

5. This House expresses its profound sympathy for and solidarity with the people of East Bengal in their struggle for a democratic way of life.

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This House calls upon all peoples and Governments of the world to take urgent and constructive steps to prevail upon the Government of Pakistan to put an end immediately to the systematic decimation of people which amounts to genocide.

7. This House records its profound conviction that the historic upsurge of the 75 million people of East Bengal will triumph. The House wishes to assure them that their struggle and

sacrifices will receive the wholehearted sympathy and support of the people of India."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : There is not even a single 'No'. So, the resolution is adopted unanimously.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Strike By Workers of
North Eastern Railway

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें;

"पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लगभग 10,000 कर्मचारियों द्वारा बरोनी तथा गड़हरा में की जाने वाली हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप रेलगाड़ियों का चलना बन्द होने के समाचार"

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : The Railway staff at Garhara and Barauni stations of the North Eastern Railways have gone on strike from about 7.00 hrs. on 25-3-1971. The railway staff involved are about 3,800 in number. The strike is not warranted by law or procedure laid down. No strike notice as required by law was given. It is a clear case of illegal strike. But the strike is continuing even though it is the 7th day in succession in spite of the best efforts made by the Administration to persuade the workers to resume their duties.

The strike is causing loss to Government, inconvenience to the public and suffering to the labourers. 24 trains have had to be cancelled per day. The daily

[Shri K. Hanumanthiya]

average number of passengers travelling is about 4,500 and the goods transported per day are of the order of 10,000 tonnes.

Except for one incident, the strike has been peaceful. But there is apprehension that it may degenerate at any time into demonstrations and violence. Therefore, Section 144 has been promulgated and is in force. The necessary cooperation of the Bihar Govt. has also been sought.

The demand of the strikers is that about 8,000 railway staff working within 20 kms distance of the Fertilizer Plant, should be granted project allowance. In terms of money it amounts to Rs. 50 lakhs a year. Payment of such allowance in one area may result in a chain reaction of demands all over the country.

Public corporations pay compensatory project allowance to Construction staff, where facilities like housing, medical, marketing and education are not available.

Under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme, there is provision for resolving disagreements on pay and allowances between the labour and management by arbitration. A demand was made at the J.C.M. meeting for the grant of project allowance to the railway staff working in the Farakka Barrage area and the Dandakaranya area on the ground that such an allowance was granted to P & T staff. Each Ministry, under powers delegated, decides the granting of project allowance according to the conditions prevailing in their area of activity. The fact that some Central Government employees are granted project allowance cannot be accepted as binding on all other Central Departments without regard to conditions obtaining and finances available. This was explained to the representatives of the organised labour. It was stated that Railways pay construction allowance under certain conditions where normal facilities are not available. As conditions for the grant of such allowance to railway staff are not fulfilled in these cases, no allowance could be

sanctioned. As no agreement could be reached, this item was referred to arbitration. The Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery is dealing with this issue.

The financial position of the Railways, as has been explained in my speech on the Vote on Account Budget, is one of deepening deficit. The deficit in 1970-71 was Rs. 23.65 crores and in 1971-72 it increased to Rs. 33.12 crores.

An impossible position will be created if expenditure is incurred to meet demands, without the corresponding productivity and earnings.

The representatives of the two Federations viz. the N.F.I.R. and the A.I.R.F. are trying to use their good offices in bringing about normalcy. The Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur, the Chief Personnel Officer and other officers of the Railways are on the spot continuously striving for the resumption of duties by the employees concerned.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो बातें कही हैं वह वही पुरानी बातें हैं जो अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने से हम सुनते हैं कि रेलवे को घाटा भ्रष्टाचार के कारण है, "अफसरों की लापरवाही के कारण है और उस के बदले में जो श्रमिक हैं उनके माथे पर कलंक डाला जाता है, बोझ डाला जाता है। जिन तथ्यों का मंत्री महोदय ने हवाला दिया है उन में से कुछ का मैं खण्डन करना चाहता हूँ।

22 मार्च को हम ने मंत्री महोदय को खत लिखा कि यह हड़ताल होने वाली है, भूख हड़ताल चल रही है, रेलों का चलना बन्द होने का खतरा है और उसमें जो तथ्य थे वह भी साथ में दिया था। जवाब देने के लिये स्वीकृति-पत्र देने का कष्ट भी उन्होंने

नहीं किया जो कि आम तौर से रिवाज रहा है, भले ही परम्परा नहीं रही हो। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि कुछ किया जा सकेगा जिससे हड़ताल भी टालने का उपाय हो सकेगा। खासकर पूर्वी बंगाल में जो हालत चल रही है उस को देखते हुए वरोनी में काम बन्द रहना कितना नुकसानदेह साबित हो रहा है यह आप जानते हैं। उन्होंने जवाब देने का कष्ट तो किया नहीं, जब परसों हम लोग मिले तब उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ बातों पर हम विचार करेंगे, लेकिन उसका भी समय उनको नहीं मिला। अब जो तथ्य हमारे सामने हैं उन को मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

1960 में भारत सरकार के वित्त विभाग ने वित्त मंत्रालय के जरिये यह आदेश दिया कि जहाँ भी कोई नया प्रोजेक्ट शुरू होगा वहाँ विभिन्न विभागों के कर्मचारियों को प्रोजेक्ट भ्रलाउंस मिलेगा। उसकी प्रतिलिपि मेरे पास मौजूद है, अगर मंत्री महोदय अभी तक नहीं पा सके हैं तो मैं देने को तैयार हूँ। मार्च 1960 में भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय ने यह आदेश दिया था अपने पत्र के जरिये से कि सभी विभागों के कर्मचारियों को प्रोजेक्ट भ्रलाउंस मिलेगा। फिर मई, 1961 में उस में परिवर्तन किया गया कि यह भ्रलाउंस घटते परिणाम में मिलेगा। यह आदेश इस रूप में है :

"After careful consideration, the President has been pleased to decide that in the case of staff who are brought on the revised scales of pay under the Central Service Rules, 1950, the project allowance with effect from 1st June, 1961...."

प्रोजेक्ट की धोर से वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो आदेश दिया 1960 में उसको 1961

में दोहराया गया और फिर उसके मुताबिक वरोनी इलाके के बारे में, जहाँ नये प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं, बिहार के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल ने विचार किया। उन्होंने आदेश देने में विलम्ब जरूर किया लेकिन 19-12-70 को उन्होंने भी आदेश दिया कि :

"These orders will take effect from 11th April, 1967 or from the date of the opening of the Post and Telegraph offices whichever is later...."

उस इलाके के लिये पोस्ट एन्ड टेलिग्राफ विभाग ने 19-12-70 को आदेश दिया दिया कि यह 11 अप्रैल 1967 से चालू होगा और अगर कोई डाक घर नया खुलेगा तो खुलने के समय से ही वह चालू होगा। इसके बाद आप देखिये कि यहाँ फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया का कारखाना है। फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया के आदेश के द्वारा इस को वहाँ 1-12-67 से लागू किया गया। एफ सी आई के जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं वह भी प्रोजेक्ट भ्रलाउंस पा रहे हैं 1-12-67 से।

"The Board in its 106th meeting on 30.10.67 sanctioned project allowance to the staff of Barauni Division posted at Barauni at the rates detailed below...."

30-10-67 की बैठक के बाद फटिलाइजेशन कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया की धोर से यह आदेश दिया गया कि वह 1-12-67 से लागू होगा और वह आज भी लागू है।

यहाँ का रेलवे विभाग तो सोया हुआ था क्योंकि जो उन के पहले मंत्री श्री नन्दा थे उनके पास साधु लोगों के हवाले रेलवे को करने के भ्रलावा और कोई काम नहीं था। उस की धोर से देरी हुई, इस देरी के बाद भी रेलवे बोर्ड बराबार इस बात को टालता रहा। अगर आखिर में रेलवे बोर्ड

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा.]

ने भी यह निर्णय लिया। उस निर्णय को भी मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे बोर्ड ने जो निर्णय लिय उसके बारे में चेअरमैन का 28. 12. 71 का खत है:

"I have been directed to intimate that the question of payment of project allowance to the railway employees in the Farraka Barrage Project area as well as in the Barauni area has been under consideration of the Railway Board and that the Railway Board have accepted in principal the grant of project allowance to such of the railway staff as may be found 'eligible working in these areas on the same terms and conditions on which the project allowance is being allowed to other Central Government employees. The details of the terms and conditions on which the project allowance is being allowed to other Central Government employees are being collected and necessary sanction in this regard is expected to be issued within a fortnight.

यह खत है जिस के जरिये से एक पखवाड़े के अन्दर आदेश जारी होने को था। दूसरे विभागों के कर्मचारियों को किस दर से यह अलाउंस मिल रहा है उस के विषय में पूरी सूचना मेरे पास मौजूद है। अगर रेलवे बोर्ड को अभी न मिली हो तो मैं देने को तैयार हूँ। यह सबाल न मालूम होने का नहीं है। मेरी आशाका दूसरी है। अभी दफा उन्होंने 144 लगाई है।

इस हड़ताल के चलते.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसका जवाब तो आ जाने दें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा: भारत सरकार से ऊपर क्या यह रेलवे विभाग है? क्या सभी विभागों के ऊपर यह विभाग है? अगर नहीं तो क्या आप चाहते हैं कि यहां कोई

भयंकर कांड हो? वित्त विभाग ने आदेश दिया था आज से ग्यारह साल पहले। डाक तार विभाग ने, फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने सभी ने उसको लागू कर दिया। रेलवे बोर्ड का निर्णय भी हो गया है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शीघ्रता से और अबिलम्ब उसको क्या आप लागू करेंगे? अपनी जिद्द पर आप नहीं अड़े रहेंगे?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I have all the circulars with me, not only those relating to the Finance Ministry but also those circulars of the Railway Administration and also of P & T. This is a very simple question. Nobody disputes about the payment of project allowance. The question is: weather a particular instance is a project or not. Project means a new construction where housing facilities, educational facilities and other facilities are not available. It begins on a new ground altogether. It is for that purpose project allowance is given. In this case, it is the operating Railway staff. They have every facility-housing, education, travel and all facilities and strictly construed, legally construed, it is not a project. They are asking project allowance for ordinary maintenance work. Therefore, my friend, who has much experience in labour field will have to see whether he is asking project allowance for people who are working in a project or merely asking for people who are doing maintenance work which is an impossible position.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा: ग्यारह साल पहले जो निर्णय हुआ था उसको बदलने की कोशिश ये कर रहे हैं। प्राजैकट एलाउंस इस वास्ते दिया जाता है कि जहाँ प्राजैकट चालू होता है वहाँ खर्चा बढ़ जाता है चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं, स्थायी बाजार, स्थायी दूकानें नहीं होती है। उसी में यह भी है कि जिन के लिए आवास इंतजाम हो.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे दिया है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जहां पर आवास का इंतजाम कर दिया जाता है वहां पर बीस प्रतिशत की एलाउंस में कटौती होती है । यह प्राविजन भी उसी आदेश में है । वह यहाँ देने की जरूरत नहीं है । जो निर्णय पहले से लिया जा चुका है उससे अधिक की हम बिल्कुल मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं । जिन के लिए आवास का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है उसको कम प्रामाण में यह मिलेगा । इन सब बातों पर विचार कर रेलवे बोर्ड का भी निर्णय हो चुका है । मंत्री महोदय कुछ दिन पहले वहां गए थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो वादा 28 फरवरी को किया गया था और कहा गया था कि पंद्रह दिन में उसको पूरा कर दिया जाएगा, क्या यह पूरा किया जाएगा या नहीं किया जाएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो भाषण में पड़ गए । आप प्रश्न करें ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत डाक तार विभाग है, फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन है । जब वहां मिलता है तो यहां क्यों नहीं मिलता ? क्या आप जो आपकी छुदा नीति है, उसको बदलने जा रहे हैं ? अगर ऐसी ज्ञात तो प्रधान मंत्री के वादों का क्या मूल्य रह जाएगा ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : He has repeated the same thing and the Railway Board does not dispute that we pay project allowance. It is true that we pay project allowance. Whether this is a project or not is the question. It is a simple question. It is a simple question. We need not get confused... (Interruption). It has gone before the Arbitration Tribunal. Let us wait its decision.

SHRI KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): The statement given by the Hon.

Railway Minister is not satisfactory. So, I want to put some more questions.

I understand that the project allowance is being paid to the Railway employees working in the project area of Mangalore harbour and the Tuticorin harbour and also the project allowance is being paid to the P & T workers in the same Barauni area.

If so, Sir, I cannot understand why the discrimination is shown to the Railway employees working in the Barauni area.

Secondly, if the project allowance is paid to the employees in one part of the country that is, Mangalore Harbour Area— why does the Minister not follow the same principle in the case of Barauni area ? This is a thing which we cannot understand So, I want to know this. Why are double standards being adopted by the Railway Administration?

Then, he stated that this cannot be binding on the Ministry of Railways, but there is one Department, that is, the P & T Department which is paying already. The Railway Board has accepted this in principle, of paying the project allowance. So, I want to know why this is not paid for Barauni area. The Minister said that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is the loss in paying the allowance. Will the Minister say what is the loss incurred by the nation because of the strike?

Thirdly, I want to know whether the Railway Administration had taken any steps to avert the Railway strike. The grant of project allowance is a just demand which they have been demanding since January. In spite of repeated representations by the employees no steps were taken by the Railway Administration to avert the strike. No negotiations were conducted. They were compelled to resort to strike because no action was taken in spite of their repeated representations. It was just a case of failure on their part to meet their just

[Shri Kathamuthu]

demand that led to this strike. So, they have gone on strike.

Even at this stage, I do not understand why the Administration is keeping quiet, without settling the matter by negotiating with the leaders of the employees who are on strike. The Minister simply states that he is contacting the two Federations. I want to point out to the Minister that they have no influence over the Railwaymen who are on strike.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member has alleged discrimination. I will straightway concede that neither he nor we are in favour of discrimination.

I have already explained that wherever facilities are not available, like housing, medical facilities and educational facilities, project allowance is paid. Here is a case where they have already all these facilities and again they want to have another project allowance, in addition to those facilities. This is a question of trying to have double standards. They want to have double advantages. It amounts to discrimination between sector and sector, between neighbours. So far as his allegations of double standards are concerned, I want to appeal to the champions of socialism. I don't use that word in a derogatory term. You have to see the equitable distribution of the national income between sector and sector of neighbours. Instead of that, what is it that is being done?

If you go on encouraging one sector to have more and more and leave the other sector out, would it amount to one standard or double standard? I just want to know. I just want him to think over that.

So far as the arguments advanced by the hon. Member is concerned I want to tell him, here I did a little more than the Minister's duty.

In the Administrative Reforms Commission, we examined this question of wages as between sector and sector.

Now, there is a little chaos. One sector, like the Indian Airlines employees or the bank employees, gets much more than the employees in the other sector. Rationalisation of pay structure or salary or wage structure has to be done. As the President has said in his Address, all of us have to apply our minds to see that no sector because it is placed in a vantage position exploits by pressure to get more than other sector of labour. If postal employees have been given this allowance, we have to examine why they have been given. I want the hon. Members who have tabled this calling-attention-notice to understand this.

These labourers who number about 3800 or so have been asked for this project allowance for the last four years. It would mean a payment of Rs. 1.60 crores. Is it possible for this House to agree to the payment of a lump sum of Rs. 1.60 crores in the face of this deficit budget? It is for my hon. friends to consider.

My hon. friends Shri Bhogendra Jha began with the observation that I had used an old argument. This is the oldest argument, namely loss to the nation.

Every striking labour union or sector which uses this age-old argument should look at this aspect also, it merely says, it would otherwise result in a loss to the nation, therefore, pay it to us. If this is conceded, then the whole nation will have to pay a few people all the time and every time. This would not be acceptable.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : This sector consists of toilers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What about the payment of privy purses to the princes year after year? Let him think about that also.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय बड़ी गम्भीर बात कर रहे हैं। ग्यारह बारह साल पुरानी नीति को बिस्थापित करने का उनको क्या अधिकार है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order order. Let us not make it a mockery.

We have a definite procedure about this. The hon. Member has asked his question already. Now, let him resume his seat.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बुलाया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : There are two other Members waiting on the list, and they can ask these questions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I want to rise on a point of order, arising out of the hon. Minister's reply. There seems to be some confusion in the mind of the hon. Minister regarding the very concept of project allowance.

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Minister says that it is the availability of facilities which determines whether project allowance should be paid or not. But the question is whether these facilities are available at increased rates due to developmental and constructional activities.

MR. SPEAKER : That is no point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What are we to understand about this?...

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member kindly sit down. This is not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How are we to understand it? Who is to explain?

MR. SPEAKER : If he wants to understand, then let him keep sitting.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He is giving a wrong interpretation to the concept. So, you have to give an order.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member kindly observe the procedure and sit down. My ruling on the point of order is that the hon. Member may kindly sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It is a completely wrong interpretation of the concept of project allowance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वाल्छर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब रेलवे बजट पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस का मामला उठा था। मेरे मित्र, श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र, ने बरोनी के क्षेत्र का भी हवाला दिया था और कहा था कि वहाँ के कर्मचारी प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस मांग रहे हैं और अगर सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी, तो उसे हड़ताल की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। मैं दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

क्या प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की कोई यूनिफार्म पालिसी है या नहीं? गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक है। उस के कर्मचारियों को अलग अलग मंत्रालय में बांट कर प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता है। अगर पी० एंड० टी० विभाग के कर्मचारियों को प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस मिलेगा, तो उसी एरिया में काम करने वाले रेलवे के कर्मचारी स्वाभाविक रूप से उसकी मांग करेंगे। सरकार के लिए उस मांग का विरोध करना मुश्किल होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कैबिनेट में कभी यह मामला आया है; अगर नहीं तो क्या रेलवे मंत्री इस मामले को मंत्री मंडल के सामने लायेंगे कि प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस देने के बारे में एक यूनिफार्म पालिसी होनी चाहिए? पी० एंड० टी० विभाग के लिए एक पालिसी और रेलवे के लिए दूसरी पालिसी, इस तरह काम नहीं चलेगा।

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

मंत्री महोदय का सारा बयान यह दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस पे करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने झारखण्ड रेलवे मैनजफेडरेशन को 28 फरवरी को लिखे गये पत्र में यह क्यों माना था— मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ :—

“I have been directed to intimate that the question of the payment of project allowance to the railway employees in the Farraka Barrage Project area as well as in the Barauni area has been under the consideration of the Railway Board, and that the Railway Board have accepted in principle the grant of project allowance to such of the railway staff as may be found eligible on which project allowance is being allowed to other Central Government employees”.

पत्र में फिर यह कहा गया कि हम डीटेलज वर्क आउट कर रहे हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड ने जो पोजीशन ली थी, क्या रेलवे मंत्री उससे पीछे हट गये हैं? रेलवे बोर्ड ने इन प्रिसिपल प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस देना मान लिया था। मंत्री महोदय के बक्तवय से लगता है कि वह इन प्रिसिपल, इस बात से एग्री नहीं करते हैं कि प्रोजेक्ट एलाउंस देना चाहिए। 28 फरवरी और मार्च 31 मार्च के बीच में यह अन्तर क्यों हो गया है? जो कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय उन के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर कोई रास्ता निकालने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, जिससे हड़ताल टूट सके और यात्रियों को जो असुविधा हो रही है, वह समाप्त हो सके?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I agree with my hon. friend, the leader of the Jana Sangh, that there must be a uniform policy. I also assure him that the letter

issued by the Railway Board is correct and stands. He has to see carefully the wording of the letter. They have said 'under consideration'. 'Consideration' does not mean conceding. Therefore, they will consider.

Secondly, the word used is 'eligible'. Those who are eligible for the project allowance will certainly be given the allowance. It is the question of eligibility that is under dispute. That is why it has gone for arbitration. Let both parties argue the case before the arbitration body, and whatever the award, we will accept it.

Therefore, the question is not about the principle or uniformity or letter of intention of the Railway Board; it is a matter of construing the words 'project allowance' and 'eligibility' in the true legal sense. These are matters on which I have not straightway given a decision one way or the other; I have myself said they are pending before arbitration. It is for both of us to argue our case before the arbitration body when they will take a decision.

The other hon. member observed that these two federations do not represent the workers in the area. I have already met four of them and had discussed with them. I want the leader of the Jana Sangh also to participate. I am prepared to have a discussion with them at any time and place in order to resolve this dispute.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : The reply given by the hon. Railway Minister is unconvincing. The fact is that P & T staff working at Barauni are getting project allowance. That being so, why should not railway staff working at the same place get the same kind of allowance? Referring the matter to arbitration is by passing the grievances or demands of these workers. The hon. Minister said that recognised Unions have not sponsored the strike and that these workers do not come under the two railway federations. Will he not only settle this dispute but also

agree to recognise the Union operating there?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I could not follow the question that he put.

DR. SARADISH ROY: You have given the project allowance to the P & T employees, but the railway employees are not given. Secondly, I want to know whether the union that sponsored the strike will be given recognition.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I have already answered those questions in the statement itself and in the subsequent answers that I have given to the hon. Members. It is a question not merely of question and answer between the Members and the Minister, it is a question for cool thinking, sitting together and talking over matters, so that the matters can be settled. I am prepared for it.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : On a point of order. The hon. Minister is misleading the House, because it is no more under the purview of arbitration. The workers are not making any new demand. The Railway Board has already accepted it in principle, and specifically for Barauni, to allow project allowance to those who are eligible. They have failed to implement it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it, but not through a point of order.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You can see the letter.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : They have accepted it, and have said that the details are to be worked out.

MR. SPEAKER : You can send it to me, I will forward it to the Minister. Papers to be laid.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : We have given a Calling Attention Notice

with regard to the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Nepal Roy, an M.L.A. of West Bengal. It is calculated to reduce the majority of the party there. So, we want to have a discussion, and an assurance that all MLAs will be given protection in West Bengal. Otherwise, it will be impossible to have democratic Government in West Bengal.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPTT. 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 Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1956 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1970.
- (2) The Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Amendment Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1957 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1970.
- (3) The Indian Forest Service (Released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1958 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1970.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2015 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

- (5) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2016 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.
- (6) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2017 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.
- (7) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2018 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.
- (8) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2020 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.
- (9) The Sixteenth Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2021 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.
- (10) The Seventeenth Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2023 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.
- (11) The Indian Police Service (Probationers Final Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1971.
- (12) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) (Amendment) Rules, 1970 published

in Notification No. G. S. R. 49 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1971.

- (13) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 135 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.
- (14) The India Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 136 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.
- (15) G. S. R. 137 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971 constituting for the State of Himachal Pradesh a State cadre of the Indian Forest Service.
- (16) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 138 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-56/71]

REPORT, GOVT. RESOLUTION & STATEMENT
re. TARIFF COMMISSION AND REVIEWS &
ANNUAL REPORTS OF S. T. C. AND

M. M. T. C.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to
lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—
- (i) Report (1970) of the Tariff Commission (Hindi and English versions) on the Half-yearly Review (January-June, 1969 and July-December, 1969) of the Dye Intermediates Industry.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 14(5)-Tar/69 dated the 25th February, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-57/71]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (1) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-58/71]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) (a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1969-70.

(b) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-59/71]

- (ii) (a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-60/71]

STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH (REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES) ORDER NO. 1 AND
AUDIT REPORT OF C.S.I.R. ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of State, Deptt. of Electronics, Deptt. of Atomic Energy and Deptt. of Science and Technology (Shri K. C. Pant) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the State of Himachal Pradesh (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 1 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 116 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 53 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-61/71]

- (2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-62/71]

- (3) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1942 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-63/71]

- (4) A copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2010 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-64/71]

- (5) A copy of the Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. 11/LRO(R)/1970 in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th July, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 191 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-65/71]

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-66/71]

(7) A copy of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Inspection of Boundary Pillars) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1971 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1970 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification Nos. G. S. R. 291 (English version) and 292 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 36 of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-67/71]

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (English and Hindi versions) on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended the 31st March, 1970, under section 638 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-68/71]

12.45 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ARREARS PAYABLE BY SUGAR FACTORIES TO SUGARCANE GROWERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Sir, some Honourable Members have expressed concern at the large arrears of sugarcane price payable by sugar factories to the growers for the season 1970-71. According to the information received from sugar factories for the week ending 28th February 1971, the total price of sugarcane purchased by the factories during 1970-71 was Rs. 172.27 crores out of which Rs. 117.82 crores had been paid leaving arrears of Rs. 54.45 crores. This amount is 31.6 per cent of the total cane price due, which is no doubt very heavy. The arrears of cane price for sugarcane purchased during 1969-70 season were Rs.

4.31 crores as on 28th February 1971. This works out to 1.3 per cent of the total cane price due for that season. If arrears of cane price in Maharashtra and Gujarat where most of the factories are cooperatives and where payment is governed by the bye-laws of the Cooperative Societies are excluded, the total arrears of cane price for 1970-71 would be nearly Rs. 41 crores. Further, while the season is on, factories can make payment of the sugarcane price within fourteen days of the delivery of the cane. Thus nearly Rs. 20 crores may be in the process of payment. Nevertheless the arrears due for payment are very substantial and the Government share the concern and anxiety of the Honourable Members in this regard. It is the duty and responsibility of sugar factories to make payment of sugarcane price promptly at the latest within a fortnight. Government of India take serious note of the failure of the factories in the discharge of this elementary responsibility of theirs.

State Governments have been advised again and again to take stringent, and where necessary, coercive measures against the defaulting factories to ensure prompt payment of sugarcane price to them. They are being advised again to take immediate necessary steps to rectify the present un-satisfactory position. A close watch is being kept by the Government of India and such other measures, as are feasible, will be taken in the interest of the growers.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, on a point of order.....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not misuse the procedure please.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM: His statement says that hon. Members have expressed concern. I am rising on a point of order to get a clarification from the hon. Minister... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: After the hon. Minister's statement, no questions are allowed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Would you allow half-an-hour discussion? This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not mind considering any alternative which is permissible under the procedure, but not like this. I request the hon. Member not to use the point of order so frequently like this.

12.47 Hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many hon. Members who wish to speak and they are from all the parties. We have got only two days. The whips have obliged everybody in their party and it is a headache to the Speaker whom to accommodate. It would have been much better if they had selected a few of their members and kept the others for some other time such as general discussion on the budget when we meet later on in June.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Not in May ? Before we disperse we should know.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a thing which you can decide among yourselves. I made a casual remark and do not take any words on that. What I have decided is this. Parties with more than 15 members are grouped as major parties; then there are medium parties; than if there are only three or four Members they are small parties. After two Members from the major parties, I shall call one member from a medium party. After two major and one medium, one Member from the small party. In this way we shall try to accommodate all of them in a balanced way. Otherwise, if we just take up big groups, the smaller groups will have no chance at all.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : What about parties represented by single member ? They have their manifesto and they have sent their representatives.

MR. SPEAKER : You are very 'Vishal'. You are my old colleague; you must have some consideration...*(Interruptions.)*

I shall try to accommodate as many Members as possible...*(Interruptions)* we can sit the whole night; there is no question of generosity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Alipore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at a time when the elected representatives of the people of this country are meeting here to debate the President's Address, the President of another country across the border is using tanks and aircraft to butcher the elected representatives of the people there. Sir, it is very gratifying that the Parliament of India has been able to adopt unanimously this morning a resolution which I am sure will have far-reaching repercussions, but nevertheless, I do not think and my party does not think that this resolution goes far enough. For the sake of unanimity, of course, all of us have agreed to a common basis but I must point out that what is happening now in East Bengal is something which I believe is unprecedented in the annals of history. Because, here the question of recognition or non-recognition of a provisional government is not based on the claims of that government being supported by an uprising or by its ability to resist armed attacks of those who are trying to suppress them. It is based on the fact—an undismissible fact that elections were held in that country only a short while ago and the electorate returned with a huge and overwhelming majority a party and its leader, and the majority which they won is not a majority confined to the eastern wing of the country alone; but it is a majority of the seats in the National Assembly for the whole of Pakistan.

The majority of the people in the entire country have given a mandate to the Awami League and its leader, Mujibur Rahman. Now, not only the President of that country and his friends are trying to refuse the transfer of power to the duly elected representatives of the people of that country, but they have refused to allow the National Assembly to be con-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

vened to frame a Constitution, and they are now trying to suppress the mandate of the people by resorting to military violence.

Therefore, in the face of this extraordinary situation, we are pleading with the Government of India that, they must take another bold step forward and see their way in the near future to extend the recognition to the Government which the Awami League has declared as a provisional government. I do not know what the diplomatic niceties are, and it may be that we have to wait until a formal request is communicated to us. I am prepared to wait for that, but we must have an assurance that once the request reaches us, then this government which is not based merely on the fact that it is conducting armed resistance to the forces of violence but is based on the fact that it has secured the overwhelming mandate of the people through legal elections, must be given recognition by us. That is the only way which we can really pay our tribute to democracy and can assist the democratic forces not only in East Bengal but in the whole of Pakistan to assert themselves.

Therefore, I begin with this request to the Government that they should seriously consider the question of recognition and in the days to come it may happen that by that time Parliament will not be in session here, but after that request reaches them, I hope they will not hesitate and will not stand on technicalities, because it is not only the further of Pakistan and the people of Pakistan which is at stake but everybody in this country realises—the resolution we have adopted this morning says so by implication—that our country cannot be immune to the repercussions of what is happening just across our border.

Sir, as far as the President's Address to our Parliament is concerned, I would

join with other colleagues, of course, in congratulating the Prime Minister and her party on the massive victory that they have won. The real significance of the results of this election, I am sure, have not been lost on at least several members of the ruling party. Expectations have been aroused in this country by the slogan of *Garibi Hatao*. Expectations have been aroused as never before by the promises made particularly by the Prime Minister in the course of the election campaign and I hope members opposite will not take offence if I say that this election mandate that the people have given to them in response to the Prime Minister's request that she must have a Parliament which is capable of carrying through the radical reforms which the previous Parliament was not in a position to do that mandate really amounts to a notice served by the people on this new Government. Which they have brought back to power. It is a clear notice that the people want now no more promises or assurances but action. The forces which stood for the most extreme reaction in this country have been defeated. Over that all of us are glad, but we should remember that this reaction has been defeated only at the polls. Only an electoral defeat has been inflicted on them. They have not been defeated so far as their stranglehold on the economy of our country and the tentacles which they have spread and developed during the last 25 years in various sectors of our economy and have penetrated even into the administration of our country are concerned. They have not been defeated as far as that stranglehold is concerned. Therefore, the victory that has been won over reaction at the polls has to be carried forward now, so that this hydra-headed monster which is like an octopus with tentacles stretched out into every nook and corner is now challenged on every front and routed in such a way that it can no longer pose a threat to the kind of economic and social structure which we want to build in this country. That is a very big task.

Garibi Hatao is a very easily spoken slogan, but facts are very stubborn things. Before you can *Hatao Garibi*, you have to *Hatao* the forces in this country which are responsible for creating and perpetuating that *Garibi*. Unless that fight is carried forward, this slogan will prove to be an empty shibboleth and the notice served by the people will at some time or other, sooner I think than later, will have to be given account of, because the people are no longer in a mood to wait patiently and indefinitely for the fulfilment of promise.

On behalf of my party, I want to raise one central issue before the Government and that is, you had asked the people to elect a Parliament which would be capable of carrying through such basic and radical constitutional reforms as would enable the forces which are obstructing the onward march of this country to be overcome. Now that Parliament has been elected. There are some of us here in the opposition who are sometimes being twitted. My friend, Mr. Vajpayee, who sits next to me, is frequently saying, "You are a committed opposition". The days ahead will show that in the struggle to turn this electoral defeat of the rightist forces in this country into an all-round rout, if this Government has the courage to come forward with concrete and specific measures against reactionary forces against the vested interests, certainly I have no hesitation in saying that to that extent, we are committed and we will support every such measure and we will see which are the opposition parties which are not committed to these principles but are committed to something else, committed to the monopolists, the Rajas and Maharanis, zamindars and big monopolists. They know it very well that without pressing forward now for these vital constitutional amendments, which will make the sovereignty of this Parliament supreme and unquestionable, no advance, not even the slightest advance, would be possible. You cannot move one single inch forward in

this country towards the realisation of the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* unless you are prepared now to come forward with necessary constitutional amendments, above all with such amendment or amendments which make this Parliament supreme in the matter of nationalisation and in the matter of deciding whether any compensation has to be paid or not to be paid and, if it is to be paid, how much is to be paid. It is the Parliament alone, as the sovereign body representing the will of the millions of people of this country, which should be placed in an unassailable position in the pages of our Constitution and every lacuna, every obstruction, every obstacle which stands in the way has got to be removed. If you are not prepared to do that it is better for you to withdraw the slogan *Garibi Hatao* and stop parading it before the people.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue his speech after lunch.

13.02 Hrs.

*Lok Sabha Adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha Re-assembled after
Lunch at Four minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before we recessed for lunch I was trying to emphasize the need for this Government to give top priority to bringing forward those vital amendments to the Constitution without which all this talk of *Garibi Hatao* etc. will be nothing but an illusion.

The sovereignty of the Parliament in respect of matters relating to property, acquiring or nationalising property, has been seriously challenged, as you know, in recent months. I do not want to go into the details of that because I have neither the

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time nor the occasion. The fact remains that in our Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution article 31 (2) it is stated— for any layman at least the words are clear enough :—

“no such law”,

meaning no law which provides for compulsory acquisition or requisition of property,—

“shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by that law is not adequate.”

Nevertheless in their profound wisdom the Supreme Court managed to get round these words and as a result of that, you will recall, the compensation which had to be paid ultimately for taking over the 14 major commercial banks shot up to a figure of some Rs. 80 crores or Rs. 83 crores. This is what is going to happen over and over again unless these amendments to the Constitution are made. Where will the money come from to pay these astronomical sums of compensation? On the one hand, you want to *Hatao Garibi*, on the other hand, the Supreme Court will go on making it justiciable as to what the quantum of compensation should be. If the Parliament is not to decide and the Supreme Court is to decide, where will we end?

As far as the definition of property is concerned, according to the profound wisdom of the Supreme Court, everything is brought within the compass of property. Not only banks are property, not only privy purses are property, but even the goodwill. Even goodwill has been declared to be property. So, this matter now comes to a stage where, I think, we are facing a real crisis. This is a challenge not only to the Government but to this newly constituted Parliament. After the elections, with this massive vote and mandate given by the people, all these barriers must be broken.

There is a lot of talk that some people in the country are wanting a committed judiciary, I do not know what they mean by it. I do not know whether, if I say these words outside, I will be hauled up for the contempt of the court. But to my mind there is no doubt that most of the honourable judges of the Supreme Court, at least in their ways of thinking, can be said to be committed already in some other direction. This is not only what I say. If you go through Mr. Setalvad's book and read the interesting facts which he has related of the background as to how some of the judgments have come about, I think, you will agree with me that we have got, by and large, a judiciary whose mental courses are already committed, but not committed in the direction in which the country and its people want to go. Therefore, I pose this question to the Government: Are you prepared to make these necessary amendments to the Constitution? This is going to be the real test of all the promises professions which have been uttered. Without this, it will be impossible to go forward. Let the Government assure the country that sometime in the next session—we are going to have a lengthy Budget session they will at least introduce amending Bills which will remove this difficulty and make unassailable the sovereignty of Parliament in this matter.

Then, Sir, you will permit me in the midst of the euphoria of victory which the ruling party is enjoying to strike one or two discordant notes. I do not mean that in any destructive way. But they are nevertheless discordant notes. I am addressing all those Members of this House who are anxious now that we move forward and not backward. I just want to raise two or three points arising out of the respected President's Address which to my mind represent a step backward and not a step forward. I would like to point those out for clarification and some elucidation from the Government.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, no senior Minister is present here. This is a very serious matter. Who is going to reply to the debate ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is no senior Minister present to hear what we say.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR (Bharatpur) : I am here taking the notes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is busy in fixing up who is going to speak from their side.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No senior Cabinet Minister is present here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to be here. There is no senior Cabinet Minister present.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is this way to show respect to the House ? We are discussing the President's Address.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is true. It is a desirable that a senior Minister should be there and give proper attention to the views of the Members. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. He will take note and convey the points to his colleagues.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona) : He is not only the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs but also the Minister of Shipping and Transport. All the speeches are being recorded here and all the records are available at the time of reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It does not matter. We are accustomed to such treatment. There is nothing new. You, Sir, know it as well as I.

I would request the Minister through you to pay some attention and take notes, and not just to lobbying with his Party Members as to who should speak on their side.

A few discordant notes I want to strike very briefly Sir, there was a conference at Lusaka of non-aligned countries in which India participated. In that conference, on the question of Vietnam and the settlement of the war in Vietnam, our representative there, I think speaking on behalf of the Government of India, took a very clear-cut stand which was welcomed by everybody as a step forward in the Government of India's thinking and it was stated there that India felt that the way to open up the path to a settlement is that all foreign forces who are operating in Vietnam, beginning with the US forces, should be asked to withdraw. This is what was stated at the Lusaka Conference. I would like to submit, Sir, very humbly that what the President has to say in his Address in paragraph 21, on the position of Indo-China and Vietnam—I do not want to quote because it will mean a lot of time—represents a step backward from their own stand in Lusaka. Here is a tall talk of the need of arriving at an international agreement within the broad framework of the Geneva Accord. This was the original position to which we are going back again and it does not at all represent any carry-forward from the position that our Government has taken at Lusaka. I want to know why. What is the reason for this ?

No. 2 : A few weeks or months before the Elections took place, a Chief Minister's Conference was held in Delhi which got a great deal of publicity in our Press and after that Chief Ministers' Conference it was announced that the Central Government and the Chief Ministers had come to a consensus which was that by the end of the year 1971, all fallow lands and all waste lands belonging to the Government which run incidentally, Sir, into millions of acres in this country, will be distributed

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among the landless and the poor for cultivation, all Government-owned waste land and fallow lands—I am not talking here about big schemes of land reform of reducing the ceiling and restricting exemptions and taking over surplus land, benami land, nothing of that kind—I am putting a modest point of view. What has happened to that decision which was announced by the Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi that by the end of 1971—of course, admittedly, you have still seven of eight months to go—I want this type of time-bound programme to be announced here whether this assurance holds good or not—that all Government-owned waste land which is cultivable will be distributed to the landless and the poor by the end of 1971, which was what was assured at that time? There is no mention of it what soever in the President's Address.

Thirdly, I am very happy, of course, to find that there are some few words here which are devoted to the improvement of science and technology. This is some departure. We don't generally bother very much about these things. It is said that the Government have decided to set up an Electronics Commission. Very good, because electronics is the most vital sector of scientific development nowadays. But, here, I would like to know one thing. This has some bearing on the struggle of our country for self-reliance. We want to develop our indigenous science and technology so that we are able to stand on our own feet, so that foreign technical know-how need not have to be relied upon by us. Now, Sir, it is very good that there is going to be an Electronics Commission. I want to just ask a question. Why has nothing been said here about the fact that plenty of indigenous development of science and technical know-how has been developed by our Indian scientists in the National Laboratories of this country which are not being encouraged by the Government and not being allowed to be applied and in

those very same sectors, foreign technical know-how is still being allowed to be imported at prohibitive cost? I know something about this. As a Member of the Commission of Inquiry into the CSIR affairs, I know it for myself and I can give you one example because it is related to electronics. In the Bharat Electronics which is a public sector project, vital components, electronic components are still being manufactured under foreign licence paying a huge amount to the original foreign designers and manufacturers whereas those same components of better quality and cheaper components have been designed and produced at the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute at Pilani.

But those are not taken up for production and another public sector project is spending lakhs and crores of rupees every year on foreign technical know-how.

This whole thing about the setting up of Electronics Commission should be related to the question of self-reliance. There is nothing here about it in the President's Address.

Sir, mine is not the only discordant voice which speaks about those things; I am also in doubtful company. Mr. V. P. Naik, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who has fought this big election on the symbol of the cow and the calf is advocating certain things.

Philips India is one of the biggest international foreign companies which in this country holds 69 per cent of the total share-holding. They want to set up a factory in Poona, to manufacture TV equipments for which plenty of indigenous know-how has already been developed by our scientists at Pilani. Mr. Naik is here reported as having attended the opening ceremony of the factory at Poona where he has assured the management of the company that he would personally take up the issue with the Centre in the interest of the country.

And then he says :

"I am not in the habit of promising something which I am not sure of fulfilling."

All the indigenous TV producers are shouting about this and saying, what is the good of this, when technology is being developed here in this country. However, I don't know whether Mr. Naik's view represents the Government's viewpoint because, after sweeping the polls in Maharashtra, he has started saying certain things about land reforms and he has started saying, I am not going to allow any restriction on land ceilings; as long as I am alive, I am not going to allow any further restriction on land holdings...*(Interruption)*

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : At least the hon. Minister should not misguide the House. You can state the facts, but you cannot misguide the House. Mr. Naik never said that he is opposing land reforms.

The only point is, so far as the present land ceiling is concerned in the State, they should not be lowered. That is all that he said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You may speak when your turn comes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. Mr. Mohan Dharia, when a Member makes a point, there will be members on this side of the House to refute it when they speak. Even so I have gone out of my way and allowed you to protest against it. It should not be a speech. You have protested. That is enough.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Member should state the facts and nothing else beyond that. He is not stating the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of information, Sir. *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is very irregular. There should not be a debate within a Debate.

SHRI JYOTIR MOY BOSU **(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If I had known that this is going to create such a storm, I would have brought this up later on at the end of my speech. Please deduct Mr. Mohan Dharia's time from my time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The most disturbing feature of this Address is the total absence of any mentions of even the word "monopoly". This Government is committed to see that the power of the big monopoly houses in this country is restricted and curbed. But in the whole of this President's Address, even the word has been studiously avoided; there is no mention of it, there is not even any discussion on this point. I would like to know why.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I say...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Raj Bahadur may please tell us the answer when his turn comes. Let me speak now. Sir, I seek your protection. The hon. Minister likes to behave like any other Member. He is here representing the whole Cabinet and sitting here.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The hon. Member asked the question, and, therefore, I wanted to reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That does not mean that he has to jump up just now and reply to me.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am not jumping.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am going to ask some more questions now, and let him please note them down.

I want to know whether so far, up to date, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the powers which

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Government have assumed under it have been used to identify or to break up even one single monopoly which comes within the definition of that Act. I know that Government have set up a commission and that commission is sitting tight and going on and on. I want to know when Government are going to begin to identify these monopoly houses and curb the undesirable concentration of wealth and economic power lying in their hands and when any action is going to be taken under this Act against anybody. Nothing has been done so far.

I know that my hon. friends opposite have defeated many monopolists and many representatives of monopoly houses in these elections, and I congratulate them on that. But the point is whether they will defeat these monopolists in their sears of economic power. That is the main question now.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Let him have patience.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What have been hearing during the last two or three days? In Amritsar there is a very old and well-established concern, namely the OCM mills, the majority holding in which or at least 50 per cent holding belongs to one foreign concern, namely the Ralli Brothers. Now, the Birlas are being allowed to take over the OCM mills. Instead of trying to see that the monopoly holdings of the Birlas are not allowed to increase further, —there is even a commission of inquiry sitting against them on various counts and charges —we find that the OCM in Amritsar is being allowed to be taken over by them again. So, we would like to know something about these things.

The taking over of the mills by the Birlas would mean that the Ralli Brothers wish to repatriate about Rs. 1 crore, where

as the total capital value of this concern is Rs. 25 lakhs, and I am told that the sanction of the Government, the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank is being lobbied for, for permission to repatriate this Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange; they are very clever in forming these associate companies, and only one name, namely that of Shri S. K. Birla is there among the names of the owners who are going to take over. Is this the way that monopoly is going to be broken up?

Only yesterday, I think, the new Minister of Industrial Development, in reply to certain questions admitted that between the end of December last year and March this year, 23 new letters of intent have been issued precisely to these bigger houses. This was the admission made yesterday on the floor of this House. So, they are being allowed to go on expanding and extending their empires.

Only a little while ago, today, we have been told that the sugar mills which are already making a big hue and cry demanding that the price of sugar should be increased have withheld Rs. 54 crores which was the amount due from them to the sugarcane growers as the price of the sugarcane which they had bought from the peasants. Rs. 54 crores has not been said by them and yet they are demanding already that the price of sugar should be put up.

Therefore, I would like to know why the Address is so conspicuously silent on this subject. What is the idea? Is it that under the cover and under the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* some people in the Cabinet or the Government have decided that these monopolies should be allowed to go on expanding and strengthening themselves?

There is no mention in the Address about the need for nationalising vital sectors. If constitutional difficulties come up in the way, they will have to be re-

moved in the way that I have indicated earlier. But are the foreign oil companies never going to be touched? They are already putting pressure that the prices of petroleum products must be increased, because some Government somewhere, may be the Government of Iran or some other Government, has increased the tax there on their crude oil, and therefore, that must be passed on to the Indian consumer.

We read the papers. We know that the three oil companies are putting maximum pressure to ensure that the prices of petroleum products in the country to the consumer must be increased to compensate them for the high taxes they have to pay in Iran. Are you never going to take over these oil companies even when our public sector oil production is going up? Are you going to take over any consumer industries? And yet we talk of controlling prices. You have not touched a single consumer industry, neither cloth, nor sugar, nor edible oil, nor any consumer industry for that matter. It is all left to the free will of the private sector to exploit, profiteer and do what they like. Yet we wax eloquent about controlling prices of such vital consumer products.

As you are ringing the bell, I am cutting short my observations. About employment, this Rs. 50-crores crash programme or something like it that is announced here, is, in my view, not going to touch even the remotest fringe of this problem. There are two aspects to it. If you want to mitigate existing unemployment, two things have to be done. One is a very simple one. What about the units lying closed? I know they have set up an Industrial Reconstruction Corporation which made a welcome start by taking over Braithwaites in Calcutta. I agree it was a good step. But that is the only thing they have done so far. But there are hundreds of units, large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale units lying closed in my State of West Bengal. There may be over 400 of them. They have not

been closed because of labour troubles but because, as Shri Moinul Aaque, Chowdhury said in the case of Braithwaite's, of financial mismanagement or shortage of raw materials. As a result, thousands of people are thrown out of employment. What about taking them over.

You are commanding the credit in your hands since the nationalisation of banks. There is the heavy machine building industry in your hands, in the public sector. If you also take over the wholesale trade channels, you will be in a position to stimulate the growth of small-scale and medium-scale industries. Give them facilities. But nothing is said here about all these things. Only some Rs. 50 crores are mentioned as a provision for a crash programme. I am sure most of it will go into the pockets of their contractors and into the pockets of the Presidents of Zila Parishads and Panchayats. Nothing else will happen.

Finally, as regards prices, since you are repeatedly ringing the bell, I cannot go into a detailed analysis. But Shri Chavan has indicated that they are going to come forward with that old favourite capitalistic prescription of what is referred to as a wages-prices incomes policy. This has never worked. It has been tried in many capitalist countries. It has been tried in UK by successive governments, by Harold Wilson's Government and now by their successor. It means: freeze wages, peg wages to productivity and as far as high incomes are concerned, simply say that they will not be allowed to increase any more. Some sort of ceiling on high incomes, but as far as the lower incomes are concerned, freeze them and put a squeeze on the workers that they must produce more and strikes should be banned and so on. If this is the prescription which is being advocated for our country, I do too, I do not know what will happen.

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Anyhow, of one thing I can assure you. The organised working class and the trade unions in this country will never accept this, will never surrender, it will be fought tooth and nail.

So while talking here of broader consultations with all the trade unions for evolving a new labour policy by consent and consultation, do not at the same time brandish at us this weapon of wages-price-income policy which is nothing but another name for freezing wages, trying to squeeze higher productivity out of the workers. It has never worked in any capitalist country. Shri Mohan Kumarmangalam is smiling at me sarcastically. He should know as well as I do what has happened in this regard. I only want to tell you that the same response from the working class will come in this country. So lease do not rush ahead with these things.

With these words, I would request Government that when they reply to the debate, they should deal at least with a few of the points I have raised.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to begin by thanking the leader of my Party, who is also the Prime Minister, for having included a newcomer like me with no background of professional politics in the Council of Ministers that she constituted in 1967. I would like to thank her even more warmly for having now restored to me my freedom to function effectively as a private member of Parliament for articulating the hopes and grievances of the vast masses of the people who have swept us to victory in this election.

I am glad that the President, in this gracious Address to Parliament, has made a categorical reference to his Government being committed to implementing the economic and social transformation outlined in our Party's election manifesto. I need hardly add that this will be the

touch-stone by which the achievements of our Government will be judged not only by this House but by the entire country during the life of this Lok Sabha. I presume that the non-reference in his address to points No. 10, 11 and 12 in paragraph 65 of the election manifesto is an inadvertent omission.

SHRI N. SREEKANTHAN NAIR (Quilon) : On a point of order. A very senior Member and an ex-Minister like Dr. Rao should not read from his text.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is no point of order.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I want to be very careful in my language.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras South). This being his maiden speech, he can be allowed.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : I am very grateful to my DMK friend. However, in order to rectify that omission, may I mention for record these three points :—

1. Launch upon a programme of child-welfare to provide nutritious diet to pre-school children ;
2. Provide elementary education to all children; and
3. For these purposes, which also include the other items mentioned in the Manifesto, to effect such amendments of the constitution as may be necessary.

I am sure, the Leader of the House, who I hope will be replying to the Debate, will rectify the omissions and reassure the House that the items I have mentioned will form a part of the programme of Government during their current tenure of office.

The President has stated in his Address that his Government has been returned to office on the clear pledge that the central objective of our policy must be the abolition of poverty. I welcome this

categorical assertion of Government's objective. It follows, therefore that the forthcoming review and reorientation of the Fourth Plan will be directed towards the achievement of this objective. For this purpose, it is necessary to have a clear notion of what is meant by 'a abolition of poverty'. Abolition of poverty does not merely mean raising the *per capita* income are increasing the growth rate of the economy. Both these things have happened during the last 20 years but nevertheless, poverty has continued to persist in the country. Thus, according to the estimates quoted in the Fourth Plan document, the share of the lowest 10 per cent of the population in the total consumption in the country is a little less than 3.2 per cent while the next ten per cent of the population have a share of about 4.7 per cent. As against this, the top ten per cent of the population have a share of 23.9 per cent while the next ten per cent have a share of 15.5 per cent. Considering the low level of the national *per capita* consumption which is based on the average of the consumption of all these groups, it is quite clear that not less than 20 per cent of the population or about 11 crores of the Indian people are living in a state of absolute poverty. Any programme directed towards abolition of poverty, therefore, means as a matter of first priority, concentrating on the improvement of the work and living conditions of this 20 per cent of the population. Such poor people live both in urban and rural areas. Some of them are unemployed; some suffer from disguised unemployment and many of them have employment of such an unproductive character that it does not give them a remuneration which will enable them to have even a subsistence standard. It is this vast mass of poor people who have turned to the ruling Congress with the hope and aspiration that their poverty will be removed. The revised

Fourth Plan, therefore, must contain a clear identification of the sections of the society involved who are living below the poverty line, and formulate concrete programmes of development which will enable them to shed their poverty. All other programmes, the result of which would be an improvement on the levels of laiving of those whose incomes are above the poverty-line, must and should take a lower priority in the new planning of the Government, if they want to fulfil what the President has termed the central objective of the policy on which they have been returned to office. I do not expect Government, at this stage, to place before the House concrete proposals for this purpose. But I am entitled, as one returned to this House on the basis of the Congress election manifesto, to expect, and along with me the rest of the country who voted for our party, that Government will come forward before this House during the next session with practical proposals for the abolition of poverty in the terms in which I have outlined it. This must mean that the target of our economic development during the next five years must be the establishment of a national minimum income rather than merely an annual increase of 5 or 6 per cent in the growth rate of economy. This minimum income has got to be defined in real terms and spelt out in terms of its physical components. I am constrained to make this observation because of the Finance Minister's remark in his budget speech:

"The phenomenon of rising prices has been a matter of concern all over the world and there is hardly any country which has been able to avoid at least a moderate increase in prices of 3 or 4 per cent per annum in recent years."

I am sure the Finance Minister did not mean by this observation that he regard a rise of 3 to 4 per cent as moderate in the context of this country or that he is reconciled to such an increase taking place

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"during the Fourth Plan period. If my presumption is wrong, than the national minimum income target that must be placed before the country for realisation at the end of the Fourth Plan period must take into account in money terms the difference that will be made by the expected rise in prices to the quantum of physical components that would constitute the national minimum. It is the establishment of this national minimum that means the abolition of poverty.

In formulating programmes for the abolition of poverty, account has to be taken not only of the need for increasing production but also of the need for providing opportunities for all those who are either unemployed or under-employed. I am glad that Government have taken steps in this direction by the provision they have made of Rs. 50 crores for a crash programme for dealing with the problem of unemployment. The President has stated that this programme will be linked with schemes for raising the productivity of agriculture. It is not clear as to how far this programme will lead to the improvement of the disadvantaged sections of the rural society or merely add to the already advantageous position enjoyed by certain sections of the rural society; but I am sure that when Government outlines in the next session their concrete proposals for implementation of this programme, they will see to it that the main objective of this programme will be the raising of productivity and increase of employment of the handicapped and disinherited sections of rural society and not for any further rise in the disparity of incomes that has already become a striking phenomenon in many rural areas of this country.

I must confess that I am somewhat disturbed by the fact that the President has made such a brief reference to the explosive problem of the educated unemployed. All that he has stated is :

"The problem of educated unemployment will receive special attention." The crash programme that he has referred to is for Rural Employment.

I do not see how this is going to deal with the problem of matriculates, intermediates, BAs, BScs, B.Coms, M.As, M.ScS and M. Coms, and holders of professional degrees like engineering who are unemployed in such large numbers and who are most unlikely to take to manual work which will be the mainstay of the crash programme. I do not think Government is unaware of the seriousness of the problem of the educated unemployed. Nevertheless, it may be useful to draw their attention and that of the House to some of the magnitudes involved.

It is, therefore, the accepted practice to treat the number on the live register as an approximation of the actual number of work-seekers. That is why the *Employment Review* terms the number on the live register of employment exchanges as the number of "work-seekers". The total number of such work-seekers in March, 1969 was 29 lakhs as compared to 166 lakhs of persons employed in the organised sector of the economy. This gives an unemployment rate of 15 per cent, which is perhaps the highest rate of unemployment in the organised sector prevalent in any part of the world, and higher than the percentage reached in the pre-war recession period of the thirties either during the pre-Roosevelt era in the USA or in the Ramsay MacDonald era in the UK.

The second point of interest to note is that, of the 29 lakhs of work-seekers, 17 lakhs belong to the category of the educated unemployed. Of these, those who are graduates or have higher qualifications numbered 275,000 or nearly three lakhs. As against this, the annual output of degree and diploma-holders in engineering, technology, agriculture, medical, natural sciences and social sciences was 1.3 lakhs in 1967. It may have reached about two

lakhs by 1969. If we exclude the diploma-holders, the number of work-seekers with graduate and higher qualifications in 1969 was probably twice the annual output of fresh graduates and persons with higher qualifications. The Education Commission has pointed out that on the basis of the present trends of expansion in higher education and even on the optimistic assumption of a six per cent rate of economic growth, there will be by 1986 about 1.5 million 'too many' graduates.

I have not so far dealt with matriculates and intermediates who are also work-seekers. Their number totalled 11.3 lakhs in March, 1969. According to the Education Commission, their number is likely to increase to about four million persons by 1986, even on an optimistic growth rate of six per cent a year.

The further point that I would like to make is that of the 166 lakhs of persons employed in the organised sector in March, 1969, on less than 100 lakhs of persons or a little more than 60 per cent were employed in the public sector, largely in Government services, and not in public manufacturing or commercial enterprises.

In the face of these facts, I am sure the House will forgive me for expressing my disappointment at the President's on-sentence reference to the problem of the educated unemployed and the two-word remedy it contains of "special attention". I trust that when we meet for the budget session, Government will come forward with concrete proposals for dealing with both the current problem of educated unemployment which is explosive enough, as also that of the future problem of educated unemployment, which threatens to produce a nationwide cyclone of frustration and violence in the country.

The solution of the problem rests on the new Government and the vast and competent expertise it has at its command for dealing with economic problems, to which will now be added the new Planning

Commission that is shortly being brought into existence.

The only remark I would make is that the solution does not lie in large-scale industry or giant establishments. Of the 141,178 establishments that existed in both the public and private sectors in March, 1969 more than 81 per cent employed below 100 persons each with an investment in terms of lakhs rather than crores, while the total number employed by them was of the order of 41 lakhs or about 25 per cent. Small industry has, therefore, to take priority over large industry if we want to solve the problem of educated unemployment reasonably quickly.

The other point I would make is that there is a limit to the increase one can visualise in employment in public services; the public sector does not easily accommodate small units, and therefore there has to be a phenomenal expansion of small units in the private sector if we are to tackle successfully the problem of educated unemployment. What all this means in terms of economic policy, reorientation of plan priorities, and revision of administrative arrangements, and bureaucratic controls and procedures, are matters which it is the duty and privilege of Government to formulate and then place before this house for its consideration.

Before concluding, I must express my regret that that President's Address should neither have contained a reference to 'socialism' nor spelt out its implications in terms of behaviour patterns for the classes, and action programmes for the progressive youth of the country. Socialism is not just a slogan. In this connection, I may recall, with your permission, an article I had written on the draft Third Plan, which had also excluded the word 'socialism', where I said this omission was like taking up a battle without a battle cry. If I am not mistaken, my distinguished friend, prof. Hiren Mukherjee, quoted my observation in this very House. I

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understand that it also attracted the attention of the then Chairman of the Planning Commission, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who subsequently personally revised the first chapter of the Third Plan document, making it clear that socialism was the objective of the Congress conception of economic development.

The Congress cannot give up democracy nor can it give up socialism. But democratic socialism cannot be achieved merely by the capture of political power or control of the administrative machine or extension of the public sector. It requires the positive cooperation of the people. Positive cooperation needs much more than electoral support. It means a national movement for the identification of the elite with mass uplift and mass welfare, and the active involvement of the people in social and economic development.

The first point to be stressed about a socialist society is that it has to be more efficient than a capitalist society for the promotion of economic development. Living will have to be more austere for the classes and savings larger, for both classes and masses, than in a capitalist society. Further, every one will have to work hard than in a capitalist society and with more of a sense of personal involvement and work fulfilment. It also means abstention from strikes, lockouts, gheraos, hartals and agitations and allowing nothing that slows down or reduces or halts production. This involves the pre-condition that just grievances will be identified and addressed even before they get into articulation. For those who are better off in society, what are called the classes as distinguished from the masses, monetary incentives should cease to stimulate and non-material incentives have to play a far more purposive and deliberate role than has been the case so far. What we need is a recapture of the spirit that dominated the early stages of our fight for independence. We need to return to

Gandhian standards, not so much in terms of his economics as in a terms of the behaviour pattern he set for himself and his followers. It is only the Gandhian attitude of identification with the poor, regarding one's talents or possessions as a trust and setting an example in accompanying practice with profession, that can make possible the building of socialist society within the constraints of a political democracy.

I trust that in Government's reply to the debate, the minister concerned—I hope it will be the Prime Minister—I will reaffirm in categorical and unambiguous terms that our goal is socialism, *Samajvad*, the expression that figured on all our election posters and brought behind us the vast masses of our people to give us our historic victory at the mid-term poll.

I am glad to support the motion of thanks so ably moved by my colleague, Shri B. R. Bhagat.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I touch upon the President's Address, I want to recall what has happened in the 1971 General Election. The 1971 General Election has taught very many lessons to various political parties of this country. We have witnessed so many elections in the past but the 1971 election was fought purely on the basis of ideology, programmes and policies. The country was largely divided into two, almost divided into two, I would say. One camp was presided by the arch enemies of democratic socialism and supporters of class and reactionary forces and the other camp was led by the revolutionary spirit and forces of the country. The fight was largely between the forces of *status quo* and the forces of change. I need not tell you what has ultimately happened.

I am very sorry to say that the number of the Swatantra Party has come down from 43 to 7 and that of Jan Sangh from 38 to 23.

AN HON. MEMBER : 22.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Might be 22. That shows my generosity. So far as SSP is concerned, I am very sorry to say that the so-called self-styled stormy petrels are conspicuous by their absence because of their alliance with wrong people. I could see that the left-over of the left out are still suffering from the hang-over of the past. While I regret very much for these people, I would like to say that the Indian people, the intelligent people, people who have been expecting something immediately, with rising expectations these intelligent people have rightly chosen the right representatives all over the country. Certain examples will prove my statement. Shri Naval Tata, the harbinger of capitalism has been out-rightly rejected by the people of this country. Another person, who has an ex-Army Chief and who was talking in the streets that only military rule was the possible solution to this country, he was terribly routed in the elections. So also the Birlas and other capitalists. I am very happy to know that in the metropolitan city of Delhi all the seven seats, which have been the monopoly seats of the so-called Jan-Sangh party, headed by my good friend, Shri Vajpayee, have gone to the Congress party. This is a warning of history and it is not a matter to be laughed at. I may tell my friend, Shri Vajpayee, that I like him not because of his moderation only, not because of his practical approach only ; I sympathize with him because he is a chronic bachelor and only a married person could understand the problems of domestic politics, and internal politics of the country is nothing but an extension of the domestic politics.

Now the situation is very clear. The ruling party has got more than the two-thirds majority. People like Shri S. N. Mishra may call it a brute majority and the ruling party may call it a massive majority.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I have seen a larger majority than this in the party. I am not grudging it. I am talking of the past, when.....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I am talking of the present and thinking of the future. I am prepared to call this majority as a meaningful and purposeful majority.

If I speak something more in a different note, my intention should not be misconstrued. The people of this country, the majority of people of this country, for the past 25 years have been suffering under the heavy yoke of taxation, mounting foreign loans and 85 per cent of the people of this country have been denied the rudiments of education and the educated people have been denied proper employment.

And the people of this country are being driven from pillar to post.

My hon. friend, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who belongs to the ruling party and who is not a Minister, and, therefore, he is unemployed today, spoke in a passionate manner. I think, if there is no objection from his side, I am prepared to call him as my leader for some purpose and let me now quote him :

"The First Five Year Plan was a partial success; the Second Five Year Plan was a failure; the Third Five Year Plan was an utter flop and the Fourth Five Year Plan is not in sight."

This is the inspiration and the revelation of my hon. friend Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao.

Sir, he is very sorry today in telling us that the word "socialism" is not to be found in the President's Address. He is a real socialist and he feels sorry for it. I associate myself with him in that the word could have been introduced in the President's Address. But let me tell Dr. Rao that the introduction of any particular phraseology or terminology is not an end in itself. The determination to do things, the will to do things, the will to deliver goods is the only way out. The

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professors like Dr. Rao should understand it.

Now, the ruling party has a massive majority or a meaningful majority. From 1962 to 1971, I have been watching the composition of this House. From 1967 to 1970, before the dissolution of the House and after the historic split in the Congress party, our Prime Minister was almost running a minority Government. Because of her progressive measures and socialistic designs, programmes and policies, the DMK has given its conditional, selective and qualified support for the socialistic programmes and policies.

Now, the question is very clear. She cannot delude herself; she cannot hoodwink the nation. She cannot say, "What to do. I have no majority to amend the Constitution. The two-thirds majority is not there." She cannot say it now. She cannot say, "I am being surrounded by sycophants and nincompoops and class opportunists." All these people have been, fortunately, by the grace of God Almighty completely eliminated by herself, say, in the Arabian Sea or in the Indian Ocean, I do not know. Now she is free and she is the master of the destiny of the nation.

This time, I think, I can quote from a very good book written by Beatrice Pitney Lamb in which she has written some thing about the Prime Minister. I think, this definition will definitely fit in the Prime Minister's person. She has written like this :

"She is an unusually good-looking woman, small, thin, apparently frail, but lovely and abounding in energy and vitality. She has a long, thin, well-chiseled face, and arched nose, luminous dark eyes with heavy shadows under them, and short, slightly waved hair with streaks of white running through its blackness. She is knowledgeable on a host of subjects, sensitive to beauty, urbane, sophisticated, cosmopolitan, and rational in her outlook. She seems

to have the directness and practicality of her grandfather.....
the previous one I am inclined to forget but I want to keep in mind these two lines—

"She seems to have the directness and practicality of her grandfather, rather than her father's tendency to introspection and to theorizing."

15.00 Hrs.

Such is the lady that you have got as the leader of the majority party in Parliament. So, I think, you can have no excuse but you have to deliver the goods immediately. 80 to 90 per cent of the people of this country are expecting something from this Government.

So far as Tamil Nadu State is concerned, we have got an equal majority, more than two-thirds majority, in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. So far as Delhi is concerned, our Prime Minister has got the maximum majority that is required for anything that she wants to do in the country.

I shall simply recall what happened in the past two or three months and then I will finish that aspect of the issue. I had been receiving very many trunk calls in Delhi at the time of and before the elections. So many papers and dailies representing the so-called fourth estate wrote saying that this time the DMK was routed; the DMK was finished; the DMK would never come to power; the only party or the only alliance or united front which can form the ministry was going to be headed by no other person than that dynamic towering personality of Tamil Nadu, Shri Kamaraj. I am sorry, I miss him here; anyway, he has come back, thanks again to the generosity of the DMK party in Tamil Nadu. So far as Shri Kamaraj is concerned, I have got my greatest regard and respect but he has got a unique, singular role to play here. Of all the four South Indian States, he is the only representative to represent the whole interests of that united front. I hope, he will deliver the goods. Let us expect that from him.

Now, utilising this opportunity I want to submit certain things for the consideration of our Prime Minister. I hope, while she replies, she will do it. The first and foremost point is that three or four days back I read in the newspapers that the members of Planning Commission had resigned. Obviously, I think, the intention of the Prime Minister is to reconstitute the Planning Commission with a view to infusing dynamism and a new proportion. But before that reconstitution takes place, I think I can request her to consider certain views that I want to express today.

The Planning Commission has been functioning, if I am permitted to say, most ineffectively in the past. It had been characterised on the floor of the House as a white elephant which did not deliver the goods at all. My present view is that the Planning Commission has been functioning not as an independent autonomous body but on the contrary it has been functioning as an adjunct of the Government of India. I say this because the Chairman of the Planning Commission is no other person than our Prime Minister. The majority of members of the Planning Commission are certain ministers of the Government of India. Once the Planning Commission meeting is convened; you can see all the paraphernalia sitting tight in the Planning Commission. Definitely that would create an impression that the Planning Commission is not an autonomous body which is allowed to act and work independently but it is an adjunct of the Government of India which would act on the advice of the Government of India. On the basis of the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, if I may be permitted to say so, I request the Prime Minister that the Planning Commission should be reconstituted in such a way as to exclude all the ministers from the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission should act as a non-ministerial expert advisory body. I request the Prime Minister that she should not head the Planning Commission hereafter. T e

Planning Commission should have a completely free hand and autonomy so far as direction is concerned.

There is another commission, the Finance Commission. The proverbial quarrel between the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission is well known.

The Finance Commission is an impotent body. The Planning Commission is an all-powerful body or a super body and people have been asking, 'Why this Finance Commission is there without any powers?' 'Why it should be asked to do something which will ultimately be rejected by the Planning Commission?'. So, I request the Prime Minister to consider this aspect of the issue. Then, the third body is the National Development Council. These three bodies—the Planning Commission, the Finance Commission and the National Development Council—in the larger interests of the country may be scrapped and instead, two institutions can be formed. One is on the basis of Art. 263 of the Constitution an inter-State Co-ordinating Council may be formed to deal with disputes arising between States and the Centre and States and States and the second one, according to me, is a Centre-State Financial Council with members from States as well as from the Central Government. If these two institutions are formed, I think majority of our difficulties can be removed.

The second point to which I wish to draw the attention of our Prime Minister is our financial relations with the Central Government. We have been pleading on the floor of this House several times that the Constitution of this country must be amended, the Constitution of this country must be assessed and re-assessed. We didn't say at any time the Constitution of this country must be thrown out lock, stock and barrel as our friend, Mr. A.K. Gopalan, used to say. What we have been saying is

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that the Constitution of this country must be re-assessed in such a way as to accommodate the spirit of the rising expectations of the people of this country. Constitution of any country is a living document. It is not a static one. So far as our Constitution is concerned, it was framed 22 years back. I am not finding fault with the framers of our Constitution. I have got the greatest regard for them. With good intentions, they have framed the Constitution. But, for the present day, our Constitution is absolutely inadequate. For your information, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, till 1957, our federal polity has not been given an opportunity to test how a the Constitution would effectively function. So far, our Constitution has not been given a fair chance to play and operate itself. On the contrary, extracostitutional frame-work, worked in this country. While I say extra-constitutional frame-work that obviously meant the Congress system. The present Constitution was not all given a fair chance to work as an operational frame-work. So, on behalf of the DMK I request the Prime Minister to consider this aspect of the Constitution.

Another point I wish to mention. This is somebody else's point, not mine. I am reminded of story when the Constitution was framed by our constitutional pundits. The story is simple. It is this. I will never take much of the time to narrate. Two kids, aged about 7 and 10 went to the garden of Darwin, the father of the theory of evolution, and on their way, they found one centipede crawling and they caught hold of it. Its head was cut off and tail also cut off. They saw a cockroach. The head of the cockroach was removed and they fixed it on the centipede's body. Then they saw a butterfly. The wings of the butterfly were cut off and removed and they were simply attached to the centipede's body. They saw a grasshopper and the legs of the grass-hopper were immediately removed and they were also fixed with the main body of the centipede and they took it to Darwin and showed it to him. These two obviously mischievous

young kids asked Darwin, 'We have caught hold of this bug from your garden and we do not know the name of it. Will you please...

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Grand Alliance.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : ...tell us as to what is the name of this bug ? After having seen their mischievous look of these young kids, Darwin asked a very innocent question—'My dear grand-children, while you caught this bug in my garden, did you hear the sound of hum ?'

The children thought, the great father of the theory of evolution was duped completely of the jubilation and rapture and ecstasy ; they shouted and said, yes, while we caught this bug we heard the sound 'hum' ; then Darwin said, the name of this bug is humbug. So, the Constitution of this country, according to a particular constitutional expert, is like this. the body of the Constitution is the British Constitution ; the head is nothing but the Irish Constitution; the leg of the Constitution Canadian Constitution; and the wing of the Constitution is the Australian Constitution. It is a horith-potch Constitution it can be treated as a humbugging Constitution. I am not saying that this is a humbugging Constitution. It is not my intention. There are people who are telling that this is a humbugging Constitution, I differ from that view.

I say, this must be made as a living Constitution of this country.

I now come to the financial relationship with the Central Government by the States. So far we have been accused that we have been favoured by the Prime Minister very much. The Congress(O) and the grand alliance partners were talking in this fashion saying that DMK Government has been helped out of the way by the Prime Minister. Those people who have been shouting like that from the housetops have been completely rejected by the people of this country ; they are no more politically. I am very sorry for it. But now we have got something to tell to our Prime Minister.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, while he was making his speech on the floor of the House, said this. I am quoting him. I want to quote this for the consideration of the Prime Minister. He said :

"The legitimate case of Tamil Nadu for increased transfer of resources from Government of India has been ignored too long. I would like to state a few pertinent facts in this connection. The structure of our federal fiscal system is such that most of the taxes, which respond to the growth of a modern economy, like customs, income taxes, corporation tax and excises are in the Central list. The only tax which is relatively income-elastic in the state list is the sales tax. While the power to tax is thus over-weighted in favour of the Centre, the responsibility to spend and meet the welfare goals of the people is all vested in the States. This dichotomy between powers to raise resources and responsibility to spend is at the root of all our problems. It is this Government's view that a radical change in the pattern of revenue-sharing should be brought about by amendment of the Constitution, if necessary. I am hoping that when the Rajamannar Committee presents its report, our Government will be in a position to formulate definite views regarding this change."

There is one more thing which is the most important point. This is what he said on the floor of the Assembly. I am very briefly quoting it for the consideration of the House. He said :

"If we take into account the payment of interest also, the total debt service payment to Government of India during 1971-72 is in fact Rs. 16 crores more than the loans we are to receive from them."

It is against this background that our Government in Tamil Nadu have expressed

the view that there is urgent need today for setting up a federal Debt Commission. I want the Prime Minister to note these points and I request that in her reply she should give some thought about it and convey her own views about it, so that, thereby we, the Members of Parliament can convey this to our Chief Minister when we go back.

There should be a Federal Debt Commission to go into the question of the heavy burden of debt in the States and to recommend measures to tighten it.

One more point, Sir. For the past 23 years we have been witnessing a self-arrogated expansion of functions with the Central Government, far out of proportion to any justifiable definition of its responsibilities towards economic development of the country.

It is seen that the revenues raised through income and corporate taxes, excise and customs duties, together constitute 80 per cent of the total revenues mobilised by the Central Government. Thus, the total revenues surpass the combined revenues of all the State Governments put together. There are equally significant sources of Central power which emerges out of its exclusive rights to negotiate and obtain foreign loans. The availability of PL-480 funds is in itself considerable. The earlier the PL-480 funds are dispensed with the better it will be for the country. The Centre's control over the resources raised from all over the country through the LIC and other similar agencies is of substantial significance. There are nearly Rs. 800 crores or more of post office deposits comprising of small savings by people in the States.

Yet another important source of the resources of the Central Government is the share of money and securities held by the commercial banks. So, the evolution of

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public finance for the past twentythree years presents the picture of an inverted pyramid with a massive concentration of financial resources at the top and the funnalling of these resources to lower levels. The result has been a disproportionately large absorption at the higher levels and corresponding paucity at the lower layers where in fact lie the largest areas of development activities.

These are certain facts which I have brought to the notice of the Prime Minister now. The key-note of the President's Address is contained in para 4 on the first page, where he says:

"My Government had been returned to office on the clear pledge that the central objective of our policy must be the abolition of poverty."

But if you come along with me, right from Kanyakumari to the Himalayas, right from the Assam forests to the Rajasthan desert, if you walk through the whole of India, you will find that the darkness of poverty is spreading its tentacles throughout. Here are the brave and encouraging words from the President that poverty must be abolished. That should be the clear objective of the Government of India. That should be the clear key-note of the Government of India's policy. That is why the people have given us a clear mandate.

The entire people of this country have pinned their faith on the personality of the Prime Minister today. I am with her, no doubt, but again, I must say that so far as the DMK's support is concerned, of course, she may not require it today because of her massive majority, but still ideologically we are with her, and yet I can say even now that the support that we are giving to the Prime Minister is selective, conditional and qualified. The moment we find that our Prime Minister is deviating from the main line of the socialistic programme and the socialistic policies, that will be the end of

not only the good relations between the DMK and the ruling party but that will be the end of democracy. Whatever might be the position in which individuals are installed, whoever might be the towering personality occupying the highest post, if the confidence that is reposed by the people of this country on the ruling party is betrayed, then, I may give this clear warning to the ruling party as well as the other parties in the country, that the infuriated people of this country would definitely come out and march across the streets and see that so-called leaders of political parties are thrown into the dust bin of history.

SHRI HENRY AUSTIN (Erana-kulam) : I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which has given us a synoptic vision of the progressive policies which would bring about a radical transformation of our socio-economic fabric to an egalitarian and affluent society. Although the President has not mentioned the word 'socialism' in his Address, he has certainly summoned us to new efforts and endeavours which are intended for the speedy evolution of a socialist order.

The verdict of the 1967 elections was a clear warning by the enlightened electorate. No one doubted their robust commonsense. At that time, the largest political party in this country was headed by persons who were insensitive to the new urges and aspirations of our people. The *Sanctum sanctorum* of that great organisation was occupied by people who, instead of understanding and adjusting themselves to the new urges of the people, thought of entering into alliances with reactionary parties and entrenching themselves in power. If that situation were allowed to develop any longer, I am sure the great organisation and the country, and the people themselves, would have been destroyed by anti-democratic forces.

A sample of the way things would have developed was seen towards the close of the Fourth Lok Sabha. Democracy received a rude shock at the hands of people who took up cudgels against it and the process of parliamentary system. Then timely action was taken by farsighted leaders led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The great Indian National Congress was cleansed of the reactionary elements; they were thrown out. The people were given new hopes and new visions.

The verdict of the 1971 elections was a massive response of the people to the progressive and radical programmes and policies we have offered to the people. It was also a tribute of the people to the charismatic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was responsible for the restoration of the era of the red-rose socialist democracy. In 1971 elections, the people of this country have again rallied round the banner of Indian National Congress because they know that the destiny of this great country lies with that great organisation. Today the reactionary forces that arrayed themselves under the umbrella of the ignominious grand alliance and tried to foist a fascist-communal state on the progressive people of India and destroy the foundations of democratic socialism and secularism have been completely routed and ousted from the field of public life. The Indian electorate with its robust commonsense has shown that the prophets of doom and gloom, the professional Cassandras and doubting Thomases have no quarter in this country. A viable and pulsating democracy, moving in tune with the needs and aspirations of the people, has asserted itself.

The theme song of our party and the Government that it leads is the abolition of poverty. Now that we have a massive majority, members of my party may justifiably be in an euphoric mood. But I for one am not in that mood at all, because this landslide victory has thrown on us a great responsibility. Abolition of

poverty is by no means an easy job. I am thankful to the President for outlining, though briefly, the policies and programmes which will bring about this desideratum. Reference was made in his Address to a crash programme for rural development, steps for promotion of a more equitable agrarian structure, imposition of ceiling on urban property, extension of credit facilities to hitherto neglected classes, creation of a Credit Guarantee Corporation, rural electrification, increased tempo in the distribution of funds for dry farming and to poor agriculturists. These are steps that would certainly accelerate the pace of the socio-economic transformation of our society.

I appreciate the deep concern the President has shown in the matter of rural housing conditions. As suggested by him, we have to bring forward legislation for conferment of homestead rights to the homeless people. Those of us who come from the rural areas of our country know the abject poverty in which the vast majority of our people live. In the Bible it is said that the "foxes have their holes and the birds their nests; but the son of men has nowhere to lay his head". We are very proud of our great and ancient country, but you go to the rural areas of our country and see the miserable plight of the people there. No body is prepared to give land, even a living space to homeless people. This is the situation in my constituency, particularly in the coastal areas.

Take the case of a family of eight members living in a small hut. The children grow up. The parents and the children, some of them married, have to live in a small hut. So, I suggest that immediate steps be taken to see that at least the surplus lands available with the Government should be distributed to those who have no homesteads. Every Indian citizen should have the birth, right, to have a place to lay his head on.

[Shri Henry Austin]

The condition of the urban poor is no better. When we go to Bombay or Delhi, some friends invite us to their houses, and we find that six or seven people live in a small flat, living by turns, some sleep in relays. How long can a society live under conditions in which large number of its people have no place to sleep. So I suggest that immediate action be taken to acquire unoccupied lands, within a radius of 50 miles of at least the metropolitan cities of this country—Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, and to distribute it free to the people who have no place to live. Organised construction of colonies can follow later.

The problem of unemployment as, you know, is a massive problem. It is pregnant with dangerous potentialities. I suggest that labour-intensive industries be started in every panchayat of our country. At least one industry should be located in every panchayat, and every family should have at least one member earning a salary of not less than Rs. 150 a month, so that the members of the family can look up to at least one person as its bread-winner.

More attention will have to be paid to the field of science and technology. We should be thankful to our scientists, particularly agricultural scientists, for producing the great green revolution. I am sure that if sufficient encouragement is given to our scientists, these very scientists and their brothers could equally produce an Indian Industrial revolution. And unless we industrialise the country and start particularly medium and small scale industries, I do not think the massive problem of unemployment can be solved easily. The basic heavy industries and the sophisticated industries can never solve the massive unemployment problem of the type that we have today.

I may also point to another revolution. I am afraid we have not exploited fully the tremendous potentialities of our oceans, lagoons and rivers with which our

country abounds. Even as we have produced a green revolution, our marine biologists, if proper encouragement is given, can certainly produce a great Blue Revolution. Already, from nothing in 1952, we are now exporting to the tune of over Rs. 50 crores of marine products from the small State of Kerala. If we can emphasize this aspect of our economy, I am sure we can exploit the rivers, backwaters, lagoons and the oceans and give an impetus to the marine and river products industry.

I welcome the suggestion of the President to appoint a task force to remove the obstacles which may come in the way of implementing rural programmes. A fair deal for labour, improvement in industrial relations, creation of a well-equipped managerial cadre and changing the functions and structure of the administrative apparatus are imperative needs of the day.

In this connection, may I suggest that at the policy-making levels we have not been lagging behind, but it is at the stage of implementation that we have failed the people. It is my view that the State and Central Secretariats are not suited to the changing times.

I know of developed countries where there are no Secretariats at all. Our Central Secretariat and the State Secretariats are amorphous organisations which are steeped in red tapism, multiplicity, duplication and overlapping which can never be relied upon for implementing time-bound programmes. I wonder what will happen if an experiment is undertaken to abolish the Secretariats and entrust the whole thing to the various Ministries concerned, subject of course to provisions being made for co-ordination between the various Ministries. These secretariats of the pattern we have are the creatures of British imperialism which never trusted us—the Indians; they always checked, rechecked and double checked and for that they wanted

under secretaries, deputy secretaries and joint secretaries. We do not have to suspect every person; everyone is supposed to be an honest citizen. We should have a positive approach. If some important countries can do away with secretariate, we can also try so that at the implementation stage things get done. I am not trying to cast any aspersions on the numerous brilliant co-citizens of the civil service. I am afraid, many of our talented men are to some extent wasting their time in the service; their talents could be utilised for more productive nation-building activities.

Another point I would like to highlight is the imbalance that is developing in our country. A new caste system is growing. Some States have become affluent while other States remain undeveloped and are dubbed as low castes. States like Bihar, Orissa, Andhra and Kerala should receive the benefit of a crash programme for development. ...(*Interruption*).

Speaking for my home State, unless immediate steps are taken for industrialisation I am afraid the vast army of educated unemployed and the rural underemployed would ignite a volcanic irruption, the immensity and intensity of which one cannot predict now.

Sir, I think of the tense of thousands of party workers and others who sympathise with our programme and who came to support us at the elections, I am sure that more than 75 per cent of those persons were enthused by high idealism. But there are a few at least who do expect that they would get jobs. They come from poor families. I have gone to some of their families during the elections. How long can they wait without jobs. To alleviate the problems of unemployment of my home State I suggest the following schemes. The second ship-building yard should be completed as early

as possible. The other day Mr. A. K. Gopalan referred to this; it has become a chorus with him. Already some steps have been taken. Most of us know it will come; but he uses it for party purposes. Therefore, in order to obviate the misgivings, immediate steps should be taken to complete that project in record time. A petro-chemical complex should be sanctioned immediately utilising the by-products of the Cochin refinery. A titanium complex should also be started immediately utilising rare earths available in our State. A steel plant should be started in Calicut immediately taking advantage of the high grade iron ore deposits found there. A scheme for off-shore exploration of oil in the Arabian sea should be undertaken in the wake of the off shore find we recently had in Bombay. Tourism should be encouraged and as part of it Boeing 747 should be made to land at Cochin and Trivandrum.

Fishery development, including deep-sea fishing, should be encouraged. The fast-declining industry of cashew, coir and rubber should be given adequate protection. I have mentioned these, not because I am so much self-centred but because, I believe the State can be a developed State, if these are attended to.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why not Boeing 747 ?

SHRI HENRY AUSTIN : Yes. (*Interruption*) Sir, I wanted to make a few points on foreign affairs, but I do not want to refer to them now owing to lack of time. These are all the things that I want to say.

I think that although the President's Address has been brief and has not been very elaborative, I do hope that during the next budget session, our programmes will unfold themselves, and that the truth and sincerity of our theme-song during the election campaign, namely, the abolition of poverty, will reveal itself. Some people have

[Shri Henry Austin]

expressed some doubt and concern, but we know that there was not enough time to produce a more detailed document. But, under the inspiring leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and with the support of the rejuvenated and regenerated Indian National Congress, we will make every effort to abolish poverty and ensure social justice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वा-लियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री पद से हटते ही मुर्कई हुई प्रतिमा किस तरह से खिल जाती है और रुद्ध वाणी किस तरह से मुखर हो जाती है यह कल हम ने श्री बलि राम जी भगत और भ्राज डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव के भाषणों को सुन कर समझा। यदि मंत्री मंडल से मुक्ति इतनी स्वास्थ्यदायक और परिणामकारक हो तो प्रधान मंत्री को चाहिए कि वह अपने कुछ और साथियों को भी खुली हवा में सांस लेने और अपने हृदय की बात निःसंकोच रूप से सदन में कहने का अवसर दें। अच्छा होता यदि श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा को हम रेलवे के बारे में सुनते। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि रेल गाड़ी काफी पटरी से उतर गई है और अभी तक पटरी पर वापिस नहीं आ सकी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुन कर मुझे लगा कि शायद पूरे देश में यह पहला ग्राम चुनाव हुआ है। इससे पहले भी देश में चुनाव हो चुके हैं। इससे पहले जो चुनाव हुए थे उन में भी जनता ने अपना निर्णय दिया था। सत्ताधारी दल के सदस्य इस बात को न भूलें कि 1962 के पूर्व इस सदन में भ्राज जितनी उनकी संख्या है उससे ज्यादा संख्या थी। स्पष्ट है कि जनता के निर्णय का स्वागत करना होगा। जो विजयी

हुए हैं उन्हें हमें अभिनन्दन देना चाहिए। लेकिन विजय अगर उन्माद को जन्म देती है तो कल यह विजय विनाश का कारण बनने वाली है, इसमें किसी को शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए। विजय में से विनम्रता पैदा होनी चाहिये। विजय उत्तरदायित्व का भार कंधों पर रखती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी बात स्पष्ट है कि इस चुनाव में सरकारी साधनों का जैसा खुला दुरुपयोग हुआ है, वैसा अभी तक नहीं हुआ था—

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : माननीय में हारने के बाद भी श्री टी० एन० सिंह मुख्य मंत्री बने रहे। उनकी ओर से सत्तर जीपें चल रही थीं। फिर भी 160906 बोटों से वह हारे। सरकारी साधनों का वहाँ खुल कर दुरुपयोग हुआ। और उल्टे हम पर माननीय सदस्य आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि हमने साधनों का दुरुपयोग किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इनके वक्ता बोल रहे हैं, वे जवाब दे सकते हैं। लेकिन बहुमत कितना उतावला बनाता है, यह इसका परिचायक है। अगर विरोधी को सुनने की सहिष्णुता और शालीनता नहीं है—

श्री शम्भू नाथ (सैदपुर) : झूठ बात नहीं सुन सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। झूठ या सत्य का फैसला आप करेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करती हूँ कि वे श्री वाजपेयी को बोलने दें। मैं श्री

वाजपेयी से कहूंगी कि यह जो हुल्लड़ करना शुरू हुआ था, वह हम लोगों ने नहीं किया। वह पिछली लोक सभा में दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने किया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब तो नई लोक सभा बन गई है। नये युग का आरम्भ हो गया है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री पुरानी लोक सभा का हवाला दे कर हुल्लड़ का समर्थन कर रही हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश में आम चुनाव पहले भी हुए हैं। उन आम चुनावों में जनता ने अपना निर्णय दिया था। लेकिन इस चुनाव में सरकारी साधनों का, प्रचार के तंत्रों का, जिसमें आल-इंडिया रेडियो का भी समावेश हो जाता है, और पूंजी की शक्ति का इतना दुरुपयोग पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। आवश्यकता है कि लोकतंत्र में स्वस्थ परम्परायें विकसित की जायें। सत्तारूढ़ दल प्रचंड बहुमत में है। उस पर यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह ऐसी परम्परायें डाले, जिससे आल-इंडिया रेडियो और टेलीविजन किसी एक दल के प्रचार के साधन न बनें। इस तरह की सिफारिश चन्दा कमेटी ने की थी, लेकिन उसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया। आज उस पर गम्भीरता से फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

हमारा संविधान इलैक्शन कमीशन पर यह जिम्मेदारी डालता है कि वह देखे कि स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव हों। लेकिन इस चुनाव में जो मतदाता सूचियां बनीं, वे दोषपूर्ण थीं, इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस से केवल हमको क्षति पहुँची है। कहीं-कहीं सत्तारूढ़ दल को भी क्षति पहुँची होगी। यह प्रश्न किसी दल के लाभ का नहीं है।

चुनाव,के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि मतदाता-सूचियां शुद्ध हों, उनमें सभी अधिकारी व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रायें और जो भी अपने मत का प्रयोग करना चाहता है, उस को वह अवसर दिया जाये।

मतगणना की पद्धति ऐन वक्त पर बदल दी गई। चुनाव आयोग ने उस के बारे में किसी से परामर्श नहीं किया। मुझे बताया गया कि सत्तारूढ़ दल से भी परामर्श नहीं हुआ। प्रश्न सत्तारूढ़ दल और विरोधी दल का नहीं है। अगर मतगणना की पद्धति बदलनी है, तो सभी दलों को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिए। चुनाव आयोग ने हमें यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि वह एक सर्वदलीय बैंक का आयोजन करेगा, जिस में इस पद्धति के परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव लेंगे, लेकिन इस तरह की बैंक नहीं हो सकी। हमारी मांग है कि केवल एक व्यक्ति इलैक्शन कमिश्नर नहीं होना चाहिए। संविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा थी कि इलैक्शन कमीशन में तीन सदस्य हों। चुनाव का काम बड़ा है। सारे देश के चुनाव का संचालन एक गुह्रतर भार है। वह एक व्यक्ति के बूते का काम नहीं है। इसलिए एक त्रि-सदस्यीय इलैक्शन कमीशन की नियुक्ति आवश्यक है, ताकि इस चुनाव में जो अनियमिततायें हुई थीं, भविष्य में उन की पुनरावृत्ति का अवसर न मिले।

“गरीबी हटाओ” का नारा लगा कर चुनाव जीतना सरल है, लेकिन नारे से गरीबी को हटाना सम्भव नहीं है। (व्यवधान) क्या मैं समझूँ कि अभी तक देश में जो सरकार थी—और वह संयुक्त कांग्रेस की सरकार थी—, क्या वह गरीबी हटाना नहीं चाहती थी ? क्या गरीबी हटाना कोई नया अन्वेषण या खोज है ? यदि सरकारी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पार्टी यह कहे कि तेईस साल तक गरीबी हटाने के हमारे प्रयत्न विफल हो गये, यदि वह अपनी विफलता स्वीकार करे और यह आश्वासन दे कि भविष्य में हम ईमानदारी से गरीबी हटाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन तेईस साल के सारे कार्य-कलाप को इतिहास की दृष्टि से शून्य बनाना संयुक्त कांग्रेस के लिए कोई शोभा की बात नहीं है।

राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण और वित्त मंत्री का भाषण दोनों सदन के सामने हैं और हम केवल घोषणा ही नहीं, अपितु उस को कार्यान्वित करने के ढंग, इन दोनों पर एक-साथ विचार कर सकते हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो समस्याएँ अपने अभिभाषण में उठाई हैं, हम आशा करते थे कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय का बजट भाषण उन समस्याओं के ठोस समाधान के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति और कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख करेगा।

यह कहा जा रहा है कि गरीबी हटानी चाहिए। देश में शायद ही कोई ऐसा दल हो, जो गरीबी को बनाये रखना चाहता है। लेकिन गरीबी हटाने के लिए जो पहला कदम है जिसकी ओर राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने संकेत भी किया है, वह है अधिक से अधिक रोजगार की व्यवस्था करना। मैं एक ठोस सूझाव देना चाहता हूँ। सरकारी पार्टी को दो-तिहाई बहुमत प्राप्त है। हम संविधान का संशोधन कर के रोजगार के अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकारों में शामिल करें। सरकार हर व्यक्ति के लिए रोजगार का प्रबन्ध करने का उत्तरदायित्व ले, और जिसको वह रोजगार नहीं दे सकती, थोड़े समय के लिए उसकी आजीविका चलाने का प्रबन्ध वह करे। हम संविधान में संशोधन के विरोधी

नहीं हैं। अगर इस दिशा में संविधान का संशोधन किया गया, तो हम उस का समर्थन करेंगे। रोजगार के अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकारों में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

लेकिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने केवल 50 करोड़ रुपया रोजगार के लिए रखा है। 50 करोड़ रुपया तो लोगों को रोजगार देने की योजना बनाने पर ही खर्च हो जायेगा।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : योजना बन चुकी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अगर कोई योजना बन चुकी होती, तो राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण और वित्त मंत्री के बजट भाषण में उसका कोई उल्लेख होता। अगर कोई ठोस योजना है, तो प्रधानमंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बतायें। सदन को जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : पहले भी बना चुकी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इस योजना के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपया बहुत कम है, अपर्याप्त है। अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने का जो उद्देश्य है, वह इस रुपये से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मैं डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव से सहमत हूँ कि एक नैशनल मिनिमम होना चाहिए—रोजगार हम किस मजूरी पर देना चाहते हैं यह निश्चित किया जाय। आज हर एक भारतीय नागरिक की न्यूनतम आय क्या हो यह तय हो और न्यूनतम आय तय करना ही काफी नहीं है। अगर विषमता घटानी है, तो सरकार यह स्पष्ट करे कि कम से कम आमदनी और अधिक से अधिक आमदनी में और कम से कम खर्च

और अधिक से अधिक खर्च में कितना अन्तर होना चाहिए—1 और 100 का अन्तर या 1 और 50 का अन्तर या 1 और 20 का अन्तर ? एक व्यक्ति की दैनिक आमदनी तीस पैसे हो और दूसरा तीस हजार रुपये प्रति-दिन खर्च करे, इंडियन एयरलाइन्ज कारपोरेशन में काम करने वाले एक कर्मचारी का वेतन 165 रुपये महीना हो और देश में अधिक से अधिक तन्खाह दस हजार रुपये महीना हो, यह विषमता को मिटाने का तरीका नहीं है। अभिभाषण में समाजवाद शब्द है या नहीं, इस का प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि समाजवाद को आचरण में लाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए जाते हैं या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री अपने भाषण में यह बतायें कि इस सरकार की दृष्टि में न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय में कितना अन्तर होना चाहिए। यह विषमता को हटाने की कसौटी है और इस कसौटी पर सरकार खरी उतरती है या नहीं, यह हम देखना चाहते हैं।

आप देखिये कि बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में क्या कहा गया है: "शिक्षित वर्ग की बेरोजगारी की समस्या पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा।" क्या अभी तक केवल ध्यान दिया जा रहा था और अब विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा ? क्या बेरोजगारी कोई भगवान है कि उस का ध्यान करने से समस्या हल जायेगी ? क्या यह ध्यान योग का पाठ पढ़ाया जा रहा है ? ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी गम्भीर रूप धारण कर रही है, यह सच है। लेकिन शहरी क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी की भयंकरता को हम कम कर के देखने का प्रयत्न न करें।

उस के लिए जहाँ बन्द पड़े कारखानों को चलाने की जरूरत है इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिए कि जिन कारखानों में आज एक पारी चल रही है भागे वहाँ दो तीन पारियां चल सकती हैं। एक और कारखानों की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और दूसरी ओर शिक्षित, प्रशिक्षित लोग बेरोजगारी पड़े हैं। अगर हम कारखानों को पूरी क्षमता से चला सकें तो फिर हम बेरोजगारी की समस्या को, कम से कम जो शिक्षित बेरोजगारी है उन की समस्या को काफी हल कर सकते हैं।

मुझे यह भी देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहीं भी इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं हुआ है कि कृषि पर आधारित बिजली से चलने वाले छोटे उद्योग घन्चों का देश में जाल बिछाया जायगा। जब तक कृषि पर आधारित उद्योग विकसित नहीं होंगे तब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सब को रोजगार नहीं दे सकते। सरकार के पास इस की कोई योजना है या नहीं ? अगर योजना है तो उसे अमल में लाने की आवश्यकता है, उस के लिए विशेष निधि रखने की आवश्यकता है।

भूमि सुधार आवश्यक है। भूमि को जोतने वाला भूमि का मालिक होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह शायद मुझे पहली बार सुन रहे हैं। जो लोक सभा में पहली बार आए हैं उन्हें थोड़ा समय लगेगा, जरा धैर्य का परिचय दें। लेकिन देश में जितने लोग भूमि पर निर्भर हैं वह संख्या हमें घटानी होगी। परती पड़ी हुई जमीन को खेती लायक बना कर भूमि-हीनों में वितरित किया जाय, इस में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। अगर 23 साल में यह

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

काम नहीं हुआ तो सतारूढ़ दल के अन्दर जिन बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों का प्रभाव है वह इस के लिये जिम्मेदार है। उस के लिए विरोधी दल जिम्मेदार नहीं है। योजनाएं बना कर आप भूमि बाँटिए। जो सरकारी जमीन पड़ी है उसे खेती के योग्य बना कर उस का वितरण करिए। लेकिन भूमि पर भार ज्यादा है, भूमि कम है। प्रयत्न होने पर भी, इच्छा होने पर भी हम सब को जमीन नहीं दे सकते। हमें भूमि पर से लोगों को हटा कर कारखानों पर लगाना होगा। कृषि पर प्राधारित उद्योग-धन्धों का विकास करना होगा। इसके सम्बन्ध में ठोस योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों की चर्चा की है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने भी उस का उल्लेख किया है। अगर दोनों भाषणों में बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों के कारण जो गंभीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है उस के समाधान का कोई रास्ता नहीं दिखाया गया। श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण ने अपने बजट भाषण में क्या कहा है उसे मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

“हम सर्वसाधारण के काम में आने वाली अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य में उचित अंश तक स्थिरता लाने के लिए शक्तिशाली कदम उठाने का विचार कर रहे हैं।”

यह विचार कब तक चलेगा? यह विचार कब तक पूरा होगा? मूल्यों को अगर हम स्थित नहीं कर सके तो फिर हम देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विकास को संतुलित नहीं रख सकते। रेलवे में घाटा है। वित्त-मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है उस में घाटा है। राज्य सरकारें जो बजट पेश कर रही हैं वह घाटे के बजट हैं। अब अगर मुद्रा-स्फीति

की जायगी या घाटे का बजट छोड़ा जायगा तो दाम बढ़ेंगे और फिर विकास के लिए हमें पूंजी कहाँ से मिलेगी? आज हम इस गंभीर परिस्थिति में अपने को जकड़ा हुआ पाते हैं। राज्यों में अधिक टैक्स लगा कर रुपया इकट्ठा करने की इच्छा नहीं है। केन्द्र सरकार भी कर-भार बढ़ाने में संकोच से काम लेगी। फिर रास्ता बचता है फिजूल-खर्ची को रोकने का, सरकारी खर्च में कमी करने का। इस के सम्बन्ध में भी बजट भाषण में किसी तरह का संकेत नहीं दिया गया।

मूल्यों को स्थिर तब नहीं रखा जा सकता जब कि सरकार एक ओर तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने और दूसरी ओर बढ़े हुए उत्पादन का ठीक तरह से वितरण करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस और प्रभावशाली नीति न बनाए। आज मिट्टी के तेल की कमी है। आज देश में कोयले की कमी है। यह कमी किसी आयात निर्यात की नीति में दोष होने के कारण नहीं है। यह वितरण में जो त्रुटियाँ हैं उस के कारण कमी है। अब अगर वितरण में त्रुटियाँ हैं, और आप उन्हें ठीक करने का प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे, बढ़े हुए उत्पादन को ठीक तरह से बाँटने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे तो मूल्य बढ़ेंगे और बढ़े हुए मूल्यों के साथ कर्मचारियों की महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की मांग बढ़ेगी।

यह सवाल आने वाला है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते समान होने चाहिए। इसके लिए राज्यों के पास साधन नहीं हैं। राज्यों को साधन केन्द्र से मिलने चाहिए और केन्द्र के सामने भी साधनों की समस्या है। लेकिन अगर सारा ध्यान इस बात पर दिया जायगा कि बिना मूल्यों को स्थिर किए हुए हम लोगों को महंगाई भत्ता देने का विचार करें तो फिर

यह महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की मांग को आप रोक नहीं सकते ।

हम ने दिल्ली में एक सुपर बाजार खोला था लोगों की सहायता करने के लिए जब दाम बढ़ते हैं । लेकिन उस में पिछले चार सालों में 75 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ । घाटे पर सुपर बाजार चलाना, सरकारी कारखानों में भारी क्षति उठाना, जितना रुपया लगा है उस के ब्याज की दर पर भी लाभ न प्राप्त करना क्या यह समाजवाद लाने का तरीका है ? क्या यह साधन जुटाने का तरीका है ? सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का अन्वाधुन्य विस्तार कर के जो साधन हमें चाहिए वह साधन हम नहीं जुटा सकते । जितना भी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र आज है उसे हम ठीक तरह से चला कर दिखाएं, क्षमता बढ़ाएं और लोगों को अधिकाधिक परिश्रम करने के लिए प्रेरित करें । उस के साथ-साथ न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर उन की वेतन की मांग भी पूरी होनी चाहिए । लेकिन एक बात देशवासियों से साफ कहनी होगी कि गरीबी केवल सरकार के प्रयत्न से नहीं हट सकती । इसके लिए जनता को भी परिश्रम करना है । लोग तो यह समझते थे कि प्रधान मंत्री के पास कोई जादू की छड़ी है, उसे घुमाया और गरीबी गई । चुनाव समाप्त हो गए हैं । अब मैं चुनाव की राजनीति को यहां पर नहीं लाना चाहता । लेकिन 50 करोड़ देशवासियों को कठोर से कठोर परिश्रम करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि में भागीदार बनने के लिए जब जगाया जायगा, कर्मप्रवृत्त किया जायगा, तभी नये युग को लाने का नारा सफल हो सकता है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया): प्रधान मंत्री हमारे यहां गई थी तो उन्होंने कहा कि

गरीबी जादू की छड़ी से नहीं हटायी जा सकती ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: चुनाव के पहले ही कहा था या बाद में कहा था ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीबी हटाने के लिए रचनात्मक प्रभावशाली उपाय अपनाने जाने की आवश्यकता है । कम से कम हम तो यह आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं कि सरकार अगर कोई ठोस रचनात्मक कदम उठाएगी तो उस के लिए हमारा सहयोग मिलेगा । सत्तारूढ़ दल एक हवा की लहर पर चढ़कर सिंहासन पर पहुंचा है । जनता की आशाओं और अपेक्षाओं के पूरी न होने पर जो लहर सत्ता के सिंहासन तक पहुंचा सकती है वह धरती तक भी ला सकती है, यह किसी को भी भूलना नहीं चाहिए ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में एक वाक्य और रखा गया है जिस का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ । आज प्रातःकाल हम ने पूर्वी बंगाल की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक सर्वसन्मत प्रस्ताव पास किया । पूर्वी बंगाल की स्थिति मत-भेद का विषय नहीं है । लेकिन केवल प्रस्ताव पास करके हमारा उत्तरदायित्व समाप्त नहीं होता । राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा था :

“जब कभी शांति को खतरा होगा, स्वतंत्र देशों की स्वाधीनता नष्ट होगी और उपनिवेशवाद को उस के पुराने या नये रूप में लाने की कोशिश की जायगी, इस सरकार की आवाज उठेगी ।”

पूर्वी बंगाल में हम लोग जो कुछ देख रहे हैं वह एक नया उपनिवेशवाद का ताण्डव देख रहे हैं । वहां की जनता के साथ, वहां के नेता शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान के साथ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हमारा समर्थन है और मैं इस मांग को दोहराना चाहता हूँ जो श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने रखी है कि शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान के नेतृत्व में गठित पूर्वी बंगाल की सरकार अगर मान्यता के लिए भारत के पास आती है तो उसे मान्यता देने में हमें किसी तरह का संकोच नहीं करना चाहिए।

हम शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान का अभिनन्दन करना चाहते हैं। मजहब के आधार पर राष्ट्रीयता नहीं चलेगी—यह पूर्वी बंगाल का सब से पहला पाठ है...

श्रीमती इम्बिरा गाँधी: आप को इसे सीखना चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: हम ने दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त में कभी विश्वास नहीं किया वह संबंधा गलत है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश का बटवारा हुआ, हमारी पार्टी उस वक्त थी भी नहीं। अपने जन्म के पहले ही हम ने अगर देश का बटवारा कर दिया, यदि हम इतने शक्तिशाली थे, तो इस अपराध को स्वीकार करने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ। हमारे जन्म के पहले ही बटवारा हुआ और जो बटवारा करने के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, उन की तरफ मैं भ्रंगुली उठाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन पूर्वी बंगाल की समस्या हम सब को नई दृष्टि में विचार करने के लिये प्रेरित कर रही है। आर्थिक असन्तुलन का प्रश्न हमारे देश में भी गम्भीर रूप धारण कर रहा है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक दूसरे राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की नियुक्ति करे। मांग उठ रही है—तेलंगाना की, मांग उठ रही है गोवा की उन्हें राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय, हमारे मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के बन्धु भाज आन्दोलित हैं, इस प्रश्न को टुकड़ों में हल करने के बजाय एक नया राज्य पुनर्गठन

आयोग नियुक्त कर के आर्थिक सन्तुलन भाषाई एकता और भौगोलिक लगाव के आधार पर विचार करना चाहिये। पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न पर राजनीतिक दबाव में आ कर राज्य की मांग को पूरा करने के बजाय एक कमीशन को सौंप कर उसके सुझावों के आधार पर निर्णय करना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम पर एक ताना कसा जा रहा है—गठबन्धन के बारे में। हम ने गठबन्धन किया था और उस गठबन्धन के लिये हमें अपसोस नहीं है। हमें यह सन्तोष है कि हम ने उस के साथ गठबन्धन नहीं किया जो देश के बटवारे के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। हम ने उन के साथ गठबन्धन किया, जिन की निष्ठा देश के बाहर नहीं है। लोकतन्त्र में, राष्ट्रीयता में, आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय में विश्वास करने वालों के साथ हम ने गठबन्धन किया। देश की समस्याओं पर सब का सहयोग लेने की आवश्यकता हमें ही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री को भी पड़ेगी। लेकिन जनता का जो निर्णय है, वह हमें स्वीकार है और इस संसद में विरोधी दल के नाते हम अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा करने के लिये कटिबद्ध हैं। धन्यवाद।

16.00 Hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to

state that this house has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why should they recommend at all? We don't accept it.

16.03 Hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

SHRI P. R. DASS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Sir, I support the Motion of thanks to the President for his Address to the joint session of Parliament, as moved by Mr. Bhagat in the House yesterday.

Sir, I have gone through the details of President's Address and I am glade and convinced that the problems of reality of the Indian nation in the sphere of Indian politics have been rightly projected in the Address of the President. In general, the political developments which we have seen in the recent Elections have categorically divided the political parties into three block the right reaction, the left adventurist and the democratic progressive forces. It is a good indication for the country's march towards democracy and the future of nation-building that the democratic forces with their progressive policies have come out successful in the Election with the mandate of the people, and I am happy that the Congress (O) circus under the canopy of the grand alliance was rejected by the people and the nation. This is the day when we are considering the question of the problems of people as also the socialist aspects in the reality of politics. As a young man in the

country and also as a representative of youth of West Bengal I share my heart with the young people of India when we analyses the problems now in the new political sphere.

Sir, in the President's Address it is fortunate that many things have been projected and expressed rightly with an outline and programme of the Government. But, I consider that the problem to-day in India is really the problem of the youth in general. Leader of the political Parties for the last 23 years, leaders of different organisations in their parliamentary business and outside the parliamentary affairs, have conducted many things, made good speeches, have written volumes and volumes, but, I am sorry to say many of them have failed to prove their reality to truth and the destiny of the people of India. Sir, to day, when we are considering whether we are coming away from socialism or moving towards socialism, it is not a question of debate. The question is this some problems are specific.

There are some remaining problems today in our country, the problems of education, the problems of unemployment etc. We make resolutions; we make speeches; we make debates. But there are certain things which I want to be stressed specifically. Unless and until the reality of the young people of India is being tackled, by all the leaders and all the political parties, inside political parties and outside political parties, I consider the problem will not be over. A number of Presidential Addresses will be held in this Joint Session but the future of India will not progress and the people will remain where they are. So, I want to present the pressing problems of the young people of India.

As a matter of fact, today, the youth are being told that they are indisciplined. It is said, they cannot tolerate their parents, their guardians, they don't obey their teachers. Even the Ministers, Vice-Chancellors, and leaders of society, when they

[Shri P. R. Dass Munsi]

address the Convocation, appeal to the students and youth to be disciplined. But; I don't know how they will be disciplined unless they get some gesture, some example, from the leadership of the different organisations of this country which proved their bankruptcy.

Within the short experience of this Parliament.....I am sorry to say this..... "when I think in the night about the speeches of the different leaders in this House, I wonder how they behave with the people outside Parliament." This is the reality of the young people of the country what they cannot expect. Unless and until we give them a time-bound programme will not satisfy the youth of the country. We may make speeches or pass resolutions. That will not be of much use, unless we give out a time-bound programme, when and how the minimum advantages and opportunities will be made available to the youth of the country, how soon they will be given the right to employment.

They are indisciplined because we are indisciplined; as a society we are indisciplined and their indiscipline is the outcome of the evils of society. I consider that this problem should be tackled here and now because the Government is 'committed' to the people. Certain attempts should be made by the Government to project their views in this regard. I hope and trust that a time-bound programme for the benefit of young people, to solve their unemployment problem, will be taken up by the Government immediately.

I am glad in one sense for one reason about the President's Address. Not only I am glad but every hon. Member of the House should be pleased to know that this is the first time in the President's Address that the President has made special mention of West Bengal, the dying State, suffering under poverty, under violence. Rightly has the President laid stress on the prob-

lems of West Bengal. But still, I find, so many of our leaders, newspapers, pressmen, even high officials are all suffering from a fear psychology. They don't go to the root of the problem. As a young man of West Bengal I want to express my views about the reality of the situation without fear.

For the unrest of students in West Bengal, mainly the reason is economic, I don't differ there. But the inspiration of this violence and provocation and continuous killing of young people in Bengal and leading them in wrong directions, in the name of Marxist doctrine [or Leninist or Stalinist doctrine, has been done by the CP (M) and nothing but the CP (M) is responsible for this.

I am glad that the President mentioned the name of Hemanta Kumar Basu. It is a wonder to me. Still today in this independent India we have good administration, good offices, highest intellectuals, Intelligence Branch, (CBI) and everything, and we are having good policemen and good leadership of different political parties. But still today we cannot express who is responsible for this murder. This is the character of the bureaucracy today. This is the character of the administration, the character of the Intelligence Branch and police officers. It is a wonder to me. Hemanta Kumar Basu was killed at 10-58 in the morning and at 11-15 he was declared dead. Meanwhile, CP M paper *Ganasa-kihi* the said that he is dead.

How miraculous the machine is! How scientific an arrangement is there in that machine! Even before the doctor examined the body and ever before the doctor's certificate of death was given, the paper had already circulated the news that he was dead. I do not know who is behind it. I would appeal to all hon. Members to consider the conspiracy of a particular political force behind this.

I am very sorry to say that at noon yesterday, one notable Member of the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal, newly

elected from the Congress Party, Shri Nepal Chandra Roy of Calcutta was killed in the great city of Calcutta where we have given a crushing blow to the Marxists in the recent elections to all the parliamentary seats and to most of the Assembly seats. Yesterday afternoon, he was killed there by gunshot. I apprehend that since there is a possibility of the formation of a non-Marxist Government therefore the benefit of the people, there are some arrangements by the conspirators of the left-adventurist group in West Bengal to reduce the majority of the Government which is going to be formed, and this murder was perhaps part of that process.

We are shouting today for Bangal Desh, and we must shout. We are shouting for Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, and we must raise our hand in support of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. If tomorrow Sheikh Mujibur Rehman comes into power, as he must, and he will become the leader of his country, he will invite us and he will invite the young people of India to go and visit Dacca, and to assist his people and to co-operate and sympathise with them, and we could go there; similarly, we may go even to Moscow or America if only we get our passports and visa certificates. But we cannot move freely in Calcutta, and we cannot move freely in West Bengal today, and we cannot move freely today in the villages of West Bengal. Why are we not able to do so? What is the reason for this? the reason is nothing but the conspiracy of the left adventurists in West Bengal. Today, Gen. Yahya Khan is crushing the popular forces under Sheikh Mujibur Rehman; he is crushing the liberating forces of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman; he is crushing the brave dozens of youths of East Bengal and Bangla Desh with tanks and artillery. Similarly, without any fear and any contradiction and without the slightest hesitation, I would like to say that in West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu and Shri Promode Das Gupta are crushing by their private armies the people of West Bengal with their spears, arrows and bombs. I am specially referring to the state of affairs

in West Bengal, because unless and until we can shout and unite against all this violence unleashed by the left adventurists under the canopy of the CPM, I am afraid democracy will be at stake. This Parliament should not wait for announcement by the people of West Bengal on this behalf. I would appeal to all hon. Members of this House to sympathise with the realities in West Bengal, and to sympathise with the people of West Bengal.

The president has rightly made a reference to land reforms in West Bengal, and he has said :

"The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act was passed in July, 1970 whereby the bargadar's share of the crop was increased and his right to cultivate land made secure and heritable."

It is a very good announcement that he has made. But due to the bureaucracy, it has not yet been possible to have this implemented in practice. When the popular Government led by the UF launched land reforms under the CPM Ministry, they did so with bloodshed and through their arrow and through their spears, but not a single landless cultivator got the land or got registration of ownership for the land. This was the history of the land reform introduced by the CPM in West Bengal. I would like to submit that today the illiterate and the landless people of West Bengal are waiting for a democratic legislation as soon as possible for distribution of land to them. Some miscreants along with left adventurists are creating some trouble in West Bengal in this connection. I would request that the Government officials should take note of it and they should formulate soon a programme to channelise these lands to the landless cultivators.

I would like to point out on this occasion that the situation in West Bengal is a leading indication of the situation in India as a whole. It was the great Gokhale who said that what Bengal thinks today India thinks tomorrow. I would like to draw the attention of Government to the fact

[Shri P. R. Dass Munsif]

that already a slogan has been started by the left adventurists that if they cannot do anything through the ballot, they will do it through the bullet. Some of their friends today in the House and also outside have expressed their sympathy for Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. But I would like to point out that what Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is doing in East Bengal or Bengla Desh is nothing but following the path of fellow-feeling and the ideals followed by Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi raised the slogan : first approach, second negotiation, third non-co-operation, and when it fails, '*kareng* ya *mareng*'. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman has done the very same thing not through bullets but through the ballot, then negotiation, then non-co-operation and then *kareng* ya *mareng*. What Mujibur Rehman has done in Bengla Desh is to complete the task and this slogan of Mahatma Gandhi into practice.

In conclusion, I would once again appeal to the Ministry concerned that the importance of youth in our society should be duly recognised. A number of young people are now misguided by country-made wine and many other things in different parts of the country. We waste a lot of money in steel plants. Sometimes we show deficit budgets. Can we not take a risk and give up the revenue collected from country liquor and prohibit it? This should help a lot in checking indiscipline among our misguided youth. Then we should formulate a meaningful programme for them.

Lastly, I would mak a request to the senior members of the Marxist (Communist) Party, the CPI (M). Let them appeal to their youth also to be united in their ideal. Lenin never stood for one communist approach for all the time. Sometimes, he was for the national democratic front, sometimes for the people's front. But I am sorry to say that the Marxist (Communist) Party are inspiring their young people in West Bengal with the cult of the criminals front. That is the tragedy of Leninism.

Once again I support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the pivot of representative government in a democracy is fair and free elections. I do not wish to make any allegations. But before, during and after the elections, many things have come to light which make the public doubt the impartiality of the Election Commission. There have been widespread complaints that many people in this country, thousands of voters, were struck off the electoral rolls for no rhyme or reason. Thus many of them were unable to exercise their franchise. The Election Commission boasted that it could arrange an election in a month's time. Well, this was the result of it—inefficiency, people were not put on the electoral rolls.

Then the open and unashamed manner in which the ruling party used government machinery, vehicles and personnel is common knowledge. Take, for instance, as Shri Vajpayee said before, the All India Radio. No one can deny the Prime Minister the use of this instrument in her official capacity as the Prime Minister of India. But there is no justification or precedent in this country for the leader of the ruling party to use this governmental instrument for party propaganda.

Then I would like also to point out that the Prime Minister is entitled to fly in IAF planes for official purposes. Apparently, it has now been established that the Prime Minister is also allowed these planes for party and political work as well. Apparently, the Prime Minister flew from Delhi to Calcutta and back to Delhi in a Russian TU-124 jet which costs Rs. 2,500 per hour to operate. The total cost of the return journey—Delhi to Calcutta and back—was therefore Rs. 10,000. But I believe the Prime Minister was billed only for Rs. 530. One wonders who paid the rest of the bill.

In Rajasthan for instance I can say for a certainty, and I know that it has happened in other parts of the country, that the Government Machinery, Rajasthan Garage vehicles, were openly used for Congress (R) candidates. Ministers, Pradhans and others of the ruling party, emboldened by the power that they wield, tried to bribe the voters with promises of schools, roads, hospitals and electricity. They threatened the public by saying that these rights which are common to all tax-payers would not be theirs until and unless they voted for the Congress.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
I would not like to interrupt the hon.
Member, but I would certainly like that
facts should be specifically given. An
allegation has been made that Government
vehicles were used. Can the hon. Member
tell us what were the numbers of the vehi-
cles, who used them and where they were
used ?

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : I saw
the vehicles with my own eyes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) :
On a point of order. Can an hon. Mem-
ber make an allegation in the House with-
out proof and without notice? There is an
allegation that the Prime Minister has not
paid her bill. She must put her record on
the Table.

MR. DUPT-SPEAKER : Allegations
are made. If they are baseless, it is open
to the other side to say that they are
baseless.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : My submission
is that the allegation must be supported by
facts. When the Member has seen the
vehicle with her own eyes, can she not give
the name of the candidate and the number
of the vehicle?

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : I can.
I am not one of those who stand up and
tell a bunch of lies. I have been elected
to this House for the third time. I am a
little more responsible than that.

I would like to bring to your notice that
when I saw this vehicle, I noted down the
number and even spoke to the man who
was occupying it, who was a Member of the
Urban Improvement Trust of Jaipur city
and I said:

आप इस वैहकिल में क्या कर रहे हैं
यह तो राजस्थान सरकार की है। उन्होंने
जवाब दिया कि आप के पास तो बहुत सी
हैं अब यह अगर राजस्थान सरकार की है
तो क्या हुआ ? श्री पी० के० चौधरी के काम
के वास्ते हम ने ले ली हैं।

And I reported it to the Collector and
the Collector wrote back to me and said
that he had noted it down and he would
speak to the Urban Improvement Trust
people and see that they did not use
the vehicles again. This will take away my
time because I did not mean to say all this.
On the back of this vehicle there were
Congress propaganda things and the people
were putting up with it. I saw it with my
own eyes. I am not making up a lie, you
can check it if you like with the Collector
of Jaipur.

Anyhow I was saying that all this
material was openly used and they were
saying that the people cannot have electri-
city, cannot have schools, roads etc. unless
they voted for the Congress. I can prove
that also.

This was done by the self-styled secular
party of the Congress. I have no doubt in
my mind that the Prime Minister may be
secular, but certainly not her workers or
her candidates. There is a village—again
I am an eye witness—called Hajipur near
Jaipur. The Khadi Gram Udyog people
have built a building...

THE DUPT MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI
JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : She should
not make a passing remark against all
candidates.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : After
all, from the olden days the Muslims have
been leaving in the village for about 200

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

years. The Congress Pradhan came and told them that if they did not vote for the Congress, they would remove the structure. I have written to the Khadi people about it. These things happen all the time. The Congress party certainly tried to put one community in Rajasthan against the other and has certainly fanned the flames of communalism.

Despite all our pleas and efforts through letters and telegrams to the President, the Prime Minister, the Election Commission and the Central and State Governments, apart from a brief acknowledgement, nothing was done. It is no wonder that the Election Commission has lost all its look of impartiality and people have started taking it as a branch of the Congress (R).

Despite massive misuse of Government machinery, I was very surprised to find that the Congress (R) party did not get more than 44 per cent of the votes polled.

Perhaps I have to change my mind today as those on this side would certainly give theirs and therefore the vote they had got may be more than fifty per cent of the votes. Anyhow, I should like to make a suggestion. Parliament is a place where ideas are exchanged and this House reflects the various opinions and view-points of the people of India. Therefore, the present system of allotment of time to different parties on their numerical strength should be changed and parties should be given time on the percentage of votes they have polled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This can be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : The President in his Address has referred to violence in West Bengal and the tragic murder of Shri Hemant Kumar Basu. Since then another MLA has been murdered. It is tragic that this should have happened. So many candidates in Bengal have been murdered before and

during the election. The young speaker who spoke before me spoke too brilliantly when he gave his reasons for this. I should like to remind the House that the responsibility lies with the Centre because it must be remembered that during that time Bengal was under the President's rule. There is growing concern in the country; a lot of people all over the place seem to feel that if they oppose the Ruling Party they are in danger of losing their lives. I do not want to make any statement because the case is with the CBI. But I can assure this House that everybody in Rajasthan, particularly the people of Kishangarh, are absolutely sure that their popular Maharaja's assassination was politically motivated. A few days ago there were atrocious incidents of brutality.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (कुंजपुर) : दूसरे की बहन, बेटी की इज्जत खूटने वाले का यही हाल होता है। वे मौज करते हुए मारे गये हैं।

श्रीमती गायत्री देवी : एसा मत कहिए। आप उन को नहीं जानते हैं।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : मखबार में उन के बारे में मैंने पढ़ा और सुना है।

श्रीमती गायत्री देवी : सी बी आई के पास में वह कैसे हैं। राजस्थान पुलिस ने मखबार को कैसे दिया ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member may address the Chair.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : How can I proceed if it goes on like this? I request you to keep order in the House.

A few days ago the atrocious incident of brutality against the Baori Harijans of Choti Khatu was discussed in this House. While reading through the synopsis of the debate of Friday: March 26th, I find that the Minister of State for Home Affairs has stated that the infant alleged to have been

killed was in fact alive. I have again checked up and found out that the six day old child the mother's name was Jarawali, wife of Nathu Baori was in fact brutally pulled out of her mother's arms by chellarom of the Didwana group and flung on the ground; the poor little thing died on the spot. I will not blame the Minister of State for having issued a false statement because I am sure he was misled by the Government of Rajasthan.

Though not an economist myself, I move among the people and know their problems. During the last 24 years all the basic necessities of the common people have been ignored. One out of three villages in India has no drinking water, one out of three villages has no approach road and I am not quite sure about this figure—one out of five has no electricity. It is a vital problem which the President has mentioned in his speech. I think Shri Vajpayee mentioned that once you have rural electrification there will be so many small industries, oil mills, etc. which could be started.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please try to conclude; you have exceeded your time.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : Others have taken my time, not I.

The President has in his Address talked about the construction and renovation of minor irrigation sources. This is not enough. In Western Rajasthan there is chronic shortage of water.

एक माननीय सदस्य: मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है मैं भी राजस्थान का रहने वाला हूँ और जयपुर में रहता हूँ। श्रीमती गायत्री देवी यहां पर आरोप लगा रही हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर मतदाताओं को मतदान के लिये आने नहीं दिया गया, हरिजनों को वोट नहीं डालने दिया गया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. This is no point of order. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : I will try to conclude. But there have been so many interruptions. They do not want to hear the truth. Now, in the Western area of Rajasthan.....

श्री सतपाल: (पटियाला) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर भी है। अगर कोई मंडर कैसे हो और उस की इन्क्वायरी चल रही हो उस सिलसिले में फैक्ट्स इन्क्वायरी कमिशन को न दिये जायें और इस हाउस में बतलाये जायें क्या यह दुस्त होगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप ने सबेरे यह नहीं कहा था।

श्रीमती गायत्री देवी: अभी जब एक माननीय सदस्य एम० एल० ए० के बारे में कह रहे थे तब वह ठीक था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. lady Member will kindly conclude.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : Yes; but will you please keep order in the House ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will. But I would like you to co-operate also.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : The people of Rajasthan hope that the Central Government will do something constructive for this deep seated problem, that is, chronic famine conditions. You will be surprised to know that two-thirds of the desert area in this country is in Rajasthan, and in this area, if they have good rains one year, then they could raise one crop and they can have enough fodder for three years. But there is no drinking water for the cattle, and therefore, these cattle have to migrate. This difficulty must be-elimina-

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

ted from that area. I would appeal to the Central Government to do something drastic and hurry up with the construction of the Rajasthan Canal, because that and that alone is the answer. They should also instal pumps and sink wells in that part of Rajasthan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : I am sorry. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot go on like that. You have got the time fixed for your party, and you cannot exceed that time. Please resume your seat. I will call the next hon. Member.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : Rajasthan is called backward and the blame for it is squarely put on the shoulders of the ex-Rulers. But I would like to point out that not even one inch of broad-gauge line has been laid in Rajasthan.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : What about the railways.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : A hundred years ago there might not have been any, nor did the people go to the moon.

I would like to conclude by saying that when the Congress Party went to the polls they asked for a fresh mandate from the the people; they said they would eradicate poverty. I think that everybody is in agreement with that, but they told the people of India that they would amend the Constitution again, which has been already amended 18 times

AN HON. MEMBER : 24 times.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : Yes. And I say that after 1967, and after the elections, certain Ministers and even the Prime Minister herself have said that the supreme Court will have to take note of what the

people's mandates are. I would like to point out that as far as the Supreme Court is concerned, it is not concerned with votes and majorities. It is there to protect the Constitution of India, and the rights of the people of India. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : She should conclude now.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : I am concluding. What has happened in Pakistan is something which should be a lesson to us, and we should be proud of being the only democracy in the east and we should try to remain as such by adhering to the Constitution. Each and every Member when coming to this House either took the oath or made an affirmation, and I would like to say, and I hope they will remember the pledge that we have given to the people of India.

16.34 Hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair]

श्री रामसहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के कृतज्ञता-ज्ञापन प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस कृतज्ञता-ज्ञापन के साथ मैं अपने क्षेत्र के मतदाता-मंडल को भी घन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन की कृपा से मुझे कृतज्ञता-ज्ञापन का अवसर प्राप्त हो रहा है।

लोक-सभा के विसर्जन के बाद और कुछ पहले भी बड़ी विषम राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों से देश गुजरा। यहाँ पर नाना प्रकार के प्रपंचों का वितन्डावाद पैदा किया गया। विसर्जन से पहले इस सरकार को अल्पमत की सरकार घोषित किया गया था और विरोधी दल वालों ने कहा था कि ये सत्तारूढ़ बने रहना चाहते हैं। तब यह आह्वान दिया था कि चुनाव कराये जायें। जब लोक सभा का विसर्जन किया गया तो उसके बाद यह आरोप लगाया गया कि

सत्ता को हथियाने के लिए एक वर्ष पहले ही चुनाव की घोषणा कर दी गई है। जिस वातावरण में से श्रीर जिन परिस्थितियों में से कांग्रेस द्वारा समर्थित सरकार को गुजरना पड़ा है उन परिस्थितियों का यह आह्वान था कि जो निर्णय लिया गया था वह उचित था और उसकी सिद्धि जनता के द्वारा हम को जो समर्थन प्रदान किया गया, उससे मंडित हो गई।

हमारे ही बीच से निकले हुए कुछ नेता थे जो यह आरोप लगाते थे कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को सत्ता चाहिए, वह सत्तारूढ़ रहना चाहती हैं। वे लोग हम से अलग हो कर विरोधियों के साथ जा मिले, उनके साथ बैठ गए। उनको पता नहीं था कि कांग्रेस की एक परम्परा है। गंगा की पावन धारा का जो पानी नहर में जाता है, वह नहर का पानी बन जाता है, वह गंगा का पानी नहीं रहता है। साथ ही एक यह भी परम्परा है कि यदि गंगा में कोई नहर का पानी आ जाता है तो वह पावन और पवित्र हो जाता है। हमारे बीच से जो भाई निकल गए, जनता ने उनको क्या समर्थन दिया, यह आप जान चुके हैं। फिर हमारे विरोधियों का आह्वान क्या था? हमारे नरशार्दूल श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने अपनी गजंन और तर्जन से रामलीला मैदान में चौखुटे गठबन्धन का स्वागत किया और कहा कि लोकतंत्र बड़े खतरे में है और इस खतरे को टालने के लिए और इस खतरे से बचने के लिए आओ, सब लोग मिल जाओ। ये मिल गये। चौखुटा बन गया। चार क्या हुए? चार हुए भंडे, चार हुए डंडे और चार हुए पंडे। इन चारों का मिलन हो गया। ये जनता के सामने गए और एक बड़ा भारी नारा लगाया। नारा क्या था? नारा यह था कि

लोकतंत्र खतरे में है, इंदिरा को हटाओ। जनता के सामने एक आह्वान इंदिरा जी का भी था। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम चाहते हैं कि गरीबी हटे, इस देश से बेकारी हटे, श्रम और पूंजी का समन्वय हो, सिसकती हुई जिन्दगी को थोड़ी सी रोशनी मिले, दीपक से नहीं, बिजली से। कुंठाओं से समाज ऊपर उठे। सरमायेदारी की प्रथा हटायी जाए। बैंकों की तिजोरियाँ खोली जाएं। राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। श्रमजीवी समाज को पैसा दिया है, उसको तिलक लगाया जाए, उसको उठाया जाए। इस प्रकार से गरीबी दूर करने का आह्वान एक तरफ था और इंदिरा को हटाने का नारा दूसरी तरफ था। मैं जानता हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी राजनीति के पंडित हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ यह देख कर कि वह भी इस चक्कर में पड़ गए। जब एक तरफ गरीबी हटाने की बात थी तो इस तथ्य को क्यों नहीं उन्होंने समझा। गरीबी को इस देश से हटाने का जो नारा था उसके पीछे एक आह्वान था, एक संकल्प था, एक प्रतिमा थी, एक शक्ति थी, एक संगठन था, एक स्वर था, एक कंठ था, एक विचारधारा थी। क्यों चले गए वह इस चौखुटे में, क्यों चले गए इन चार भंडों, पंडों और डंडों के बीच में? वाजपेयी जी से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच लोकतंत्र को खतरा था? दो-दो और तीन तीन-लाख की सभाओं में भाषण करके और भारत नाट्यम करके वह यह समझे कि जनता हमारी जय बोलती है। जनता आपकी जय नहीं बोलती थी और अगर आपकी जय बोलती थी तो आप भी बलरामपुर से क्यों दौड़े? त्राहिमान, त्राहिमान करते हुए। महारानी खालियर के चरणों में क्यों जा गिरे? राज नहीं तो

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

राज माता कैसी ? हाँ इनकी राज माता हो तो हमें कुछ नहीं कहना। राजमाता वह और राजकुमार आप, हमें कुछ उससे चिन्ता नहीं...

सभापति महोदय : यह एक्प्रेशन ठीक नहीं है।

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : मैं इस को वापिस लेता हूँ। मेरा उद्देश्य वह नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, आप आपत्ति कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम तो श्री पांडे को बहुत पुराना जानते हैं। वह पुराने पापियों में से हैं। उनकी ऐसी भाषा चलेगी।

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि क्या यह पहला चुनाव हुआ है, क्या इस से पहले चुनाव नहीं हुए। उन्होंने एक बड़ी अच्छी बात यह कही कि 1962 में और उस से पहले कांग्रेस दल की संख्या इस से अधिक थी। उनको साधुवाद। भगवान करे, उनके मुँह में धी-शक्कर हो। 1952 से 1962 तक हमें भारी बहुमत मिलता रहा। 1967 में ये लोग गाय माता के नाम पर कुछ हाथ चला ले गये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और इस बार कांग्रेस दल हाथ चला ले गया गाय-बछड़े के नाम पर।

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : हम ने गाय के साथ दूध पीता हुआ बछड़ा जोड़ा था।

जो कुछ 1962 तक होता रहा, आज उसकी पुनरावृत्ति हों गई है। जनता थोड़ी इन लोगों के कहने में आ गई थी, कुछ भटक गई थी, कुछ विलगाव हो गया था, लेकिन अब वह फिर हमारे साथ आ गई है। अब

351 के समूह को साथ लेकर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी आई हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि चुनाव से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है, गरीबी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। चुनाव एक वैचारिक मन्यन है। इस से विचार पैदा होते हैं, शक्ति पैदा होती है और उस शक्ति से कुछ प्रेरणा होती है। प्रधान मंत्री का काम-संसार के किसी प्रधान मंत्री का काम रोटी बाँटना नहीं होता है। उसका काम विचार, प्रेरणा और शक्ति, प्रतिभा, ज्ञान और संकल्प प्रदान करना होता है। उस के समन्वय से जनता आगे बढ़ती है। "उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत" का एक सिद्धान्त है। उठो, जागो, अपने कर्तव्य को पहचानो और प्राप्त करो, यह तो बोध है, इसके द्वारा जनता उठेगी, स्वयं श्रम करेगी, धरती से नाता जुड़ेगा, खेती में पानी आयेगा, बिजली आयेगी और विकास होगा और इस से समाजवाद आयेगा। हम उस के लिए साधन देंगे, साधनों को बढोरेंगे। वे साधन हम ऊपर से अर्थात् तिजोरियों से लायेंगे, धनियों और सरमायादारों से लायेंगे और नीचे के लोगों को, जो अकिंचन हैं, जिनकी जिन्दगी आज भी भोंपड़ियों में सिसकती है, जरा ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे। यही हमारा संकल्प है और इसी संकल्प का चमत्कार था कि जनता ने हमारा साथ दिया। यह जो गाँधी आई, उसमें बड़े बड़े दलों के भंडे भुंक गये, डंडे टूट गये, बड़ों-बड़ों के तारे डूब गये। स्वतंत्र पार्टी का तारा डूब गया। श्री मधु लिमये का बरगद उखड़ गया। जनसंघ का दीपक भी राजा-महाराजाओं और राज-माताओं की आरती उतारते उतारते बुझ गया।

इस ऐतिहासिक चुनाव में जनता ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि बाणीबिलास, जोश दिलाना, कभी कभी अखंड भारत की बात करना और संस्कृति की बात करना अपनी जगह पर ठीक है, लेकिन किसी भी दल ने उसका सीमा सम्बन्ध रोटी से नहीं जोड़ा। आज धर्म, राष्ट्रीयता और संस्कृति रोटी से मंडित हैं। थोड़े दिनों के लिए बड़ी बड़ी धार्मिक बातों और भावनाओं, राष्ट्रीयता और संस्कृति को स्थगित कर दिया जाये और जरा चौके का दरवाजा खोला जाये, चूल्हे में हरातर पैदा की जाये, तबे को गर्म होने दिया जाये, रोटी बने और वह भूखे बच्चों को दी जाये, यही समाजवाद है यही आह्वान है और यही संकल्प है। हम ने इस की तरफ बढ़ना है माननीय सदस्य भी इस में मदद करें। माननीय सदस्य भी यही चाहते हैं। वह भी यह समझते हैं। उन की वाणी में और गर्जन में बड़ा परिवर्तन आ गया है इस का स्वागत करना चाहिए। हमारी जो मन्जिल है, उस तक पहुँचने में, सबको रोटी देने और गरीबी और बेकारी को हटाने का हमारा जो संकल्प है, उस का पूरा करने में, जनता के एक चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि के नाते माननीय सदस्य भी अपना साथ और समर्थन दें, इस महान् यज्ञ में अपनी आहुति दें।

अगर इस कृतज्ञता-ज्ञापन के संदर्भ में मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द न कहूँ तो बड़ा अनुचित होगा। इस देश में यह सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है।

1 लाख 71217 वर्गमील का क्षेत्र है जो देश का 15 प्रतिशत भाग है। 4 करोड़ 40 लाख इस का खेती का क्षेत्र है जो 11 प्रतिशत है। सिचाई का प्रबन्ध जहाँ पंजाब में 50 प्रतिशत है, हरियाने में उस से भी

अधिक प्रतिशत है, आन्ध्र में 30 प्रतिशत है, महाराष्ट्र में 15 और 17 प्रतिशत है वहाँ हमारे यहाँ केवल 6 प्रतिशत है। इस कारण हमारी धरती प्यासी है और अगर धरती प्यासी है तो जनता भी भूखी रह सकती है। हम अपने चुनाव के अभियान में जहाँ जहाँ भी गए, हम से जनता एक ही बात चाहती थी, राजस्थान गांव के 12 हजार वर्गमील के क्षेत्र के किसानों की एक ही मांग थी, वह कहते थे कि हम को पानी दो, धरती प्यासी है और उस के बदले में हम अनाज दगे। अनाज देने को किसान तैयार है अगर हम पानी दें। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 1300 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान आप ने किया है लेकिन कितने बड़े दुख की बात है कि इतने विशाल मध्य प्रदेश के लिए चौथी योजना में आप ने केवल 80 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। कम से कम 200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान उस के लिए होना चाहिए। हमारी तीन चार योजनाएँ अभी भी अधूरी पड़ी हैं। मेरी प्रधान मंत्री से प्रार्थना है कि मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति को देखते हुए कम से कम 200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान उसके लिए कराने की कृपा करें। आह देखें हमारा उत्पादन पानी की कमी के कारण कितना कम होता है ? 700 पौंड प्रति एकड़ हमारी धान की पैदावार है और 658 पौंड प्रति एकड़ गेहूँ की पैदावार है जब कि तामिलनाडु में 1398 पौंड प्रति एकड़ धान होता है और पंजाब तथा हरियाने में 1696 पौंड प्रति एकड़ गेहूँ होता है। धान की खेती हमारे यहाँ विशेषकर सम्पूर्ण छत्तीसगढ़ में बहुत होती है। 50 इंच हमारे यहाँ पानी बरसता है और सौभाग्य से हमारे यहाँ बहुत सी नदियाँ हैं जिन के उद्गम मध्य प्रदेश में ही है इन्द्रावती, महा-

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

नदी, चम्बल, नर्मदा, ताप्ती, वेतवा, बानगंगा और सोन नदी, इन के जल से सिंचाई की बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था हो सकती है। इस के अतिरिक्त टैंक इरीगेशन का प्रबन्ध हो सकता है। नालों को बाँधा जा सकता है। और नहरें निकाली जा सकती हैं। उस के लिए आपने केवल 80 करोड़ दिया यह बहुत कम है। पानी बिजली और यातायात के साधन यदि आप मध्य प्रदेश को दें औदायिक के साथ तो मध्य प्रदेश सम्पूर्ण देश को तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन कम से कम आधे देश को और पड़ोसी स्टेट्स को अच्छी तरह से चावल खिला सकता है और गेहूँ खिला सकता है। इस प्रकार सम्पन्नता ला सकते हैं और अगर सम्पन्नता आ जायगी तो वाजपेयी जी बताएं हम समाजवाद के निकट आ जाएंगे या नहीं आ जाएंगे? अवश्य आ जायेंगे हम यह चाहते हैं कि साधन उन हाथों में जायें जिन हाथों में श्रम है।

प्रिवी पर्स के सम्बन्ध में और मौलिक अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा। मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि मौलिक अधिकारों में परिवर्तन कर के सार्वभौम सत्ता की बनाई हुई जो यह लोक सभा है उस को अपने हाथ में यह अधिकार लेना चाहिए और शाही पैलियों को बन्द करना चाहिए। हम नहीं चाहते कि किसी को महलों में बैठे हुए पैसे मिलें और उस के बाद राजमाता यहां आ कर चुनाव के संदर्भ में बंडल के बंडल शिकायतों के लिए कि मशीनरी खराब है, भगड़े हुए हैं। हम जानते हैं कि भगड़े कैसे होते हैं और कौन कराता है? लोकतंत्र में जय और पराजय को मुस्कराते हुए स्वीकार करना चाहिए। हमें मालूम है कि किस तरह की भाषा

बोली जाती है, किस तरह के स्लोगन और नारे लगाए जाते हैं। मैं तो बड़ी शालीनता के साथ चुन कर आया हूँ, बड़े प्रेम के साथ चुन कर आया हूँ, हाथ जोड़ कर चुन कर आया हूँ, जनता के वोटों से चुन कर आया हूँ। हम ने कोई इस प्रकार की असंगत और अनर्गल भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं किया न हम ने साम्प्रदायिक बात फैलायी न उन की मनः स्थिति का किसी तरह शोषण करने का प्रयास किया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति के प्रति कृतज्ञता-ज्ञापन का जो प्रस्ताव है उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : सभापति जी, मध्यावधि चुनाव इस देश में निर्णायक सिद्ध हुए। जहां एक ओर देश में स्थायी सरकार बनी, वहां इन मध्यावधि चुनावों ने देश के नेतृत्व को बल प्रदान किया। देश की प्रतिष्ठा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय जगत में बढ़ायी और आज स्थिति यह है कि भारतवर्ष गर्व कर सकता है और विदेशी लोग भी जो भारतवर्ष की तरक्की को फूटी आंखों देखना नहीं चाहते थे वह भी आज आश्चर्यचकित हैं भारत के इस प्रजातंत्र की और नेतृत्व की सफलता पर। इस बात के लिये जहां हमारी कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व और विशेषतया हमारी प्रधानमंत्री जी मुबारकबाद की पात्र हैं, वहां मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन की ओर से और खासतौर से कांग्रेस दल की ओर से भारतीय जनता और उसके मतदाताओं को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने जनतंत्र में अपनी आस्था सिद्ध करके दुनिया को अचम्भे में डाल दिया।

सभापति जी, यह चुनाव नीतियों के आधार पर लड़ा जानेवाला पहला चुनाव था और इस चुनाव ने इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया कि हमारे देश का अधिकांश मतदाता, हमारे देश में रहनेवाले अधिकांश व्यक्ति समाजवाद की स्थापना में विश्वास रखते हैं, सामाजिक परिवर्तन में विश्वास करते हैं, देश में जो आज असमानता फैली हुई है उसके विरोधी हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि सामाजिक न्याय मिले और अब प्रधान मंत्री जी और भारत सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उनकी आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति करें। उसी दृष्टि से यह जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा दिया गया अभिभाषण है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह अभिभाषण इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारा देश किस रास्ते पर चल कर तरक्की करना चाहता है, किस रास्ते पर चल कर देश में जो घोर असमानता है, उसको खत्म करना चाहता है। यह सही है कि इस अभिभाषण में बहुत सी बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उन नीतियों को प्रतिपादित करने की कोशिश की गई है, जिनके जरिये से देश में गरीबी हटाई जा सकती है, उन रास्तों को तलाश करने की कोशिश की गई है, उन दिशाओं की ओर इशारा किया गया है जिन पर चलकर हम देश में जो असमानता है उसको कम कर सकते हैं। इन बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है, वे उसके लिए घन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ, सभापति जी, मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस अभिभाषण में कुछ कमियाँ भी हैं। जितनी आकांक्षाएँ देश के लोगों की थीं, उसके मुआबिक यह अभिभाषण नहीं है।

इसमें जरूरत इस बात की थी कि यदि हम कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों पर निश्चित अवधि निर्धारण करके चलते तो शायद देश के लोगों को ज्यादा सन्तोष हो सकता था। बेकारी की ही बात को लीजिये—बेकारी के बारे में जहाँ यह कहा गया है कि पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बेकारी दूर करेंगे हम गांव में फैली हुई बेकारी को दूर करेंगे तो वहाँ जो कदम उठाये गये हैं—वे निश्चित तौर पर कोई सराहनीय नहीं हैं। पचास करोड़ रुपये से इस देश की बेकारी दूर नहीं हो सकती। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि इस काम के लिए एक फंड-प्रोग्राम के आधार पर लम्बी धनराशि निर्धारित की जाय और साथ ही साथ केवल धनराशि से ही यह काम होनेवाला नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम अपनी नीतियों में भी आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करें, जिससे यह बेकारी मिटे।

पहली बात इस बेकारी के कारणों में है—हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति। मुझे खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में शिक्षा पद्धति के बदलने के बारे में या उसके सुधार के बारे में कोई इशारा नहीं किया। बिना शिक्षा पद्धति को बदले आज देश में पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती। जरूरत इस बात की है कि शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हो। इसीलिए प्रच.न मंत्री जी ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय नये हाथों में दिया है। क्या मैं यह उम्मीद करूँ कि हमारे नये मंत्री जी शिक्षा की आज हमारी जो नीति है, जो स्थिति है, उसको बदलेंगे, जिससे लोगों को राहत मिले।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आप को नये रोजगारों की तलाश करने से पहले कुछ ऐसे काम करने चाहियें और ऐसे काम

[श्री नबल किशोर शर्मा]

हैं, जिनको घाय करके लोगों को नये रोजगार दे सकते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि भारत सरकार के अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की जो पेन्शन की उम्र 58 साल है, उसको कम किया जाना चाहिये, उसको घटाया जाना चाहिये, 55 साल पर लोगों को रिटायर करके नौजवान लोगों को मौका देना चाहिए, ताकि वे नौकरी में आ सकें और उनकी बेकारी का जो सबाल देश में है, उसको कुछ हद तक तुरन्त हल किया जा सके।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कापरिशन का जिक्र किया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि गांवों में बिजली मिलनी चाहिए और सरकार का इरोदा है कि रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कापरिशन के माध्यम से गांवों में बिजली का विस्तार किया जाये। इसी सन्दर्भ में उन्होंने जिक्र किया है कि पिछले साल इस कापरिशन के जरिये से 70 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण दिया गया। लेकिन मैं खेद के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि इतने बड़े देश के लिए जिसमें कि साढ़े पांच लाख गांव हैं, 70 करोड़ रुपया संतोष की बात नहीं है बल्कि शर्म की बात है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि एक साल में 70 करोड़ नहीं बल्कि 700 करोड़ रुपया रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन में खर्च होता। मैं अपने जिले और अपने राज्य की बात जानता हूँ, वहां पर बिजली बहुत है, गांव वाले किसान खेती के लिए बिजली चाहते हैं लेकिन पैसे की कमी है। पैसे के अभाव में आज स्थिति यह है कि गांवों में बिजली नहीं मिलती। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि सरकार को इस काम के लिए इतनी छोटी सी धनराशि से संतोष नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि सरकार को

यह देखना चाहिए कि एक साल में कम से कम एक हजार करोड़ रुपया रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए मिले। तब कहीं जाकर इस देश के गांवों में बेरोजगारी दूर की जा सकती है और खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहाँ इस देश के अन्दर हम सामाजिक न्याय की बात करते हैं वहाँ हमको इन बातों की तरफ भी कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे जिनसे कि देश में फैली हुई असमानता दूर हो। इस सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहली आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में जो वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर हो रहा है, सरकारी विभागों में सरकारी अधिकारियों के द्वारा, उस पर रोक लगाई जाये। मुझे खेद है कि इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कोई भी जिक्र नहीं किया है।

आज बड़ा अन्तर है एक सरकारी अधिकारी के रहन-सहन में और एक चपरासी के रहन-सहन में, एक मंत्री के रहन-सहन में और एक साधारण विधायक के रहन-सहन में और शहर में रहने वाले आदमी के जीवन में और गांव में रहने वाले किसान के जीवन में। आज इस प्रकार का जो अन्तर मौजूद है वह समाज में विप्लव की स्थिति पैदा कर सकता है। इस विप्लव की स्थिति को रोकने के लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस असमानता को दूर किया जाये, वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर को रोका जाये और समाज में श्रम का महत्व हो ताकि लोग यह समझने लगे कि समाज में बराबरी की भावना पैदा हो रही है। इसके लिए कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे, कुछ ऐसे काम

करने पड़ेगे जिससे कि समाज में ऊँच-नीच का फर्क मिटे और ऊँचे से ऊँचे और नीचे से नीचे वेतन के अन्तर को भी कम करना पड़ेगा। आज तो जो स्थिति है वह असहनीय है। इस स्थिति को चलने नहीं दिया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित कदम उठाये जायें।

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रियति जी के अभि-भाषण में जहाँ बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र किया गया है वहाँ साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे देश में जो हालत आज पैदा हुई उन हालात की तरफ जहाँ चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है, वहाँ प्रिवी पर्स और प्रिविलिजेज की बात भी कही गई है। मैं इसको समाप्ति के निर्णय की घोषणा का स्वागत करता हूँ। अभी-अभी राजमाता गायत्री देवी यहाँ पर भाषण कर रही थी। उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के जो लोग है उनको धार्मिक निरपेक्षता में विश्वास नहीं है। उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया राजस्थान कांग्रेस की तरफ से खड़े हुए उम्मीदवारों के बारे में, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वे इस समय यहाँ पर नहीं है, चली गई है, कि उनका यह आरोप बिल्कुल निराधार और असत्य है। सिर्फ इसलिए यह आरोप लगाया जा रहा है क्योंकि उनकी पार्टी की स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई, उनकी पार्टी को सफलता नहीं मिली। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी सन् 1967 के चुनाव में राजस्थान में सरकार बनाने का इरादा रखती थी लेकिन उसका इरादा साकाशियाब हो गया। सन् 1968 में एक उप चुनाव में उनके मुपुत्र भी हार गए। उसके बाद उन्हें जयपुर में निराशा हो गई है और वह Frustration की स्थिति में हैं। अभी इसी चुनाव में मेरे मुकाबले में उनका एक उम्मीदवार था, उसने क्या नहीं किया वह मुझे यहाँ पर नहीं कहना चाहिए लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता

हूँ कि अगर कहीं वोटसँ को रोका गया या कहीं वोटसँ को घमकाया गया तो वह स्वतंत्र पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों के द्वारा ही किया गया।

17.00 Hrs.

मैं चैलेंज दे कर कहता हूँ कि एलैक्शन कमिशन से या और किसी इंडिपेंडेंट ऐथारिटी से जाँच करा लीजिये तो पता चल जायेगा कि राजा महाराजाओं और जागीरदारों और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी द्वारा कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है। मतदाताओं को वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए गिलास और साड़ियाँ आदि बाँटी गई। चुनाव जीतने के लिए शराव की बोतलें खाली की गई और साधारण व गरीब हरिजन वोटों को नहीं आने दिया। यह गलत काम उन लोगों ने किया है जो उन के इशारे पर चलते हैं, जो उन के जागीरदार है और जो उन के इशारे पर नाच कर अपनी आजीविका कमाते हैं। ऐसे लोग जब यह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग साम्प्रदायवादी हैं और आरोप लगाते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भ्रष्ट तरीकों का इस्तेमाल किया है व सरकारी जीपों का उपयोग किया है तो अचंभा होता है। चूँकि मैं उसी कान्सीट्रूएन्सी में हूँ और मेरा और उनका जिला एक है और उसी जयपुर शहर में रह कर मैंने अपने चुनाव का संचालन किया है इसलिए मुझे पता है और पूरी जानकारी है कि उनके यह सब आरोप निराधार हैं यह सब आरोप मेरी समझ में इसलिए लगाये जा रहे हैं ताकि अपनी हार व बेइज्जती को जो कि जनता के हाथों उन्हें चुनावों में मिली है उसे छिपाया जा सके। राजस्थान में 13 घन्नासेठ, राजमाताएं व राजरानियाँ उन 16 जनरल सीटों पर चुनाव लड़ीं और उन पर जीतने की उन्होंने जी जान से कोशिश की

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

तो भी कांग्रेस बहुत बड़े बहुमत के साथ जीत कर वहां से भाई है।

अभी राजमाता गायत्री देवी कह रही थीं कि कांग्रेस को 44 परसेंट मत मिले हैं लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गलती पर है और उन्हें ठीक आंकड़ों का पता नहीं है क्योंकि कांग्रेस को 55.4 परसेंट वोट राजस्थान में मिले हैं लेकिन इस पर भी वह बहुमत की बात दावा करती हैं यह भ्रम है। कांग्रेस पार्टी को चुनाव सफलता इसलिए मिली क्योंकि उसने असल में निष्ठावान कार्यकर्ता खड़े किये थे और ऐसे लोग खड़े किये थे जिनके कि पीछे जनमत था और न ही भ्रष्ट तरीके के कारण वे जीते हैं।

उनकी ओर से यह भी हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाया गया कि कांग्रेस वालों ने बमकी दी थी कि स्कूल नहीं खोलेंगे अगर बोट न बिये। लेकिन मेरा दावा है कि यह आरोप गलत है। जयपुर क्षेत्र के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ जहाँ से कि यह चुन कर आती है कि वहाँ पर कितने हाई स्कूल खोले गये और कितने कालिज खोले गये। उसका लेखा-जोखा लिया जाये तो पता चलेगा कि उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से जहाँ से वह पिछले 10 वर्षों से जीतकर आ रही हैं कितने स्कूल और हाई स्कूल खुले, और उस से पता लगेगा कि क्या कुछ किया गया है। इस तरह से आरोप लगाना एक बात है लेकिन आरोपों को प्रमाणित करना दूसरी बात है। भले ही उनकी ओर से यह कहा जाये कि किशनगढ़ के महाराजा की हत्या राजनीतिक हत्या थी लेकिन उम कथित व्यक्ति ने पुलिस में जो बयान दिया है उस में उस ने महाराजा किशनगढ़ के राजा के ऊपर चरित्रहीनता का आरोप लगाया है। उसने पुलिस के सामने

कहा कि महाराजा का मेरी बहन के साथ अवैध सम्बन्ध था और इसीलिये मैंने यह काम किया है।

अभी कहा गया कि छोटी खाद्ग में कांग्रेस द्वारा लोगों पर अत्याचार किया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सब बातें निराधार है और केवल अपनी हार को छिपाने का एक तरीका है। जनतंत्र में हार, जीत हीती है और हार को विरोधी दल वालों को स्पॉटिंग रिफ्ट में लेना चाहिए था। हारने वालों को जहा निराश नहीं होना चाहिए वहाँ मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि जीतने वालों को भी किसी तरह का घमंड नहीं करना चाहिए। हारने और जीतने वालों को सब को जनता के फँसले का आदर करना चाहिए लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज भी उनके दिमाग से वह राजशाही की बू नहीं गयी है। और यही कारण है कि आज भी वह जनता के सामने अपना सिर झुकाने के वास्ते तैयार नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव हुए हैं और अगर कहीं भ्रष्टाचार, जुल्म और ज्यादाती हुई है तो वह स्वतंत्र पार्टी और उनके उम्मीदवारों के द्वारा की गई है।

अन्त में मैं समय दिये जाने के लिए धन्यवाद देते हुए भारत सरकार को इसके लिए मुबारक-बाद देना चाहूंगा कि उसने राजस्थान की समस्या को ठीक तरह से समझकर राजस्थान कैनाल के काम को इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पूरा कर लेने का फँसला किया है। राजमाता गायत्री देवी को यह जानकर खुशी होगी क्योंकि उन्होंने अभी इस बात की माँग की थी इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा राजस्थान भौगोलिक व ऐतिहासिक कारणों से एक पिछड़ा हुए राज्य रहा है।

उसके विकास के लिए ज्यादा धन की जरूरत है। वहाँ अकाल पड़ता है और इसके लिये जरूरी है कि अकाल का सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करे। वह केवल राजस्थान सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

साथ ही मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इंडस्ट्रीज के विकास की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए हमने मांग की है कि नीम के खाना में या कोटपुतली में सीमेंट का कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में खोला जाना चाहिये और इसके लिए काफी गुन्जाइश है। हमने प्रधान मन्त्री को इस बारे में एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था 17 दिसम्बर को। मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस बारे में जवाब दें और हम को आश्वस्त करें। साथ ही वह हमारे लिए और भी उद्योग धन्धे स्थापित करने का काम करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ साथ ही मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह सदन देश की गरिमा को समझ कर उस के अनुरूप कार्य करेगा।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): By way of amendments to the President's Address, several questions have been raised pertaining to the elections, and particularly pertaining to the violation of the laws and the rules, relating to the so change in procedure and relating to the so called delay in the counting of votes, and the so-called alleged misuse of Government machinery and so on. I think it is appropriate that a comprehensive reply to some of the major questions which have been raised in these amendments ought to be given in this house.

As everybody knows, the elections in this country are controlled by an Election Commission which is a body set up under the Constitution. If one cares to study the provisions, one would find that our founding fathers who introduced these provisions

in the Constitution took adequate care to see that the Election Commission would be beyond reproach and beyond political or other influence and would act, so far as its sphere was concerned, as an independent body. The law has also taken care to see that adequate remedies are provided in the Representation of the people Act and the Conduct of Election Rules and so on by which individual cases of violations of the law and the rules can be taken to appropriate courts and ample opportunity will be given to all those who have a grievance to establish before the courts of law that something which is in violation of the laws or the rules has taken place.

One point which has been brought in by quite many hon. Members here is this that in these elections there was a change in the procedure regarding the counting of votes. I was a bit surprised that this procedure which was really intended to bring our system of counting more in conformity with the democratic processes, so that no extraneous methods could affect these elections in the matter of counting, should be objected to. As Members know, in the last elections, the counting of votes was polling-station-wise. Sections 74 and 77 A of the Act provide for counting of votes, and detailed provisions are made for the procedure to be followed in the counting of votes. Now, a material change is made this time by an amendment of rules 55 and 56 of the conduct of Elections Rules. Under this method,—this incidentally is a method which is in line with the practice prevailing in England or in Great Britain for a large number of years and has been regarded as quite correctly in tune with the proper democratic procedure of counting. Instead of counting boothwise, the counting is done Assembly-constituency-wise in a parliamentary constituency. It has been the experience in the past, in fact, several complaints were received, and representations were received by the Election Commission that we should change the old method and that we should follow a better method which had been followed in England for several years, and that method was to do the counting constituency-wise

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in a parliamentary constituency. It has been the experience in the past, particularly in cities and also in villages that groups of people living in certain localities, sometimes based on communities and sometimes based on certain castes which were grouped together in a certain locality, were subjected to intimidation before the elections. Often threats were given that if votes were cast in favour of a particular party or a particular candidate, then the whole locality would be subjected to harassment and trouble after the elections. In some cases, these threats uttered in the past proved to have come true, in as much as localities, particularly those inhabited by backward communities, suffered from harassment after the elections.

Now, this happened because when the votes in a particular booth were counted separately, it being restricted to a small number of votes, it was absolutely possible to find out the locality which voted in favour of a particular candidate or political party. This resulted in harassment and intimidation even after the elections.

There were two results. One was that as a result of this intimidation, in many localities where this harassment was threatened, people did not come out of their houses at all to vote on the election day. So many people who otherwise wanted to vote for the candidates or parties of their choice did not exercise their franchise. So to prevent this harassment after the elections, to prevent people from being deterred from coming out to vote on the election day on account of the threat uttered before the elections, a new procedure was adopted so as to have counting done assembly-constituency-wise which consists of a large number of booths. Even before the counting commences, all the ballot papers in various booths are mixed up so that at the time of counting, you do not know which vote has gone from which voter in which locality in a particular constituency.

This was the object of this amendment. I believe it has been welcomed all over the country in these elections. People have come out to vote more freely without fear than in past elections. I have noticed, particularly in the city of Bombay-everyone

knows that in the city of Bombay these questions were more pertinent-where people were mainly concerned with threats not only during elections but all round the year, where whole communities were threatened that if they voted, say, for the Congress or for the Jan Sangh, they will be visited with such and such consequences after the elections, many people felt honestly and sincerely that if they came out and voted, their lives would be in danger, their properties would be unsafe and their woman-folk would be in danger. This is what was intended to be stopped and the result is quite clear from the fact that even where these threats were prominent, as in the city of Bombay-and I am sure in many other places people came out with much less fear than in the last elections to vote.

That was why I began by expressing my surprise as to why objection should be taken to a procedural reform really more directed towards bringing the procedure in keeping with the attainment of the objective of having a free and fair election.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In that case, on a point of order.

We have been hearing a very impressive speech from the hon. Minister about Bombay and other places. Let him kindly tell us what happened in West Bengal, where in the Baranagar constituency, 16 polling booths were inaccessible to the voters under the very nose of the keeper of law and order, of the Law Minister whom I would call . . .**

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I am not permitting him to speak. Anything that is said without my permission will not be recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How can you take such a summary decision ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I do not permit him to make a speech now. Please allow the hon. Minister to conclude his speech.

**Not recorded.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : What is the use of talking about Bengal ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it outside India ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The reasons why in West Bengal some voters did not go to vote and were afraid to vote are well-known all over the country.

That was the threat to the lives of the people, because violence in Bengal is so rampant today and it is a matter of every child's knowledge why people in Bengal are afraid. It is no use complaining about this when it is every body's knowledge that much before and much after the elections people were approached in their houses and shot dead. I did not want to refer to Bengal. What is the use ?

I wanted to refer to the change of procedure and I believe that I have dealt with it elaborately. The reason for the change was really to remove the fear of threats, fear of suppression, fear of harassment after the elections. Particular reference has been made to the backward communities living in certain localities. Special precaution was taken particularly in localities where Harijans live, where these threats are likely to be more effective, where polling booths were located in the very heart of the localities themselves. There is no doubt that the actual result has been seen in the elections. I would submit that this change which was made in the method of counting is one step further in bringing our election law and rules thereunder to be in conformity with democratic processes.

Then it has been complained that elections took place on the 1st, 5th and 6th and yet counting was not done till the 10th. It is well known that it has been the experience in the past that the results of the elections in one section of the country or even in one section of a State or locality often make an impact on other sections of the country or State or locality. If this change had not been made, probably some of the parties who have been defeated in the elections would have come with a much

lesser strength. It was to prevent the securing of advantage by any one political party that this change was made. Even though the counting was made at different places on different dates, the ultimate result about the verdict of the people was made known on one day and no voting was to take place after the results in any part of the country were declared. That is why there was delay, but really this was no delay because the whole thing was over in ten days. What is the use of making complaints against procedures which are made to prevent malpractices ?

It has been said that Government machinery has been misused and so on. Thousands and lakhs of people have no doubt that the elections in this country have been free and fair. I have no doubt about it. It is a real irony that a complaint should come from Shrimati Gayatri Devi for example that so much money has been used. That the princes and their representatives should make this complaint is really ununderstandable. In fact, in the city of Bombay for example people went with money bags to work against the ruling Congress. We were on our toes. I have heard of this happening all over the country. My hon. friends must be aware of it but may not prefer to speak about it. It is an irony that people who have used money on a very large scale are complaining that money has been used. Whatever may be the allegations, one thing that this election has shown is that neither money nor false promises can win an election in this country. People have voted despite the flow of money from many Opposition parties; they have voted on their own free will. If any concrete thing has been established in this election it is that money can play no part. Princes, Rajas and Maharajas may come but they will meet their fate if the promises which they give are not fulfilled. It has been said that Government machinery has been used. The Representation of the people Act makes ample provision that Government staff cannot be employed any candidate or political parties for the purpose of carrying on election propaganda. It also provides that it is corrupt practice if one indulged in communal pro-

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paganda or, made an appeal in the name of religion. If general allegation are made it becomes difficult to answer. Bald allegations can be replied to only in a bald way. When you make an allegation without any details all than I can say is that it has not happened. those friends who are so loud about these things without giving specific instances can go to a court of law. All of us have faith at least in our judicial system. After the last elections it has been amply proved that the High Court and the Supreme Court have not hesitated to set aside elections of people who had been elected, irrespective of party affiliations.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE :

How can you go to a court of law against the misuse of the All India Radio ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I shall deal with that. I am taking one by one. If there is now answer my friend rushes to another point. I cannot deal with all the points in one sentence, They do not go to court. The reason is this. Here, in this House you can make general allegations but in a court of law general allegations do not help. You have to go with concrete instances and you have got to prove every instance. If you make an allegation which is false you might invite the wrath of the court. Instead of following judicial processes which give my friend ample opportunity to establish everyone of the individual instances, allegations are made in this House.

SHRI JAGANATHRAO JOSHI

(SHAJAPUR) : He wanted a concrete case and I give a concrete case.

भ्राल इंडिया रेडियो पर हमारा नाम बिल्कुल नहीं बताया। भ्राप जांच करिए।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I shall come to that; I have not finished my speech. They referred to the All India Radio and television and also the misuse of the Government machinery. All their attempts have failed. Sometime back a writ

petition was filed in the Delhi High Court complaining that the Prime Minister was using aircraft belonging to the Government. There was ample opportunity to prove it before the Delhi High Court. It was turned down and the Supreme Court upheld that decision. Allegations are easy to make but are difficult to establish in a court of law because only if there is some real foundation you can prove them in a court of law.

I shall now come to the All India Radio and the television. I have been listening to the A. I. R. and seeing the television. Sometimes a complaint is made by Member of the ruling party that undue preference is given in reporting news about some Opposition Parties. It is ultimately a matter of discretion. The time is limited. Within that time you have to accommodate all parties including the Opposition Parties. If for example you give a party confined to a gali in a city time which is disproportionate to its strength in the country they begin complaining. How can you listen to this complaint ? Ultimately the All India Radio has also to take into account the support, backing and the strength a political party enjoys among the electorate while giving time to that party. How can anybody complain about it ?

But if you say "so and so party has received 80 per cent support in the country and therefore give me also 80 per cent of the time," I regard it as throughly unreasonable.

17.25 Hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

There was one thing which has been said: that there has been coercion, intimidation and propaganda on communal lines. I do not know who should make this complaint, whether the ruling party should make this complaint or somebody else. Actually, it has been our experience that the parties who stood on the election platform, based on communal propaganda, are making this complaint today. For communal propaganda there is again

a very effective remedy I know of at least three instances when, after the last elections, some election petitions were filed because somebody said in a particular constituency that "to do this is a sin; it is an appeal in the name of religion or to the sentiment of people who believe in certain religious sentiments". The elections have been set aside and they have been upheld by the Supreme Court. If any instance of propaganda has resulted in appeal to the voters effectively, in the sense that the voters have been swayed to vote in a particular direction which they would not have done if this communal propaganda had not been made, the proper and adequate forum has been provided. But again, the same reason comes: why go to the court? Because there have to prove the thing which you notable today. A few petitions will be filed and I am sure our courts are capable and adequate enough to deal with all such complaints when they are brought before them.

One big change which was made before the last election was, now these petitions are tried by no less an authority than the high court itself. An appeal which is not confined only to questions of law but an appeal on fact and law is open to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court is day-in-and-day-out hearing appeals both on law and on facts. Now this is the remedy provided. I think the place for making complaints about these things is not here but to go to the appropriate forum and establish by unimpeachable proof that certain things in certain places have occurred. Otherwise, when you make a general allegation, as I said a bald allegation, all that you can do is to give a bald denial of the allegation.

One more point was made, and that is, why don't you change the age which enables you to make you eligible for the purpose of voting. It has been said that instead of 21, it ought to be 18. This question was under consideration for some time. As hon. Members would know, many countries which had been up to the democratic experiment, democracy, for a hundred years before us, have not been able to introduce this till recently. It has been introduced in some countries now. It has been reduced to 18 now. I am

aware of it. But what I am pointing out is that we have only a few year's experience in the matter. I am not opposing it on that ground. I am not saying that I am positively against it also. What I am saying is, these things have to be considered from a fundamental point of view. There is a point of view that when people young boys and girls, are at an adolescent stage in their lives, they should not be involved in active politics. That is one way of thinking.

I can quote a number of instances as to the prevailing law which we have today. For example, we have got the Indian majority Act, 1875; the Gurdian and wards Act, 1890, the Indian Succession Act, 1925; the Special marriage Act, 1924. All these show that the existing legislation has regarded 21 as the right age of majority and not 18. Still, I am not saying categorically that this will not be done or this must not be done. What I am saying is that things like this require a more mature, a more grave consideration rather than a quick change which is made by merely an amendment in the election law.

Private Members have raised this question in the past, but it was thought that no hasty step should be taken. It has also happened that a Committee on Petitions recommended that the Constitution should be amended to reduce the age of 21 to 18. All I can say is that this question, the house was seized of in the past, and I am sure that in view of all the considerations which are relevant to this question, this question will also be considered at the appropriate time.

It has been said that amendments to the election law are overdue. As I said in answer to some questions yesterday, there was a Committee set up in this House in the last Lok Sabha. It had to come to an end because of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Perhaps, there is some force in the contention that in some parts of the election law, some amendments, not only in procedure but in some of the basic provisions are called for. All that I can say as minister in charge of Law and Social Justice is, these are

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matters which are receiving very careful consideration and at the appropriate time, after due consideration with all concerned, these things will be put before the House.

Regarding the allegation about the ink, etc., I have dealt with all these things in answer to question yesterday and members were apprised of the Government's views. I shall not repeat those things now. I would end by saying, it is better that sooner rather than later, we realise that we are functioning as a democracy. Some of us will win and some will lose. But there is an art in democracy which we must accomplish, viz., the art of taking defeat gracefully.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Speaker, before you occupied the Chair, the Chairman assured me that I will be allowed to put a question at the end. If you permit, I will put a question in one minute.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The Chairman only said, this is not stage for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Questions will take a lot of time. After you, another member will get up and so on.

Now, Shri Birendra Singh Rao.

श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़): स्पीकर सहाब, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपना भाषण एलेक्शन का जिक्र करके शुरू किया है और उन्होंने बहुत जोर से यह बात कही कि लोगों ने बिलेट बाक्सेज में अपनी फेब जाहिर की है और डिमोक्रेटिक प्रोसेस के जरिए से हमारी सरकार को बहुत भारी बहुमत हासिल हुआ है। इस एलेक्शन के मुताल्लिक हाउस में सारे सेशन में बातें चलती रही हैं। आनरेबिल ला मिनिस्टर ने आज भी और इससे पहले भी हाउस को यकीन दिलाने की कोशिश की कि एलेक्शन में ऐसे कायदे थे, ऐसा प्रोसीजर था और एलेक्शन कमीशन के पास इतनी ताकत थी कि किसी शुबहे की गुंजायश हो नहीं सकती, माल-प्रैक्टिसेज हो

नहीं सकती। मैं आपसे एक बात अज्रं करूंगा कि अगर इतना फूल-भुफ कायदा था इस एलेक्शन में माल-प्रैक्टिसेज की गुंजायश ही नहीं थी तो हमारा क्या बनेगा जब आप जैसे शक्स को भी जरूरत पड़ी इस बात की कि एलेक्शन कमीशन का कोई आब्जर्वर मुकर्रर किया जाये। खुद हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने फलेक्शन कमीशन से दरखास्त की थी कि फलेक्शन कमीशन अपना एक आब्जर्वर उनके राय बरेली के हलके में भेजे। जब इस तरह की बातें हों तो आम मेम्बर अगर शुबहा जाहिर करता है तो उस को इतना जवाब मिलने से तसल्ली नहीं हो सकती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जबदस्त कामियाबी मिली है, और उस कामियाबी के लिए ये मुबारिकबाद के मुस्तहक है। वह कामियाबी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की अपनी शक्सियत की कामियाबी थी। मैं हमेशा इस खयाल का रहा हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अपनी शक्सियत और अपनी ताकत का इल्म नहीं है वरना बहुत सी पोलिटिकल पार्टियां पिछले दिनों जिस तरह से ब्लेकमेल करने की कोशिश करती रहीं उससे कभी दबने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। आज जनता ने फिर कांग्रेस पार्टी पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के जरिए से अपना विश्वास जहिर किया है लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि एलेक्शन फेयर और फ्री हुए।

इस थोड़े से समय में आपके सामने में कुछ और बातें पेश करूंगा। हरियाणा के अन्दर जिस तरह से एलेक्शन हुए उससे इस बात पर यकीन करना पड़ेगा कि एक सूबे की सरकार जितनी घाघली चाहे कर सकती है। उसके लिए कोई रुकावट नहीं है। कुछ सूबों के अन्दर जहाँ अपोजीशन पार्टियों का राज्य था अगर वहाँ के कांग्रेस जीत कर

आई है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर कुछ भल्लेमानुस लोग थे। जाहिर है कि अगर वह गड़बड़ करने वाले होते तो वह इतनी आसानी से चन्द दिनों के अन्दर एक-एक करके चलते न बनते। हरियाणा में सत्ताधारी पार्टी के द्वारा जिस तरह की गड़बड़ी हुई अगर हरियाणा के चीफमिनिस्टर को उत्तर प्रदेश में अपोजीशन पार्टी के लोग कुछ दिन के लिए डेपुटेशन पर ले जाते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ से कांग्रेस के आधे मੈम्बर भी चुनाव जीत कर नहीं आने वाले थे जितने कि अभी चुनाव जीत कर आये हैं। मैं अपने हलके की बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ज्योंही एलैक्शन आया, नामिनेशन पेपर दाखिल हुए वहाँ के डिप्टी कमिश्नर को जबरदस्ती छुट्टी पर भेज दिया गया। यह ऐसी बातें हैं जिनकी कि बारे में ला मिनिस्टर का देखना चाहिए क्योंकि वह गड़बड़ियों के बारे में कोनक्रीट फैक्ट्स चाहते थे। एलैक्शन कमिशन की हिदायत थी कि नामिनेशन पेपर्स फाइल होने के बाद और ऐक्सेप्ट होने के बाद कोई अफसर ट्रांसफर नहीं किया जायेगा। एलैक्शन से तीन महीने पहले यह हिदायत जारी हुई थी। लेकिन वहाँ पर चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपना एक रिश्तेदार डिप्टी कमिश्नर लगा लिया क्योंकि वहाँ पर गड़बड़ करनी मंजूर थी। मुझे चुनाव में हराये जाने की स्कीम थी। इसी तरह जब एलेक्शन जब चल पड़ा तो एलेक्शन के ही दौरान में एक पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट को जिले से रात भर में तार के जरिये तबदील कर सुबह उसका चार्ज छुड़ा दिया गया क्योंकि उस ने इंकार कर दिया था कि वह कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार की मर्जी के मुताबिक धानेदार नहीं लगा सकता है। चुनाव के दौरान एक दूसरा पुलिस कप्तान जो कि पहले कभी पुलिस

कप्तान नहीं रहा था और जिस को कभी मालूम नहीं था कि वह पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट लग सकता है, प्रासिक्यूटि एजेंसी के आदमी को बतौर पुलिस कप्तान के वहाँ पर पोस्ट किया गया। उस ने तीन तीन साल पहले जो धानेदार शिकायतों पर बदले हुए थे। वह वापिस दूसरे रोज वायरलैस से आर्डर करके पोस्ट किये और उनके द्वारा लोगों को धाने में बुला बुला कर उनकी पिटाई की गई। स्पीकर साहब, आप एक वकील होने के नाते जानते ही हैं कि अगर पुलिस का कोई आदमी किसी शख्स के ऊपर दबाव डाले तो वह एलैक्शन और फैंस करता है। अगर वह किसी तरफ से वोट डालने की कनवेंसिंग करे तो वह एलैक्शन और फैंस है लेकिन वहाँ तो खाली दबाव डालने की बात नहीं थी बल्कि रात के 12 और 1 बजे गाँवों में सम्मानित लोगों को सैकड़ों की ताताद में उनके घरों से पकड़ा गया और थानों में ला ला कर उनको पीटा गया और बेइज्जत किया गया। उस के बारे में शिकायत की गई। एक भी पुलिस कर्मचारी के खिलाफ कोई मुकद्दमा नहीं बना हाँलाकि यह कौगनेजेबुल और फैंस था। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह से लोगों पर दबाव डाला गया है और इस किस्म की बेज। चीजें हुई हैं। मुझे एलैक्शन कमिशन के ऊपर कोई शक नहीं है। मैं एलैक्शन कमिशन को इलजाम नहीं देता। मेरा तो इलजाम सरकार के ऊपर है। सरकार चाहती है कि एलैक्शन कमिशन के ऊपर जनता का विश्वास हो, मेरा तो विश्वास है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि एलैक्शन कमिशन को इस बात की इजाजत नहीं दी गई कि वह अपना काम आजादी और निष्पक्षता के साथ अंजाम दे सके। अब एलैक्शन कमिशन के पास ट्रांसपोर्ट नहीं था, उस के पास स्टाफ नहीं था। कई

[श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

जगह से माँग थी कि वहाँ के लिए एलैक्शन कमिशन श्रीबखरवर मुकर्रर करे लेकिन एलैक्शन कमिशन अपनी तरफ से कोई आदमी भेजने के काबिल नहीं था। अगर सरकार एक हैलीकॉप्टर एलैक्शन कमिशन के सुपुर्द कर देती तो मैं दावा करता हूँ कि आज अपोजीशन की तरफ से कोई शिकायत नहीं होती कि एलैक्शन फेयर नहीं हुए।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव देकर अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा। अगर इस देश को जम्हूरियत के अन्दर विश्वास करना है तो सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे कि एलैक्शन कमिशन की नफरी बढ़ाई जाय। तीन आदमी कम से कम उस के मँम्बर हों। जितने चीफ एलैक्टोरल आफिसर प्रदेशों में रखे हैं वह सारे सूबाई सरकारों के मुलाजिम हैं। एलैक्शन कमिशन के अपने आदमी बतौर चीफ एलैक्टोरल आफिसर के होने चाहिए। एलैक्शन कमिशन को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि अगर वह किसी अफसर की गड़बड़ी या खराबी एलैक्शन के दौरान देखता है तो वह उसे फौरन तौर पर मौके पर सस्पेंड कर सके और उसके कसूर की इनक्वायरी करे, सजा दे जिसकी अपील सिर्फ हाई कोर्ट में होता यह है कि सूबाई सरकारों के हाथ में इस तरह की जब इनक्वायरी जाती है तो बजाय इसके कि वह कसूर करने वाले अफसर को सजा दें उल्टे वह गड़बड़ करने वाले अपने अफसरों को तरक्की दे देते हैं। उनकी हिम्मत बढ़ाते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि एलैक्शन में कमिशन की मशीनरी को स्ट्रेंथ किया जायेगा और यह मौका दिया जायेगा कि लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हो कि यहाँ पर एलैक्शन फ्री एंड फेयर होते हैं।

जब से हम ने प्रेजिडेंट साहब का भाषण सुना, हमारे बांडर पर बहुत तश्वीशनाक हालत पैदा हो गये हैं। उन्होंने मामूली जिक्र किया था कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारा एक प्लेन हाइजैक किया और उसके मुताल्लिक हमें अफसोस है। उन्होंने इंडोनीशिया के मुताल्लिक जिक्र किया, इंडियन ओशन के अन्दर फारेन वेसेज का जिक्र किया। आज हालत ऐसे है कि पड़ोस के एक देश के अन्दर, जो हमारे मेनलैंड से ताल्लुक रखता है, मौत का साया पड़ा हुआ है। लाखों की तादाद में आदमी मर चुके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सरकार ने जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है उसके बाद हमारी जिम्मेदारी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि हमें अपने देश की फिक्र करनी पड़ेगी। आज के दिन सब से ज्यादा जरूरत हमारे अपने डिफेन्स को मजबूत करने की है। हमें कुछ सबक सीखना चाहिये बंगाल के हालत से और फौरन लाजमी फीजी ट्रेनिंग शुरू करनी होगी।

हमें सोचना होगा कि नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन के लिये सब से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज है देश के लिये एक लिक लेंगेज की, एक राष्ट्र भाषा की क्योंकि जब तक यह चीज हमारे देश में नहीं बनेगी तब तक रीजनलिज्म कायम रहेगा और पाकिस्तान वाले हालात हमारे देश में भी पैदा हो सकते हैं। रीजनल imbalance दूर करने होंगे। आज लोगों को इल्मीनान चाहिए। आज हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं गोभ्रा के फुल स्टेट बनाने की माँग हो रही है, कहीं अलग भोजपुरी प्रदेश बनाने की माँग हो रही है और कहीं विशाल हरियाणा की माँग चल रही है। ऐसी हालत में एक स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन बनाना लाजमी है अगर इस देश के लोगों का सैटिस्फैक्शन करना है। मुझे अफसोस है कि राष्ट्रपति के

अभिभाषण में इस अर्वाह का कोई जिक्र नहीं हुआ है जिसमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने चंडीगढ़ को पंजाब को देने का और फाजिल्का को हरियाणा को देने का ऐलान किया था।

मैं नहीं कहता कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को या इस पार्लियामेंट को यह अख्यार नहीं कि वह 'स्टेट्स के रिप्रोगेनाइजेशन के मुताल्लिक फंसला करे, लेकिन एक ढंग हुआ करता है फंसला करने का। आपको मालूम होगा कि हरियाणा असेम्बली में यूनिनिमसली एक रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ था। हरियाणा की जनता ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के आरबिट्रेशन को कबूल नहीं किया था। और हरियाणा की असेम्बली ने चंडीगढ़ को हरियाणा में लाने के लिये अपनी गवर्नमेंट कांडाईरेक्ट किया था। आज भी वह रेजोल्यूशन ज्यों का त्यों कायम है, लेकिन हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ऐलान कर दिया। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि असेम्बली के उस रेजोल्यूशन का क्या बनेगा? प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अख्यार था, उनकी पार्टी वहां हुकूमत कर रही थी। अगर उनको आरबिट्रेशन करना ही था तो पहले उस रेजोल्यूशन को असेम्बली के अन्दर उलट-वताना चाहिए था।

पावर्टी के बारे में सबसे ज्यादा जिक्र किया गया है। लेकिन जिस तरीके से पावर्टी को दूर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है उससे पावर्टी दूर नहीं दोगी, और बढ़ेगी। पावर्टी को दूर करने के लिये देश की नेशनल वेलथ को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आप दूसरे मुल्कों की तरफ देखिये। जितने दिनों से हमें आजादी मिली है जापान उतने ही दिनों में दुनिया का तीसरा मुल्क हो गया है नेशनल वेलथ के प्रोडक्शन के अन्दर, बावजूद इसके कि वहाँ पर ऐटमिक बम्बाईमेंट हुआ था।

ऐग्रीकल्चर के मुताल्लिक काफी कुछ राष्ट्र-पति जी ने कहा है। हमारी सरकार इस बात पर बहुत खुश है कि 24 बरसों में हमारे अनाज की पैदावार 50 मिलियन टन से बढ़ कर 100 मिलियन टन हो गई है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसके पास आज ऐसा आदमी नहीं है फूड और ऐग्रीकल्चर को सम्भालने के लिये जो गेहूँ और जौ के पीधे में फर्क मालूम कर सके, जौ, ज्वार और बाजरा के पीधे की पहिचान कर सके तो उसको हरियाणा से कुछ सीख लेना चाहिए। जब एस वी डी गवर्नमेंट हरियाणा में बनी तब वहाँ 21 लाख टन पैदावार एक साल में थी, लेकिन एक वर्ष में वहाँ पर 42 लाख टन अनाज की पैदावार हो गई। 100 परसेंट इजाफा हो गया। एक वर्ष में 100 परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ा देना हर सूबे में, मैं समझता हूँ, मुश्किल है, लेकिन हरियाणा के सूबे में वह बढ़ कर एक वर्ष में दुगुनी हो गई तो सारे देश की पैदावार दो वर्षों में दुगुनी हो सकती है।

आप दूसरे मुल्कों को देखें। डेनमार्क में बीस परसेंट आबादी ऐग्रीकल्चर पर गुजारा करती है। फिर भी उसकी ऐग्रीकल्चरल एक्स-पोर्ट्स वहाँ की कुल एक्सपोर्ट्स में दू थर्ड है। स्वीडन को आप लें। छोटा सा वह देश है। वहाँ नेशनल प्रोडक्शन वेलथ की इतनी है कि हमारे देश की निसबत वहाँ केवल दो परसेंट आबादी होते हुए भी उसकी आमदनी पर कैपिटल हम से 25 गुना है और हिन्दुस्तान के एक्सपोर्ट के मुकाबले में आधी यानी पचास परसेंट वहाँ से एक्सपोर्ट्स होती है।

लैन्ड रिफार्म पर जोर दिया जा रहा है, ऐग्रीकल्चर पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन उसके लिए कुछ बातें हैं जिनको समझने और

[श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

जिन पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। लैंड पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात भी हो रही है। लेकिन अगर अर्बन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाने का जिक्र आता है तो हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन बीच में आकर खड़ी हो जाती है। फकं क्या है? वही कांस्टीट्यूशन है, वही प्रापर्टी है। अगर लोगों को दो दो और तीन तीन एकड़ जमीन देकर गरीबी बांटनी हो तो उससे कभी हमारी ज़रायत को तरक्की नहीं मिलेगी अमरीका का भी यही हाल था। वहाँ भी पचास परसेंट लोग जमीन पर निर्भर करते थे। लेकिन आज वहाँ नौ परसेंट सिर्फ जमीन पर निर्भर करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सत्तर परसेंट पापुलेशन जमीन पर गुज़ारा करती है। जब तक यह जमीन पर गुज़ारा करने वाली पापुलेशन कम नहीं होगी उस वक्त तक सभी सरपलस प्रोडक्शन हमारे मुल्क का हो नहीं सकता है। जमीन की हद मिलकियत इतनी होनी चाहिए कि पढ़े लिखे लोग भी गांवों में रहकर खेती करना चाहें और मशीनें इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जमीन पर सीलिंग तो लगनी ही है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : शहरों के अन्दर जो लोग रहते हैं, एक एक अदमी के पास बाजार के बाजार हैं, मुहल्ले के मुहल्ले हैं, उन पर भी तो सीलिंग लगनी चाहिए। पचास पचास बरस से एक एक दूकानदार बैठा हुआ है और वह किराया बढ़ा करता आ रहा है और उस मकान या उस दूकान की कीमत से कहीं ज्यादा कीमत वह बढ़ा कर चुका है, वहाँ भी आप एक मकान और एक दूकान की बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं। उस मालिक के लिए एक मकान और एक दुकान छोड़ कर बाकी सारी जायदाद किरायेदारों में बाँट कर गरीबी दूर करने की बात आप

क्यों नहीं कहते हैं? वहाँ सीलिंग क्यों नहीं लगनी चाहिये? एकतरफा चीज़ नहीं चल सकती है। शहरी और देहात की जायदाद को एक ही तरीके से बाँटना पड़ेगा।

एग्रिकल्चर को अगर बढ़ावा देना है तो प्राइस इन्सैटिव उसके लिए सबसे बड़ी चीज़ है। आप तो गेहूँ की कीमत घटाने जा रहे हैं। बिजली और नहर का रेट कम करें। इंसैटिव आप देते नहीं हैं और देहातों के हालात का आपको कोई इल्म नहीं है। इस तरह से कैसे काम ठीक हो सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Balakrishna Pillai.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : On a point of submission. There seems to be an all-round shortage of time. Some of us new Members are wondering whether is a possibility of marginal adjustment so that we get a chance. If marginal adjustments could be made even by extending the time of the House, that will help us.

MR. SPEAKER : You will have enough time. There will be so many opportunities for you. You cannot get all your time at a time. There is the Prime Minister's reception in the evening. We will adjourn at 6 O' Clock. Otherwise, I would have no objection.....

SHRI FATE SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : How does the Prime Minister's reception take precedence over the business of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : The normal time of adjournment is 6 O' Clock.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : It seems there is enough time. You may adjust it in such a way that new Members also get a chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : All of us have passed through this stage. New Members will get a chance. Enough opportunities will come for you. Don't be impatient.

Shri Balakrishna Pillai.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the Motion moved by Shri Bhagat and seconded by Shri A.C. George. Within the time at my disposal, I would like to say something about certain salient features of the President's Address.

As a person coming from Kerala, the most under-developed part of India, I have to say something about the unemployment problem which is the biggest problem of our State.

Sir, after Independence, for the last 23 years we were neglected by the Central Government in all spheres. We were not given the proper share of large and medium industries in the public sector. No railway except a fifty mile metre gauge system and also no major irrigation project has been given to Kerala. Our ship-building yard is still pending over some minor objections. It has to get clearance from the Japanese experts. I do not know exactly what holds up that project. We were having a major port at Cochin which is now almost neglected. Our industries, we were promised like petroleum Chemicals, transformers, precision tools, titanium complex, etc. are either shelved or shifted to some other States. We were given only a DDT factory and the Hindustan Latex during the course of the last 23 years of Independence which provide employment only for 500 persons. The State which is having the highest percentage of literacy and highest percentage of educated unemployed is denied the chances of establishing new industrial concerns over the last 23 years, which is highly bad.

Sir, we earn every year crores of rupees worth foreign exchange from our hill produce and other produces. It is beyond doubt that Kerala earns the highest percentage of foreign currency amongst all Indian States. So, if the high aims expressed in the President's Address of providing employment to all educated youth are to be fulfilled, the Central Government will have to provide some bigger industrial concerns so as to give employment for at least 2 to 3 lakhs of people every year in our State. Our young

doctors, engineers and educated youth are left un-employed and feel depressed.

Then about our present industries, *viz.*, coir and cashew, they earn nearly Rs. 100 crores worth of foreign exchange every year to the nation but they are to-day at a standstill. More than six lakhs of workers, especially, women workers who are engaged in these industries are left unemployed. Only immediate attention by the Government to these industries can save these industries.

We have talked much about cashew industries here. I also request the Government immediately to adopt the following remedial measures for stabilisation of the cashew industry. A national minimum wage board should be set up to enforce uniform wages in the cashew industry which is at present spread over Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu and Andhra.

Direct the STC which is now supplying raw nuts to establish a Cashew Corporation to take over the export trade by purchasing cashew kernels from industrialists at a price which contains a nominal profit over the actual cost of production.

Direct the STC or the Cashew Nut Corporation to sell to the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation cashew nuts at a reasonable price or give them the agency for distribution on a small commission so that the State Corporation may take over those factories which have been closed down.

Direct the STC or the Cashew Nut Corporation to allot quotas to industrialists on the basis of the number of workmen on the register or whose names are on the muster rolls considering each registered factory as a single unit on condition that the allotted quota will be processed only in that factory and not diverted to some other factory for processing.

Then, Sir, since the industry is mainly dependent on the imported nuts and since the African countries are competing in our export trade, this industry should be brought under the Industrial Development

[Shri R. Balkrishan Pillai]

& Regulation Act by removing the capital investment limit.

These things were agreed to by all trade-unions and our State Government and put before the Central Government many a time speedy implementation of these things so that at least one and a half lakh women workers and thousands of men workers who are unemployed now can be given employment immediately.

Regarding the coir industry, Mr. A. K. Gopalan pointed out in this House that nearly 10 lakhs of workers are employed in this industry. But I want to say that 6 lakhs of them are now unemployed. That is the position now. They get only less than one rupee per day as wages. They should get full employment and wages to live. 6 lakhs of them are now out of work and their regular remuneration is less than one rupee.

Sir, about the treatment Government meted out to the poor agriculturists of Kerala I want to say something. Kerala is producing the major share of the raw rubber produced in India. We need not depend upon any other place for getting our raw rubber. Formerly we were importing rubber from Ceylon and other places but now we are not importing rubber and we are producing it. The major share, 90% of the raw rubber is produced by the small holders of Kerala. The small holders were guaranteed of a reasonable price of Rs. 5/20 per kilogram; but no small-holder got this price till now. Big Estate-owners are getting this amount always. And, I wish to say one thing about the Rubber Board Chairman. It is not correct for me to say any allegation about any officer; I am forced to do so. The Rubber Board Chairman is looking after interest of big manufacturers, and running the small holders in our State.

We have represented many times about this. We wanted the guaranteed price for rubber. We have represented that the Chairman should be changed as he is favouring the manufacturers and not the actual small producers of rubber.

Regarding the President's Address relating to Constitutional amendments and

other things, as leader of my party in this House—though we are very small, and we are a State party.—I wish to say this. I promise the Prime Minister and this Government all our support for any Constitutional change that is needed for the betterment of the poor communities, to change the social and economic difficulties of the poor communities. We promise that we are with the Prime Minister to change the Constitution.

We would have to establish our rights, Parliament has to establish supremacy over everything else in this country.

Another point I wish to say this. We must nationalise all the banks including foreign banks in this country. We have only nationalised 14 banks. In a big, socialist country like India. It is not fair that only a few banks are nationalised. Whether it is small or big, whether it is foreign or Indian, all banks should be nationalised. We should do this immediately.

I once again support the motion moved by Mr. Bhagat.

श्री मूलचन्द डांगा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है उस लिए मैं अपना धन्यवाद तो प्रगट करता हूँ लेकिन मुझे एक बात मालूम होती है कि समाजवाद लाने के लिए गरीबी दूर करो। यह जो नारा जगह जगह दिया जाता है, मुझे कभी कभी डर लगता है कि नया मुल्ला अल्ला अल्ला ज्यादा पुकारता है, कहीं उसी तरह की बात यह भी तो नहीं है। गरीबी दूर करने के जो साधन हैं, जो तरीकें हैं वह इस अभिभाषण में या बजट स्पीच में मुझे कहीं देखने को नहीं मिले हैं। मुझे एक बात वा डर लगता है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो लोग गरीबी हटाने की बात करते हैं वह आज भी राज्यापालों के जो पद हैं जो किसी काम के नहीं हैं उनको क्यों नहीं हटाने की बात सोचते हैं? क्यों

नहीं प्रान्तों में छोटे छोटे मन्त्रिमंडल कायम करते हैं जहाँ सूझ बूझ वाले अच्छे मन्त्री हों? क्यों नहीं शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीमा लगाते हैं? जिन लोगों ने हजारों बीघा जमीन अपने नाम ले रखी है क्यों नहीं वह जमीन उनसे वापस ले ली जाती है? आज लाखों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो खुद काश्त नहीं करते हैं और उनको गलत तरीकों से जमीन मिल गई है। उस जमीन को वापस लेना चाहिए। जो सामाजिक न्याय की बात करते हैं कि सामाजिक न्याय मिले वह सामाजिक न्याय तब मिल सकता है जबकि राज्य में काम करने वाले चाहे ऊंचे मन्त्री हों, चाहे उच्च अधिकारी हों, चाहे प्रधान हों, चाहे चैयरमैन हों, चाहे जिले के प्रमुख हों, उनके रिश्तेदारों ने जो गलत तरीके से चीजें हासिल कर ली हैं, जमीन हासिल कर ली है उनके खिलाफ कदम उठाये जायें।

18.00 Hrs.

आज सामाजिक न्याय की यही माँग है और सामाजिक न्याय तब मिल सकता है जब उनके खिलाफ कदम उठाये जायें। समाज उन लोगों से न्याय माँगता है जो कहते हैं कि गरीबी हटाओ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—समाज में आज भी जो शक्तिशाली हैं, जो ऊंचे पदों पर आसीन हैं, चैयरमैन हैं, प्रमुख हैं, प्रधान हैं, जिन्होंने गलत तरीकों से जमीनें प्राप्त कर ली हैं, जो आज दुकान करते हैं, बकालत करते हैं, और काश्त नहीं करते हैं—उन से जमीन क्यों नहीं ली जाती। आज हम बात करते हैं कि हम गरीबी हटा देंगे—लेकिन अगर हमारे शरीर पर, हमारे कामों में गरीबी नजर नहीं आती, आवरण में गरीबी नजर नहीं आती तो कहने वालों को सोचना होगा कि जब हम गरीबी की बात करें तो हमारे खर्चों में कमी होनी

चाहिये। जो आज देश की जनता की दौलत के साथ व्यभिचार करते हैं, गरीबी का नारा देने के कारण, उनको अपने आप को उस स्थल पर लाकर रखना होगा, जिस तरफ दुनिया रखना चाहती है। हिन्दुस्तान में यह बात कई सालों से चली आ रही है कि हम गरीबी को हटाना चाहते हैं। ठीक है, न्याययुक्त बात है, आज वचनबद्धता का युग आया है, हम बातें नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम प्रतीज्ञा लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन बार बार प्रतिज्ञायें दोहराना, वायदे करना—यह भी कुछ शक पैदा करता है। क्या बार-बार प्रतिज्ञायें दोहराई जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमने गरीबी को हटाने के लिये कौन से ऐसे सक्रिय कदम उठाये हैं? मैं आज पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम क्यों उन जमीनों का बटवारा नहीं करते हैं जो आज भी राजा-महाराजाओं के कब्जे में है, उनके प्रीवीपस और विशेषाधिकारों को खत्म करने के लिये जल्दी कदम उठायें, कौन इस से हमें रोकता है, कौन हमें शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीमा लगाने से रोकता है? हमारे राजस्थान में सीलिंग कानून 1958 में पारित हुआ था, लेकिन उसकी अनुपालना, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन 1970 तक नहीं हुआ, जबकि लाखों बीघे जमीन इधर-उधर चली गई। भूमिसुधार के जो कानून बनते हैं, उनकी अनुपालना नहीं होती। कई बार नये नये कानून बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन कानून तो मकड़ी का जाल है, जिसमें गरीब फँसकर फड़फड़ाता है और घनवान दूट जाता है। आज कानून अच्छी भाषा में नहीं बनते, प्रदेश की भाषा में नहीं बनते, देश की भाषा में नहीं बनते, उनको समझने वाले केवल घनी लोग हैं और वे ही उसका फायदा उठाते हैं। आज इन कानूनों में तबदीली करने से कौन रोकता है,

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

उसको अपनी भाषा में क्यों नहीं लाया जाता। हजारों बीघे जमीन आज भी सीलिंग कानून लागू होने के बाद लोगों के पास है। 1970 के अन्त तक भी उस सीलिंग कानून को अमली रूप नहीं दिया गया। भूमि सुधार की बातें हर जगह होती हैं, लेकिन जो लोग ऊँचे पदों पर होते हैं वे ही उस काम का लाभ उठाते हैं।

इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हम जब कभी बात करते हैं—गरीबी, डागो, हमें उस स्थल पर अपने आप को लाना होगा और सोचना होगा कि हमारे चरित्र पर, रहने के तरीकों पर, हमारी बोली में, हमारी जुबान में गरीबी है या नहीं या यह केवल हमारे लिये स्लोगन है—यह बात हमें चेतावनी के रूप में सोचनी होगी।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है, उस का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण को मोटे रूप से दो भागों में विभक्त किया है—एक—आर्थिक प्रोग्राम और दूसरे—विदेश नीति। आर्थिक प्रोग्राम के बारे में इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हुई है। मैं भी उस पर कुछ कहना चाहूँगा, लेकिन बाद में। सबसे पहले मैं अपनी विदेश नीति के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हम ने नानएलाइनमेंट को पालिसी अख्तियार की है। आजादी हासिल करने के बाद हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रिय प्रधान मंत्री प० जवाहर लाल ने इसको स्वीकार किया था। उस वक्त दुनिया के देशों में हमारी इज्जत भी बढ़ी थी। लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि जो स्थिति उस वक्त थी, वह आज भी है या नहीं है। जहाँ तक नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी का सवाल है, उसका मैं हामी हूँ,

बहुत मजबूती से हमको उस पर चलना चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी हमें देखना चाहिए कि कहीं इस नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी से हमारे दुश्मन तो नहीं बढ़ रहें हैं? आया हमारे मित्र ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं? आज दुनिया के बहुत से देश हमारे मित्र तो हैं लेकिन गहरा मित्र जिनको हम कहते हैं वे हमारे सामने बहुत कम हैं। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि गहरा दुश्मन जिनको हम कहते हैं उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है। हमारे देश के ऊपर जब चीन और पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ उस समय हमने देखा कि दुनिया के देशों में से कितने देश गहरे मित्र के रूप में हमारे सामने आये। जिनको हम अपना गहरा मित्र कह सकते हैं, जो कि मुसीबत में हमारी मदद कर सकते हैं—ऐसे बहुत कम देश हमारे सामने आये। इसलिए इस दृष्टिकोण से हमें अपनी विदेश नीति पर विचार करना चाहिए ताकि दुनिया में हम अधिक से अधिक अपने गहरे दोस्त कायम कर सकें। इस तरह की विदेश नीति हमें अपनानी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक हमारे आर्थिक प्रोग्राम का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने और राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कई बातें कही हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा आर्थिक प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार का हो, इस पर हमें सोच कर चलना चाहिए। जनता ने हम पर दिग्वास किया है। आज तक हमने जनता को आर्थिक प्रोग्राम नहीं दिया है। हमारी जो नीतियाँ हैं और हमारी नेता जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं उनकी निष्ठा और उनकी सत्यता को देख कर जनता ने हमें अपना समर्थन दिया है। आज देहातों के बारे में बहुत चर्चा होती है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि देहातों में बिजली का प्रसार होगा और

देहातों का उत्थान होगा लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गाँवों की हालत आज दूसरी है। आज देश में जितना बिजली का उत्पादन होता है उसका कितना परसेन्टेज एग्रीकल्चर के काम में आता है और कितना परसेन्टेज इन्डस्ट्री के काम में आता है—यह देखने की बात है। बिजली में जब तक हम एग्रीकल्चर को उसका वाजिब हिस्सा नहीं देंगे तब तक हम गाँवों का उत्थान नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से एक समस्या भूमि सुधार की है। अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता हरियाणा के माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि जब तक इस देश में जमीन पर से प्रेशर नहीं हटेंगा तब तक हमारा देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। आज दुनिया के प्रगतिशील देशों के उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं जहाँ पर कि जमीन पर मिनिमम प्रेशर है। हमारे यहाँ जमीन पर जितना प्रेशर है उसको हम इंडस्ट्री की तरफ लगायें क्योंकि उसके बिना हम अपने आर्थिक प्रोग्राम को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे।

इसी सम्बन्ध में एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जैसे कि हमारा राजस्थान का इलाका है वहाँ पर तमाम जमीन सूखी और डेजट पड़ी हुई है। जब तक हम वहाँ पर डवलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम नहीं चलायेंगे तब तक वहाँ पर तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। राजस्थान केनाल, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं काफी समय से पड़ी हुई है, उसका कार्य पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसी प्रकार से दूसरे ऐसे कार्य हैं उनपर वाजिब तरजीह हम जब तक नहीं देंगे तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता है। मैं आपका ध्यान खेती प्रोजेक्ट की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस प्रोजेक्ट को

आज तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था, उत्पादन का काम शुरू हो जाना चाहिए था लेकिन आज वहाँ पर उत्पादन के नाम पर कुछ नहीं होता है। वहाँ करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन उसका कोई यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है। मुझे आशंका है कि कहीं यह रिपोर्ट न मिल जाये कि यह प्रोजेक्ट सक्सैसफुल होने वाला नहीं है। इस प्रकार पब्लिक सैक्टर के प्रोजेक्ट पर हमें विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि उनका ठीक यूटिलाइजेशन हो सके। हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी पब्लिक सैक्टर को नहीं चाहती है। हमारे जितने भी आफिसर्स हैं उनको पब्लिक सैक्टर से दुश्मनी है। वे नहीं चाहते कि पब्लिक सैक्टर अपने क्योकि जब उनकी सर्विस का टाइम खत्म हो जाता है तो वे प्राइवेट सैक्टर की तरफ देखते हैं, प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जा करके नौकरी करते हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार की पाबन्दी लगाई जानी चाहिए कि जो भी सरकारी आफिसर्स हों वे मुलाजिमत के बाद प्राइवेट सैक्टर में नौकरी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की पाबन्दी लगाने पर जो सरकारी आफिसर पब्लिक सैक्टर के दुश्मन रहते हैं वह बात रुकेगी और पब्लिक सैक्टर में तरक्की हो सकेगी।

हमारे राजस्थान की राजमाता गायत्री देवी ने यहाँ पर चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरुपयोग किया गया। खास तौर से उन्होंने आल इंडिया रेडियो के सम्बन्ध में कहा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आल इंडिया रेडियो से दुष्प्रचार यदि किसी ने किया है तो वह विरोधियों ने किया है। विरोधियों ने ही आल इंडिया रेडियो से दुष्प्रचार करवाया

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 10 तारीख को जबकि रिजल्ट डिकलेअर हो रहे थे, सवा पाँच बजे भ्राल इंडिया रेडियो से यह प्रसारण कराया गया कि भुंभनू निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से श्री कृष्ण कुमार बिरला 14 हजार वोटों से लीड कर रहे हैं जबकि उस वक्त गिनती भी शुरू नहीं हुई थी। इस प्रकार भ्राल इंडिया रेडियो से भूठा प्रचार कराया गया, पैसे के बलबूते पर प्रचार करवाया गया। वहाँ के रिटर्निंग आफिसर ने कंट्रॉडिक्ट किया, एलैक्शन कमिशन को वायरलैस दिया, भ्राल इंडिया रेडियो को भी वायरलैस दिया लेकिन भ्राल इंडिया रेडियो ने उसे दूसरे दिन कंट्रॉडिक्ट नहीं किया। इस तरह की बातें सामने आती हैं कि पैसे के बलबूते पर इस तरह की अनुचित बातें करवाना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि विरोधियों की तरफ से रुपए का दुरुपयोग किया गया। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे राजस्थान के अन्दर किस तरह से चुनावों के दौरान रुपया पानी की तरह बहाया गया और किस तरह से दूसरे नाजायज साधनों का इस्तेमाल किया गया। किस तरह से राजा, महाराजाओं के नाम का उपयोग किया गया। हम चाहते हैं कि संविधान में आज के बदले हुए हालात के मुताबिक परिवर्तन हो। आज प्रजातांत्रिक युग में हम सामन्तवादी प्रथा को नहीं देखना चाहते। हम किसी को राजा, महाराजा, राजमाता या महारानी नहीं देखना चाहते। हम इस देश के तमाम देशवासियों को एक समान देखना चाहते हैं। इस देश का हर नागरिक समान है और उस समानता को लाने के लिए संविधान में जितनी जल्दी हो सके परिवर्तन कर देना चाहिए।

मैं आपसे एक निवेदन और करना चाहूँगा। यह आज जो हमें सम्पत्ति का

अधिकार प्राप्त है तो लोग बाग कहते हैं कि सम्पत्ति का उनका अधिकार फंडामेंटल राइट है। संविधान के अन्दर हमें यह अधिकार मिला हुआ है। इसके लिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि संविधान ने देश के तमाम देशवासियों को यह गारन्टी दी हुई है कि कोई गरीब नहीं रहेगा, सब को काम करने का अवसर मिलेगा और हरएक के वास्ते शिक्षा और आवास आदि का माकूल इंतजाम किया जायेगा। इस देश के हर नागरिक के वास्ते रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मुहैया किया जायेगा। उसके रहन सहन के स्तर को बेहतर किया जायेगा। उनके लिए वह संविधान कहाँ चला गया। गरीब आदमियों को न्याय जल्दी और सस्ता मिल सके उसके लिए हमारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाईकोर्ट कहाँ चले गए। क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कोई एक रिट पेटिशन भी उस गरीब आदमी के हक में मंजूर की है कि उसके वास्ते शिक्षा का इन्तजाम हो, उसके वास्ते रोजी, रोटी का माकूल इंतजाम किया जाय और उसके आवास का प्रबन्ध हो। इसलिए हमें इन चीजों को देखना होगा। हमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के काम के तरीकों को भी ज़रा देखना पड़ेगा ताकि हम आज के नये हालात के पेशेनजर किस तरह से यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट चले और वहाँ का तालमेल किस तरह से हम बिठायें। आज के हालात में वहाँ के जजैज का किस तरह से आउटलुक बने इसको हमें देखना चाहिए। मैं वैसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कोई आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह मैं अवश्य कहूँगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट जैसा वह पहले के जमाने में चलता रहा है उसी पुराने ढर्रे पर वह आज नहीं चल सकता है। आज देश बदल चुका है और देश के बदले हुए वातावरण को ध्यान में रखकर और जनता की आकांक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट को अपना काम करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के

साथ राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो घन्यवाद प्रस्ताव लाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्हिप ने जो नाम दिये हैं उन मेंबर साहबान को यहाँ हाउस में आखिर तक बैठना चाहिए था लेकिन वह मौजूद नहीं हैं।

कई माननीय सदस्य : हम लोग मौजूद हैं।

श्री विनेश चन्द्र गोस्वामी (गोहाटी) :
मि० स्पीकर :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है आप कल बोल लीजियेगा। अब तो हाउस ऐड-जोर्न हो रहा है।

18.13 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 1, 1971|Chaitra 11, 1893 (Saka).