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Tuesday, March 30, 1971
Chaitra 9, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

First Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 12)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 30, 1971/Chaitra 9, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri P. K. Mookiah Thevar (Ramanathapuram)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link

+

*16. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI D K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link construction work is proceeding according to the schedule ;

(b) if so, whether this will be completed by the end of this year ; and

(c) the total amount of money spent so far in the construction of this Rail Link ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). According to the present schedule, the line is expected to be completed by the end of June, 1972.

(c) Against an estimated cost of about Rs. 10.09 crores, an amount of Rs. 3.12 crores (approximately) has been spent so far on this project.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Out of a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 10 crores during the years 1968-70, only Rs. 3 crores has been spent. According to the original schedule this line was to have *been completed by March, 1971, but it has* now been extended to June, 1972. Is the hon. Minister satisfied that the present schedule of completing this railway line still continues or is there any proposal to defer the time of completion further ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I share the anxiety of my hon. friend over the fact that there has been delay. What I have stated is that they have revised the schedule from time to time according to the circumstances that have arisen. That is why I have called it the present schedule.

In fact, it was not the fault of the railways. Originally, the ore transportation was for purposes of trade with the Japanese. At one stage, they backed out and then Romania Came in, and now we are proceeding with this. The Orissa Mining Corporation has also backed out of its commitments in regard to its contribution for the sidings etc. Therefore, several factors have arisen. I hope that the Railway Administration would now stick to the present schedule, namely the end of June, 1972. I myself want to visit the place along with hon. Members and see that the work is carried out expeditiously.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am grateful to the hon. Minister for what he has said. Since the progress is very slow, I would request him to visit that area. I would be very happy if the hon. Minister would visit the area and see that the work is expedited. May I know why the proposed railway colony at Paradip which was also to be constructed along with this was postponed, and whether that would also be taken up along with the construction of this railway line ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I require notice. When I go for the inspection, I will look into this matter also.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that employment opportunities to the local people are denied in this railway project ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I myself subscribe to the point of view of the hon. Member that local people must be given the first preference in employment because the unemployment problem has to be solved in the area itself.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : That is an axiomatic truth. It is just an expression of a pious wish. I am grateful to him for that. But I want to know what steps Government are proposing to see that the local people get adequate employment opportunities in this project.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about the construction of the line, whether it is according to schedule or not.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It is ancillary to that. If he answers it, it will embolden us to pursue it further.

SHRI P. G. DEB : Do I take it that further extensions of time in construction will not take place hereafter ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I hope not.

Railway Saloon Facility

*17. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to withdraw Railway Saloon facility ; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to stop its misuse ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : ऐसा देखा गया है कि रेलवे अधिकारीगण प्राय: हवाई जहाज से सफर करते हैं और रेलवे-सैलून पड़े रहते हैं। क्या उन रेलवे-सैलूनों को ट्रैवलर्स-कोचेज में कन्वर्ट करने का कोई प्रोग्राम है ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of this ? Is the Minister in a position to clarify ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : There is no proposal to convert these inspection carriages to passenger coaches. On the other hand, wherever there is an air-conditioned coach, if there are foreign or other tourists who are prepared to pay for it, we place it at their disposal.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : In spite of the fact that Government are trying to enhance the facilities to the common man in regard to railway travel and the railway Budget deficit is shooting up every year and we are still not in a position to provide adequate amenities to third class passengers, could we not ask the people who can afford to travel in these saloons to pay a percentage, say 10 per cent, for the use of this facility--this includes M.Ps. also—which can be put in a fund which can be utilised for providing further facilities to the third class passengers ?

MR. SPEAKER : Too long a question. Are there Saloons for M.Ps. also ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : It arises out of part (a) of the question. Even if they do not withdraw the facility, at least they can utilise a part of the proceeds from it for the interest of the common man. So it is directly connected.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I want to place the true picture of these saloons before the House. I myself took the trouble to inspect such carriages yesterday so that I could answer about the actual position. I saw most of these inspection carriages are moving offices. The officers who travel from place to place are expected to inspect track and dispose of various matters arising during the course of administration.

Therefore, it is not so much facility for enjoyment as amenities provided for work relating to administration. Only those per-

taining to the President, Vice-President and Governors are saloons in the real sense. They are only four or five, and they are meant for dignitaries. Even if we abolish all these railway saloons, it will not result in any perceptible appreciation of our revenues to bring down our losses.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Psychological.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में 900 सैलून चल रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर रेलगाड़ियों में भयंकर भीड़ होने के कारण काफी लोग उसमें से गिरते दिखाई देते हैं। इस लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन सैलूनों को कम करके, जिन क्षेत्रों में रेलों की कमी है—वहां पर और रेलगाड़ियां चलाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

दूसरे—मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि इन सैलूनों को हटाने का विचार वे नही कर रहे है, उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उन सैलूनों का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जाता हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ अफसरों ने जैसा उत्तर लिखकर भेज दिया है वही मन्त्री जी ने यहां पर पढ़ दिया है। मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने स्वयं जाकर देखा और अनुभव प्राप्त किया है कि उनका दुरुपयोग नहीं होता लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि वास्तविक रूप में उनका दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। (व्यवधान)...रेलवे के अफसरों को जो सहूलियतें दी जाती है वह फर्स्ट क्लास के पसेंजर्स को भी नही दी जाती है। इसलिए इन दोनों में समानता हो उसके लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have already answered the question, that these amenities are meant for officers to do work. It is not just to sleep the whole journey. Therefore, it is not possible to implement the suggestion that the hon. Member has made.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is the total number of saloons ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : There are different catagories : Broad Gauge—8-wheeler bogies—143 ; 6-wheeler—1 ; 4-wheelers—541 ; Metre Gauge—8-wheeler bogies—164 ; 6-wheelers—42 ; 4-wheelers—285. Total : 8-wheelers—307 ; 6-wheelers—43 ; 4-wheelers—826. I want the hon. Members to know that this is meant for the whole country, for all the railways put together. It is not for one place or one region.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : What is the basis on which the railway officers are allowed to make use of these saloons, and does the hon. Minister think that such a large number of saloons is necessary ? I can understand the necessity in the case of officers who have to maintain the track, but what is the need for other officers to make use of such huge saloons ? These 8-wheelers are used only by high officials. So, what is the basis on which the railway officers are allowed to make use of this facility ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : As the hon. Member, who has got large experience regarding the railways, knows, there are rules on the subject. If there is any misuse by the officers, if those who are not entitled to them are using them, and if he brings such cases to my notice, I will examine that question.

Pending applications for Industrial Licenses

*19. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications under the industrial licensing system which were pending on the eve of the dissolution of Lok Sabha ;

(b) the number of applications disposed of after the dissolution ; and

(c) the number out of them which were pending for more than one year, two years and three years, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). With the announcement of the new licensing policy in February, 1970, the number of industrial license applications increased very considerably during the year and a total number of 2226 applications were received during 1970 besides 807 applications for COB licenses in respect of industries which had been delicensed prior to 18th February, 1970, and which required a license after announcement of the new policy. Together with some applications received up to end 1969 and which have remained pending, the total number of pending applications on the eve of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha came to 1937, excluding COB applications. As against this, the position of disposal during the period from 27th December, 1970 to 10th March, 1971, is as follows :—

(a) Number of letters of intent issued .. 161

(b) Number of proposals rejected or withdrawn ... 241

Besides, 88 COB licences were also issued during this period, in respect of industries which had been delicensed prior to 18th February, 1970, and where the undertaking had either been established or 'effective steps' taken for its establishment prior to this date. Of the letters of intent issued, 116 related to cases which were less than 1 year old, 42 in respect of applications which were between 1 to 2 years old and 3 in respect of applications which were between 2 to 3 years old. As regards rejections or withdrawals, 195 related to cases which were below 1 year old, 43 to cases which were between 1 to 2 years old and 3 to proposals which were between 2 to 3 years old.

DR. KARNI SINGH : In the socialist pattern of society that we have been trying to build in our country it is no longer possible to fight an election on a socialiist system. You will recall that some years a man like Dr. Lohia fought an election on Rs. 5,000.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request to come out with a straight question ? No introduction.

DR. KARNI SINGH : The question that I wish to ask the hon. Minister is : what was the number of licences two months prior to the election date, and what was the proportion of the licences compared to licences given in a similar two month period a year ago ? What was the yardstick applied for giving these licences ? Was it purely on merit ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : During the period 27-12-1970 to 10-3-1971, the letters of intent issued were 161 ; licences issued numbered 53. Letters of intent rejected or withdrawn were 241. These were issued purely on the basis of merit. During the quarter April-June 1970, 163 letters of intent were issued ; in July-September the number came down to 91 ; in October-December 108 letters of intent were issued. If we compare these figures there had not been any unusual rise after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I do not wish to make any allegations because I am an independent, no-party man. But there are some rumours floating in the country. Is it a fact that licences were given to those people who are prepared to help the Congress Party by providing funds for the elections on a percentage basis ? Since it is against the rules to take money from companies and business houses in what shape or form was this aid taken by the ruling party out of licences allegedly given under favouritism ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I can assure the hon. Member that no licence or letter of intent was issued on the basis of any subscription being realised for the Congress Party or for elections.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The statement does not give an idea about the applications which had been screened or whether there was applications which attract the Monopolies Act which says that no licence should be given to those who have got a large number of licences and have concentrated economic power in their hands. How many such applications were there, how many were rejected and how many are still under consideration ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHARY: The total number of applications

received was 2226. 807 applications were for COB. The number of letters of intent issued to larger houses during 1970 is twenty including one COB. The number of letters of intent issued to larger houses during January-February 1971 is nil.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : They are all in the statement. Are there any applications which attracted the provisions of the Monopolies Act ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : There are cases.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Before issuing licences or letters of intent according to the Monopolies Act one has to see whether they already have bulk licences in respect of many industries. I want to know whether they take into consideration the fact that licences should not be given to those who are disqualiffed under the Monopolies Act.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Licences have not been issued to any of the applicants who come within the operation of that Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I would like to put the same question in a more specific way. I want to know from the Minister how many of these 161 letters of intent which have been issued, according to the statement, have been issued to any of the 75 monopoly houses which are listed in the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. How many of these concerns or houses figure among these 161 letters of intent which have been issued ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHUARY : I have stated already that the number of letters of intent issued to larger houses during January-February, 1971, is nil. No letters of intent have been issued.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Your statement says that this figure of 161 is for the period from 27th December, 1970 to 10th March, 1971. Not only January and February.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The number of letters of intent issued to larger houses during January-February, 1971 is nil. The number of licences issued to larger houses during January to 10th March--23, including 18 COB. Then, during the period from 27th December, 1970 to 10th March, 1971, 23 licences including 18 COB licences were given to the larger houses.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, this is a very important question...

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is always important. Yes ; I am allowing you.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is more or less accepted that the landslide victory of the Congress Party is a by-product of the licence-permit-quota raj,.. (*Interruption*). My statement is corroborated by the statement made by the Minister, because, in that statement...

MR. SPEAKER : May, I request you to put your question ? No statement.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am puttinig the question. In a short spell of time, when the Parliament stood dissolved– this is unprecedented in history—as many as 161 licences have been issued. May I know whether it is not a fact that it is the misuse of the licence-permit-quota system adopted by the Government, with the ulterior motive of collecting election funds ?

Secondly, I wonld like to have a categorical assurance as to whether there is going to be an end to this licence-permit raj in this country.

Finally, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that as against the 161 licences, very many licences from the State of Orissa have been pending and not a single licence has been given to them at least to give them employment opportunities.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all irrelevant. Shri Ishaq Sambhali.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I have had no answer to my questions.

MR. SPEAKER : They are irrelevant.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि लोकसभा के खत्म होने के ऐन पहले

इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज के लिये जो ऐप्लीकेशंस पेंडिंग थीं उनमें से काफी तादाद में लोकसभा के भंग होने के बाद डिस्पोज ग्रोफ कर दी गयी ग्रोर क्या इसके साथ ही यह भी सही है कि बैकवर्ड ऐरियाज के लिये छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते जो दरख्वास्तें वर्षों से पैंडिंग थीं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे बैकवर्ड ऐरियाज के लिए जो ऐप्लीकेशंस पिछले 22 सालों से पैंडिंग थीं उनका फैसला ग्रभी तक नहीं किया गया है ?

(اسحاق سنبھلی: کیا یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ لوک سبھا کے ختم ہونے کے عین پہلے انڈسٹریل لائسنسیز کے لئے جو ایپلیکیشنس پینڈنگ تھیں ان میں سے کافی تعداد میں لوک سبھا کے بھنگ ہونے کے بعد ڈیسپوز آف کر دی گئیں اور کیا اس کے ساتھ یہ بھی صحیح ہے کہ بیکورڈ ایریاز کے لئے چھوٹی چھوٹی انڈسٹریز کے واسطے جو درخواستیں برسوں سے پینڈنگ تھیں جیسے اتر پردیش اور دوسرے بیکورڈ ایریاز کے لئے جو ایپلیکیشن پچھلے ۲۲ سالوں سے پینڈنگ تھیں ان کا فیصلہ ابھی تک نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sis, may I answer in English. So far as the delay is concerned, of which the hon. Member is complaining, we ourselves are really sore about it, and I can assure the hon. Member that I share his anxiety, and it shall be my endeavour to see that delays are cut down and more particularly with regard to backward areas about which the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI HENRY AUSTIN : Does this number include small entrepreneurs, particularly the engineers who are without any job and who on their own initiative started some small-scale industries and who sought a licence from the Government ? May I also know whether such licences have been given to hitherto undeveloped areas ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : This number includes all categories.

Survey for laying a New Line from Nangal to Talwara

*20. SHRI NARAIN CHAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey for laying a Railway line from Nangal to Talwara *via* Una in Himachal Pradesh was conducted ; and

(b) if so, how long will it take to start the work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No Engineering Survey had been *carried out so far. Only a traffic appreciation* was carried out in 1963, for a rail link between Nangal and Talwara *via* Una to assess the financial implications of this link. This traffic appreciation revealed that this rail link, would not be financially remunerative. No further consideration has, therefore, been given to this project.

SHRI NARAIN CHAND : If it is not feasible to have the railway link between Nangal and Talwara, would it not be in the interests of the public and the welfare of the people if the connection is extended up to Una because Una is in Himachal Pradesh and Nangal in Punjab ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have answered the question. There is no such proposal.

Setting up of Employment-Oriented Industries in U. P.

*21. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employment-oriented industries are likely to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the industries ; *and*

(c) whether these will all be in the Public Sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a tragedy that UP is supplying only two things—cheap labour to Bangla Desh and Prime Minister to the country. I want to know whether it is not a fact that UP has been neglected all along and representations

have been made against it by all the Chief Ministers in the past. The tragedy is that the present Chief Minister is fighting for his own existence and not for UP. May I know whether any decision has been taken by the Planning Commission to remove the backwardness of UP, specially the eastern districts of UP, and if so what are the steps taken by the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question was a specific one to which the hon Minister replied that information is being collected. It is much better to wait for that information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This information cannot be collected from the UP Government. It is available with the Planning Commission itself. I am surprised that the Planning Commission and the Minister do not know what industies are being set up in UP.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I will explain the position. This relates to industries and industries include all types, major, minor and ever village industries. A large number of them are under the control of the State Governments. The answer cannot be complete until all that information is collected. That is why I said that information is being collected.

Alleged use of invisible ink on Ballot Papers

*22. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the propaganda by some people that some invisible ink was used on the ballot papers in the Elections held recently ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegation is baseless and does not merit consideration.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : An allegation has come from responsible leaders of responsible parties like that of Professor Bal Raj Madhok of Jana Sangh. They say that a chemical has been used on a mass scale which played the trick of effacing the ink or making it re-appear on ballot papers throughout the country. Have they got any expert opinion whether this can be done on a mass scale ? Of course, this can be read only in fiction but since this has come from quarters, which are considered to be responsible, I want the Government to reply to this question.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It is true that the allegation made is that ballot papers were marked even before the poll on a particular symbol with some invisible ink and treated with a chemical substance so that the visible became invisible and the invisible became visible. The charge is so fantastic that we do not regard that any chemical examination or expert opinion is necessary. The system in which these papers are printed is almost foolproof.

As hon. Members know, the total electorate in this election was 275 million and the ballot papers printed were 335 million. All the ballot papers were printed, without exception, all over the country in Government presses. The precautions which were taken with regard to the printing of the papers, right from the time the paper was taken from the mills and sent to the respective presses till the time the papers, were used at the time of polling, were, I submit, so foolproof that no further examination is necessary. There was no possibility of any such fantastic thing occuring that invisible became visible and the visible became invisible.

Papers were despatched from the mills direct to the Chief Electoral Officer. Papers were sent under police escort, after the printing, to the printing officers and kept in treasuries with double lock and armed guard, taken out from the treasuries only one or two days before the actual date of poll and officers were escorted to the polling stations under police guard till the poll was over. After the poll, ballot boxes and packets of unused paper were stored under guard. The store was under guard till the declaration of results and it was watched by the representatives of the candidates also. Candidates of opposition parties could not have secured a large number of votes in some constituencies, which they secured, if this magic had occurred as is alleged. Even

while they failed in many constituencies, a substantial number of votes were polled even by candidates who were defeated. How come then that the invisible became visible and the visible became invisible only in respect of candidates who have succeeded! That is why I said that it is so fantastic. In many cases also the differences were large.

The surprising thing is that although the election began on the 1st so far as the whole country is concerned and the declaration of results took place on the 10th—there was a gap of nearly ten days—no one never thought of this magic or suggested that something like this had happened until the results were out. When it was found that the results were not favourable, this thing has been put up.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : May I know whether any representation has been made by the election officers that the Representation of the People Act should be amended to punish those who make baseless allegations against the Election Commission ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This really does not arise out of this question but I can say that generally the question as to whether the law relating to the holding of elections needs consideration was being considered by a committee appointed by Parliament but due to the discussion of the House the work could not be completed. I am sure that in the new Lok Sabh, as my hon. friend, the hon. Member, feels, some amendments to the election law may be necessary. I do feel that they are necessary. The whole question will be considered afresh.

MR. SPEAKER : Some latitude should be left for those candidates also.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतला सकते हैं कि जो यह इन्विजिबल इंक की बात उठाई गई वह उस समय उठाई गई जब कि शिकायत करने वाले नेता के वोटों की काउंटिंग हो रही थी या उस के बाद प्रोपेगेण्डा के लिए उठाई गई ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I thought, I told the House just now that nothing about this was said till after the results of the elections were declared.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I understand, the Jana Sangh, the authors of this propaganda, are printing their newspaper, called *Motherland*, on a Russian rotor machine and that they are using Russian ink also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How is it relevant ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I also understand that when these newspapers are sent to new stands, *Motherland* becomes *National Herald*. That means, the Russians are out to destroy our democratic institutions from elections to newspapers.

If so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not connected with this question. Next question.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : This is also a case of invisible ink.

MR. SPEAKER : We pass on to the next question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is a very important question. You allow some more questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let them search their hearts.

Closure of Braithwaite Co., (India) Ltd.

*25. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Braithwaite Co. (India) Ltd. has been closed down since 18th January, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to reopen the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The Clive Works Factory of M/s. Braithwaite and Co,

(India) Limited was closed on 18th January, 1971. Government appointed a Committee under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to investigate into the circumstances of the closure. The Committee came to the conclusion that the closure of the factory was largely due to the failure of management. After considering the Report of the Committee, Government authorised the take over of the management of the Company by a Board of Management appointed by them with effect from 6th March, 1971. After protracted negotiations between the new Management and the representatives of the labour, an agreement has been reached in regard to re-opening of the closed factory. In accordance with this agreement, the Clive works factory has re-opened yesterday.

DR. RANEN SEN : After the reopening of the factory, may I know whether any amount of money is being granted to the workers for the forced idleness because of the mismanagement of the Company or anything like that ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : With your permission, Sir, I would read the terms of the Agreement, that is, re-opening on 29-3-71 with full complement on day and night shift basis instead of existing three shift basis without effecting continuity of service to its employees...

MR. SPEAKER : You read only pertaining to labour.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Payment of *ad hoc* sum of Rs. 150/- agreed for each workman and staff for the period of closure.

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know whether this sum of Rs. 150 is a sort of payment for the period of closure of the Company or any *ad hoc* payment to be deducted later on ? What is it ? It is the Company which closed the factory. Now, the workers are entitled to full compensation. How is this amount of Rs. 150/- accounted for ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I want notice for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now that the Government has taken over this Company and it has gone into production again, I want to know what arrangements have been made to ensure that at any time in the near future the production of this factory may not again be affected by the alleged short supply of steel. The main reason for which the previous management had declared a closure was that adequate supply of steel had not been forthcoming although this Company is known to have on their order books something like Rs. 15 crores worth of orders including some very vital export orders. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, now that the responsibility is that of the Government for the management of this concern, what steps they have taken to ensure that top priority for allotment of steel will be given on a continuing basis so that the factory may not be affected again.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is not only the shortage of steel that was responsible for the closure. There was also mismanagement. In any case, this is also a very important point that adequate supply of steel should be there. We will see that it gets the raw material.

Price of Steel

*28. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep rise of over 50 per cent in the price of steel during the last two months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to restore the price of steel to the old level ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI S. L. SAKSENA : Is it not a fact that there has been a rise in price of steel since the last 2 months from about Rs. 100-150 ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : There has been a rise in this price of steel but not as you have stated in the last two months...(*Interruptions*) You

have asked about the rise in price of steel in the last two months. I said there has been no rise. In fact, so far as the open market price is concerned, there has been a slight decrease. So far as the JPC prices are concerned, they have remained the same.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : We understand from the answer of the hon. Minister that there has not been a rise of the order of 50%. May we know as to what is the extent of the rise ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : As I said, there has been no rise at all, that is to say, between January 1971 and the end of February 1971. In the open market there has been a slight fall in the price of steel.

So far as the JPC and the stock-yard prices are concerned, they are almost the same.

Loss to Railway due to Curtailment of Trains

*31. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government recently curtailed several passenger trains ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the extent to which Railways suffered loss as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shortage of coal as a sequel to a strike by a section of the staff in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway seriously affecting the loading and movement of coal.

(c) The loss is about the order of Rs. 78 lakhs approximately.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, it is very disheartening that the tax-payers' money has been lost to the tune of Rs. 78 lakhs. We *do not feel satisfied with the stock reply of* the hon. Minister. May I know on whose shoulders this responsibility could be squarely placed for the loss of this Rs. 78 lakhs of poor tax-payers' money ?

SHRI K. HUNUMANTHAIYA : Here is the Government as represented by the Railway Administration and there are Labour Unions. I do not know where to place the blame.

SHRI P. K. DEO : My second question is : when all those passenger trains be revived ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : They will be revived very soon. The number of passenger trains cancelled...

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I want a time limit by which time they will be resumed. The Minister cannot reply to this simple question.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : It is not possible to reply straight away definitely because of the conditions. We will make utmost efforts to start these trains to bring satisfaction to the persons concerned.

SHRI P. K. DEO It is the most unsatisfactory reply.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनका कसूर नही है और न ही यूनियन का कसूर है। कोल की तंगी की वजह से गाड़िया बन्द हो जाती हैं और मुसाफिरों को आने जाने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। अभी बरौरी में हड़ताल के कारण उधर छोटी लाइन की गाड़ियां बन्द हो गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कौन से स्थायी इंतजाम कर रही है। न सरकार का कसूर है और न रेलवे यूनियन का। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कसूर किस का है ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I was saying that between these two agencies the apportionment of blame is very difficult and I do not want to complicate the issues.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : The Minister was saying that it was all due to some strikes. May I know the number of strikes that took place in the recent period, the number of workers involved in the strikes and the cause of the strike ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Notice,

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about curtailment of trains. If you want to ask about anything else, you may put a separate question.

मतदाता सूचियों में मतदान के लिए पात्र व्यक्तियों के नामों का शामिल न किया जाना

*32. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या विधि तथा न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मतदाता सूची में बड़ी संख्या में पात्र व्यक्तियों के नाम शामिल नहीं किये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में निर्वाचन सूची में सभी पात्र व्यक्तियों के नाम शामिल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir. The electoral rolls were revised with reference to the Ist January, 1970 as the qualifying date. Immediately after the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha the Election Commission also issued two Press notes on 29.12.70 and 14.1.71 informing the public that all eligible persons who had completed the age of 21 years on or before the Ist January, 1970 but who did not find their names entered in the rolls should apply immediately to the concerned Electoral Registration Officers for the inclusion of their names. All such applications which were received upto 5.00 p.m. on 18.1.71 were enquired into and disposed of.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of section 21(2)(b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the electoral roll shall be revised in any year in the prescribed manner by reference to the 'qualifying date' (which means the 1st day of January of the year in which it is revised) if such revision has been directed by the Election Commission. The Commission proposes to carry out a thorough revision of the electoral rolls with the 1st January, 1971 as the qualifying date.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : अन्य जनतंत्रीय देशों में अठारह साल की आयु के लोगों को भी मत देने का अधिकार दिया गया है लेकिन हमारे यहां 21 साल की आयु वालों को दिया जाता है । उनमें से भी कुछ को वंचित रखा गया है । जो मशीनरी है वह इतनी कमजोर हो गई है कि दूर दराज के रहने वालों और तंग गलियों में रहने वाले ग्राम आदमियों के नाम तो दूर रहे, बड़े बड़े नेताओं के नाम भी लिस्ट्स में दर्ज नहीं थे । क्या सरकार इस मशीनरी को ठीक करने के लिए कुछ करने जा रही है ? जहां यह साबित हो जायेगा कि फलां क्षेत्र में फलां नेता का नाम जो लोक सभा की सदस्यता के लिये खड़ा होना चाहता था, वोटर्स लिस्ट में नही था, क्या उनके लिये दोषी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ सरकार एकशन लेने के लिये तैयार है और क्या किसी ऐसे केस में किसी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ कोई एकशन लिया गया है या किसी को कोई सजा दी गई है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : After the last election in 1967 when the number of voters was 250 million, in this election the number is 275 million. Therefore there is the continuous process of keeping the voters' list uptodate and although the date has elapsed, in view of the mid-term poll the Election Commission extended the date and allowed applications to be made for inclusion or for raising objections. Such applications and statements as were received were examined and investigation was done. Investigators were sent and after the investigation report was received such names were included as were to be included and such names were excluded as merited exclusion. All the precautions were taken. Even then it may be that here and there some voters' names may not have been included. It is largely because either the leaders or the voters themselves were not careful or conscious enough to take them up, to make an application to the Election Commission, etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Should we take up Q. No. 33 and Q. No. 32 together ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या प्रश्न पूछा जा रहा है और क्या उत्तर दिया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें ।

मुझे खेद है कि विधि मन्त्री महोदय ने समझा भी नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न क्या पूछा था। एक तैयार किया हुआ उत्तर ही वह पढ़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रश्न अलग है जवाब अलग है। आप आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। सदन की कार्यवाही चलेगी कैसे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चल रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस तरह से नहीं चलेगी माफ करिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 32 और 33 क्या एक साथ ले लिये जायें ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो गलतियां थीं, उनको दूर करने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है, इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I have not answered Q. No. 33 yet.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have not put the question yet. May I put it now ?

MR. SPEAKER : That was what I was asking him to do.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I now put the question. Q. No. 33.

मतदाता सूचियों में गलतियां

*33. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या विधि तथा न्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोक सभा के हाल ही के मध्यावधि चुनावों के लिये तैयार की गई मतदाता सूचियों में बहुत अधिक गलतियां पाई गई थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्यावधि चुनाव से पूर्व मतदाता सूचियों को व्यवस्थित ढंग से पुनरीक्षित करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया था; और

(ग) मतदाता सूचियों में से फरजी नामों को निकालने तथा वास्तविक मतदाताओं का नाम उनमें सम्मिलित करने के लिये अब क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The electoral rolls were revised with reference to the Ist January, 1970 as the qualifying date. Immediately after the dissolution of the Fourth Lok-Sabha, the Election Commission also issued two Press Notes on 29.12.70 and 14.1.71 informing the public that all eligible persons who had completed the age of 21 years on or before the Ist January, 1970 but who did not find their names entered in the rolls should apply immediately to the concerned electoral Registration Officers for the inclusion of their names. All such applications which were received upto 5.00 p.m on 18.1.71 were enquired into and disposed of.

(c) In accordance with the provisions of section 21(2)(b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the electoral roll shall be revised in any year in the prescribed manner by reference to the 'qualifying date' (which means the 1st of January of the year in which it is revised) if such revision has been directed by the Election Commission. The Commission proposes to carry out a thorough revision of the electoral rolls with the 1st January, 1971 as the qualifying date.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर आप का ध्यान मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। मेरे प्रश्न का भाग (ए) है :

> "whether it is a fact that there were a large number of discrepancies in the electoral rolls prepared for the recent mid-term elections to Lok-Sabha .."

मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं :

> "No, Sir."

क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में सम्पादकों के नाम लिखे गये पत्रों की ओर नहीं गया है, जिन में ये शिकायतें की गई हैं कि सारे देश में लाखों मतदाताओं के नाम इलैक्ट्रल रोल में नहीं थे, जिन मतदाताओं ने 1967 में वोट

दिया, उनके नाम भी इस इलैक्ट्रल रोल में नहीं थे, अगर पति का नाम था, तो पत्नी का नहीं था और अगर पत्नी का नाम था, तो पति का नहीं था, आदि ? इसके बावजूद मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इलैक्ट्रल रोल में कोई गड़बड़ नहीं थी।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The answer given was an answer to the question as framed. When a question is asked whether there was a large number of discrepancies it has to be answered in the context of the large number of voters who were entitled to vote in the whole country and not in any particular constituency. Looking to the fact that a substantial increase has takes place in the number of voters, and that attempts were made and precautions were taken under the law to include names or to delete names, as the case may be, after investigation, it cannot be said that the names which were left over were of a very large number.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य की अपनी पत्नी तो है नहीं, लेकिन उनको दूसरों की पत्नियों के बारे मे बड़ा फिक्र है! (*Laughter*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is not a laughing matter.

May I put a definite question to the hon. Minister ? Now that the mid-term elections are over and reports are going round the country that mid-term elections for State Assemblies are being contemplated, may I know whether the Election Commission has taken any steps to see that there is total revision of electoral rolls before the mid-term elections for the State Assemblies are ordered ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Yes, Sir.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने भाषा के बारे में अपना दृष्टिकोण बदल लिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं देखते कि मन्त्री महोदय न हिन्दी समझ सकते हैं और न बोल सकते हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE. The hon. Member has forgotten that I had addressed all my election meetings in Hindustani, I may not speak as well as he does, but I certainly follow Hindi.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिए।

श्री एच० आर० गोखले : मैंने इसके बारे में जबाब दे दिया है। मैंने कहा है कि इलैक्शन कमीशन का यह इरादा है कि 1 जनवरी, 1971 को क्वालिफाइंग डेट समझ कर इलैक्ट्रल रोल्ज को रिवाइज किया जाये। एसेम्बलीज के इलैक्शस से पहले सब इलैक्ट्रल रोल्ज को एमेंड करने की पूरी कोशिश की जायेगी। लेकिन मैं मेम्बर्ज से अपील करूंगा कि इस बार वैसा ही न हो कि एप्लीकेशन देने के बाद एनक्वायरी में हाजिर न रहें।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Is the Minister aware that most of these grievances about discrepancies in electoral rolls are from States where the Jana Sangh or its allies are ruling ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nonsense.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : In fairness, I cannot say that these grievances were only from the Jana Sangh. There have been some places where names have been left out, but largely from places where the candidates have been defeated.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : In the recent elections, in our Union Territory, an allegation was made that a part of a village which was included in one Assembly constituency had been registered in the rolls of another constituency. Would Government consider requesting the Election Commissioner to devise some procedure whereby it is impossible for anybody to change the delimitation set by the Election Commission in this fashion ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Even now all precautions are taken to see that persons are not entitled to vote in more than one

constituency. I am sure the Election Commission will maintain the same precaution in future.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : My question was different. The allegation was made that a part of a village included in one assembly constituency had been registered only in the rolls of another constituency.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : That is a matter which will be considered by the Election Commission.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Is the Minister aware that even the ruling party in Tamil Nadu, the DMK, has got a grievance with regard to the registration and maintenance of electoral rolls. In spite of the fact that the DMK, the ruling party there, and we were put to difficulties, because of the frightening propaganda carried on by the leaders of the syndicate Congress and Swatantra, the administration could not even be disciplined. Just two months before the mid-term elections, elections took place to the civic bodies. Names which were found in the lists then were not found in the lists for the mid-term elections. Are Government aware of this complaint ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very specific question. He has brought in the DMK and others. It does not arise out of this.

श्री रामजी राम : यह देखा गया कि मतदाता सूची में ज्यादातार त्रुटियां इस प्रकार की रहीं कि नाबालिगों की आयु 40,45 या 50 साल लिखी गई और जिन लोगों की आयु 40,45 या 50 साल थी, उन की आयु 12, 13 या 14 साल लिखी गई, जिस की वजह से बहुत से लोग वोट नहीं दे पाये। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस प्रकार की गलतियों को सुधारने के लिए व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Surely, it is the duty of the Election Commission to correct all these discrepancies. I am sure all precautions will be taken to correct them.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जिन मेम्बरों के नाम छूट गये हैं, वे स्पेसिफिक पीरियड में अपने नाम एन्टर करा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बारे में जो प्रोसीजर एडाप्ट किया जाता है, वह बहुत लम्बा है। उस के मुताबिक दस नये पैसे का फार्म खरीद कर खजाने में जमा कराना पड़ता है और फिर फार्म की दो कापियां भर कर देनी पड़ती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार भविष्य में कोई ऐसा आसान तरीका निकालेगी, जिससे जिन लोगों के नाम छूट जायें, वे उन को आसानी से एन्टर करा सकें ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Regarding the fees, as the hon. Member would know, the fees which were to be paid while making applications were substantially reduced. It was only 10 P.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not only fee ; he asked about procedure also.

MR SPEAKER : It is a suggestion which he might note.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I will take note of it.

इस्पात संयंत्रों का कार्य करण

*34. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने इस्पात संयत्र कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त संयंत्र अपनी पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता पर कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) There are at present five integrated steel plants in production. These are located at Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh), Rourkela (Orissa), Durgapur (West Bengal), Jamshedpur (Bihar) and Burnpur (West Bengal).

(b) and (c). While the production during the period April, 1970, to February, 1971, has been on the whole satisfactory at the plants at Bhilai and Jamshedpur, production was adversely affected on account of disturbed industrial relations at Durgapur and Burnpur and to some extent at Rourkela. At Durgapur and Rourkela, there are also some technical and operational constraints/deficiencies to which attention is being paid.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में इन कारखानों में कितनी हानि हुई और किन कारणों से हुई तथा उसके कारण देश के उत्पादन में जो कमी आई है वह कितनी आई है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I want notice of that. These details are not immediately available. If the hon. Member wants the details for the last two years, they can be made available to him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cament Factory in Andhra Pradesh

*18. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Cement factory at Yerraguntla in Cuddapah District (Andhra Pradesh) has been under consideration of Government since the Second Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the proposal ; and

(c) whether in view of the serious drought conditions in Rayalseema and the total absence of any public sector project in the area, Government propose to give priority to this project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Licences/Letters of Intent were issued to certain parties who proposed to set up a cement factory at Yerraguntla during the years 1956-65. These were either surrendered or cancelled for one reason or the other. According to a feasibility report prepared by the Cement Corporation the setting up of a factory at this place was feasible. The present policy of Government is to set up cement factories, in the Public Sector only in the deficit areas and discourage the coming up of additional capacity in surplus areas. Andhra Pradesh is surplus at present in the production of cement and there is no proposal at present to set up a factory at this place.

Report of Commission for Determining Prices of Cars

*23. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Car Prices Enquiry Commission has submitted its report ;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report was received only on the 29th March 1971, *i.e.* yesterday, and it is yet to be examined.

Soviet Experts Report Re: Underground Railway in Calcutta

*24. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Experts team has submitted the techno-economic feasibility report on the proposed Underground Railway in Calcutta ;

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

(c) whether Government have approved the report ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In their Report, the Team of Soviet Consultants have recommended the construction of an Underground Railway, extending from Tollygunge in the South to Dum-Dum in the North, passing through the Central Business District of the City. The Soviet Team have not recommended the

construction of the Suburban Dispersal Line.

(c) The Report is currently under consideration of the Government.

Demand for Funds for Implementation of Social Welfare Programmes by the State

*26. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (Social Welfare) be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have made representations to the Centre that due to want of funds they cannot implement social welfare programmes ; and

(b) whether Government propose decentralisation of Social Welfare activities so that the Zilla Parishads could be activised ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) No ; Many State Governments have asked for more funds for Social Welfare Programmes. Grants are given to the State Governments within the allocations fixed for Plan Programmes.

(b) The responsibility of implementing social welfare programmes rests with the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to take action for decentralisation of social welfare activities if it is considered necessary to do so far activising the Zilla Parishads.

Reopening of Standard Car Factory in Madras

*27. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are plans to enable the Standard Car Factory in Madras to be reopened after sorting out the labour problems ; and

(b) if so, the details of the plans and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). As a result of a settlement reached between the management and the representatives of labour, the factory of M/S. Standard Motor Products of India, Madras had already been re-opened on the 22nd February, 1971.

Increase in Prices of Tyres and Tubes

*29. SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of tyres and tubes have gone high in black market due to the shortage of these products in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps that Government have visualised to ensure the stability of price of tyres and tubes ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Although there is no overall shortage of automobile tyres and tubes in the country, shortages, to some extent, in certain categories of tyres, particularly truck and tractor tyres, are being experienced and reports alleging certain malpractices and irregularities in distribution were received during the last quarter of 1970.

(b) Government have recently issued Letters of Intent for establishment of additional capacity of 24 lakhs nos. eash of automobile tyres and tubes. The manufacturers have also taken action to streamline and improve their distribution system.

Laying of Rail Track Between Kathua and Jammu

*30. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made for laying rail track between Kathua and Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir State ; and

(b) the probable date by which the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The overall physical progress achieved upto end of February, 1971 is 28.62%.

(b) The line is expected to be completed in 1972.

चतुर्थ योजना में राजस्थान में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना

*35. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार तकनीकी योग्यता प्राप्त हजारों युवकों को रोजगार देने के उद्देश्य से चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान में नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित किए जायेंगे तथा वे कहां-कहां स्थापित किए जायेंगे और उनके कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य मे किसी नये उद्योग की स्थापना की सिफारिश की है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री (श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनायें, उनके स्वरूप, स्थान तथा उन पर किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित विनियोजन को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना (1969-74) रिपोर्ट के 326-330 पृष्ठों पर दिया गया है ।

दो बड़ी केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनायें अर्थात् जिंक स्मैल्टर, उदयपुर में तथा प्रिशीजन इन्स्ट्रूमेंट फैक्टरी, कोटा मे स्थापित की जा चुकी है । खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट तथा मशीन टूल प्लाट, अजमेर को, जो कार्यान्वयन के अधीन है, पूरा करने के लिए भी प्रावधान कर लिया गया है ।

योजना मे 2.08 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था राज्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए की गई है, वे परियोजनाये है—स्टेट वूलन मिल्स, बीकानेर, डिडवाना में सोडियम सल्फेट का विस्तार करना, लेदर टेनरी टोंक, नमक उद्योग, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का विकास तथा राजस्थान औद्योगिक तथा खनिज विकास निगम में शेयर लेना । इनमें से स्टेट वूलन मिल्स पहले से ही कार्य कर रहा है तथा सोडियम सल्फेट संयंत्र कार्य प्रारम्भ करने वाला है ।

केन्द्र तथा राज्य की वे सभी परियोजनायें जब पूरी हो जायेंगी तो राष्ट्रीय धन तथा आय में वृद्धि होगी और क्षेत्र के तकनीकी व गैर तकनीकी कार्मिकों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा ।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Broad Gauge Line from Smastipur to Raxaul via Darbhanga (North Eastern Railway)

*36. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey undertaken for extending the broad gauge line from Samastipur to Raxaul *via* Darbhanga has been completed ? and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to commence the execution of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The survey work has practically been completed but the reports are still under finalisation and have not yet been received by the Railway Board. An alternative route *via* Muzaffarpur has also been surveyed. A final decision regarding the alignment to be adopted for this conversion would be taken after examining the relative merits of the two alternatives, keeping in view all relevant factors. The actual conversion is also dependent upon the results of the surveys, the priority this work will merit among other similar proposals, and the availability of funds.

गया और धनबाद स्टेशनों (पूर्व रेलवे) के बीच स्थानीय रेल-गाड़ियों की कमी

*37. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गया और

धनबाद स्टेशनों के बीच स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियों की भारी कमी है ; और

(ख) क्या वहां एक अप और एक डाउन ट्रेन चालू करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो ये गाड़ियां कब तक चलाई जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां, एक सवारी गाड़ी की कमी का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ख) कुछ अतिरिक्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध होते ही यह गाड़ी चलाना सम्भव हो सकेगा ।

Formation of a National Children Board and National Policy Resolution on Children's Programme

27. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the composition and functions of the National Children Board ;

(b) whether Government have since finalised the proposal regarding National Policy Resolution on Children's Programme and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the further time likely to be taken in finalising the proposal ;

(d) the names of State Governments which have endorsed the proposal for setting up of National Children Board ; and

(e) the names of those State Governments which have not accepted the proposal and the action Government propose to take in their cases ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) and (b). The proposal regarding the National Policy Resolution on Children's programme which includes setting up of National Children Board is still under the consideration of the Government.

(c) The Government hope to take a decision on the proposal soon.

(d) and (e). The Governments of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have endorsed the draft proposal of setting up of National Children Board and one State Government, namely, Government of Maharashtra have suggested that instead of setting up a National Board to consider all the problems pertaining to Child Welfare, such as education, health, nutrition etc. it would be better to entrust to it only the problems pertaining to special categories of children such as physically and mentally handicapped and delinquent children etc.

Expenditure incurred on Durgapur Steel Plant

28. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimated cost of the Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far ,

(c) whether the plant is complete in all respects as envisaged ;

(d) if not, the extent of expenditure likely to be incurred further ;

(e) the total loss sustained by this plant so far ; and

(f) the time by which this plant is expected to break even ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The original estimate for the 1 million tonne stage of Durgapur Steel Plant was Rs. 115 crores. This excluded Township and Ancillaries. The original estimate for expansion by 0·6 million tonnes was Rs. 66.20 crores.

(b) The total expenditure incurred upto 28.2.1971 amounts to Rs. 267.18 crores for the Plant, Township and Ancillaries, including Rs. 43.46 crores for the Township and ancillaries.

(c) and (d). The Plant is complete except in respect of some equipment valued at about Rs. 2 crores. Cash expenditure of about Rs. 1.1 crores is also likely to be incurred towards final payments against contracts, spares and escalations, in addition to the cost of land taken over from the State Government, the valuation of which is yet to be finalised.

(e) Cumulative loss incurred upto 30.3.1970 was Rs. 83.54 crores.

(f) The Plant is expected to break-even production reaching about 90% of the rated capacity, if the industrial unrest in the Durgapur area is controlled. With this improvement, the rated production is expected to be achieved by 1973-74.

Under-Utilisation of Installed Capacity in Capital Goods and Engineering Industries

29. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is under-utilisation of installed capacity in the capital goods and engineering industries ;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure the working of the industrial units to their rated capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). While the nature of capital-goods and engineering industries is such that utilisation of 100% capacity or near abouts may not be feasible for all the units over an indefinite period, a substantial measures of under-utilisation had developed in many of the capital-goods manufacturing units during the period from 1966 to 1968 following serious recessionary trends in the economy during this period. However, with the codsiderable revival of industrial activity during 1969 and the last year, the utilisation of capacity in various engineering industries has improved considerably. While this trend of revival has occured in various machine-building units, there continue to be certain sectors which, with reference to the production figures for 1968, 1969 and the first half of 1970, have about or less than 50% utilisation. These industries include wood-working machines, cement mill machinery, vehicular-type diesel-engines, road-rollers, structurals, cranes, railway wagons, transmission towers, water meters, lead and lead sheets, brass sheets, steel castings and C.I. pipes.

2. The reasons for under-utilisation can be broadly related to inadequate demand, shortage of raw materials and labour-management problems. Metals constitute the most important single raw material in short supply, and shortage of steel in particular has had a critical bearing on the output of the entire engineering industries. Government has been keenly alive to the need for provision of sufficient raw materials to sustain existing capacities and to meet new ones. Out of the total import requirements of the economy estimated at Rs. 9730 crores for the Fourth Plan period, Rs. 7840 crores would be for maintenance imports or imports of raw materials, components and spares needed for sustaining and accelerating the growth of industrial production. The import policy places growing recognition on the need for imported raw materials, particularly for the priority industries, export industries and the small scale sector. Liberal imports of steel have been allowed to meet the existing shortage.

3. Government has always been laying stress on maximisation of production with reference to available capacity. In the wake of recession, Government also announced the policy of diversification which meant that undertakings licensed for any particular article can also manufacture a new article to the extent of 25% of the value of the licensed capacity without a license so long as there was no addition to capital and machinery (except for marginal balancing equipment). A number of industries, particularly on the engineering side, have availed of the benefit of this measure. This benefit is continued under the new licensing policy with such changes as have been necessary.

Issue of Licences to Birla, Tata and Sahu Jain Group of Concerns

30. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Licences issued to big and small industrialists during the year 1969-70 and the number out of them of those issued to Birla, Tata and Sahu Jain group of concerns ;

(b) what is the basic principle of the Government of India to issue such licences to particular companies repeatedly ; and

(c) how many companies have started working for which the licences were issued during the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Statistics relating to industrial licences are maintained on a Calendar-year basis and not financial year-wise. During the years 1969 and 1970, the total number of industrial licences, as distinct from letters of intent, issued for the establishment of "New Undertakings" only, apart from cases of substantial expansion, monufacture of new articles and for carrying on-business, was 34 and 62 respectively. No licence for the establishment of a "New Undertaking" has been issued to any of the concerns belonging to Birla, Tata and Sahu Jain groups during these two years.

(b) Letters of intent/licences are issued on the merits of each application keeping in view various factors such as technical feasibility of the scheme, foreign exchange considerations, location etc. In the first instance, a letter of intent is usually issued, which is converted into a licence once the conditions in the letter of intent are fulfilled.

(c) Ordinarily it takes two to three years for a new industrial undertaking to commence production. The licences, are, therefore, at various stages of implementation.

Opening of a Halt Station at Golbai (South-Eastern Railway)

31. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Zonal meeting held in August, 1970 a decision was taken to open a Passenger Halt at Golbai on South-Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to open this Passenger Halt ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Railway Colony at Paradeep

32. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Railway Colony at Paradeep is coming up ; and

(b) the name of the contractor party who has been given the contract for the Railway Colony and the estimates made for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The work is yet to start because of the delay in getting land from the Paradeep Port authorities. This work is planned for completion under Phase-II of the Project.

(b) The contract for the construction of quarters at Paradeep Railway Colony was entrusted to M/s. Republic Traders, Calcutta, in May, 1970. The approximate total cost of these quarters is estimated to be Rs. 11.25 lakhs.

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

33. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant has been finalised by now , and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Second Steel Plant in Orissa

34. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the processing of site selection for the estalishment of a second steel plant in Orissa, as promised by Government in the last Lok Sabha, has been undertaken by now ; and

(b) if so, the extent of progress made so far, in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The question of projection of demand for steel during the next 10 years, is at present under examination. Only after the additional capacities of steel required to be set up is assessed, location studies can be taken up.

Setting up of Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

35. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the setting up of a Public Sector Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam ;

(b) the details and estimates of the works to be completed during the years 1971 and 1972 ; and

(c) the time by which the project is expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Government have approved the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee for the location of the Steel Plant at Balacheruvu, about 25 km from Visakhapatnam. On the joint recommendation of the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited and M/s. M. M. Dastur and Co. (P) Limited, acting in their capacity as General Consultants to Government, an area of 8,400 acres for the plant proper and another 840 acres for the balancing reservoir have been demarcated and the State Government have been advised to notify these areas under Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act. M/s. M. N. Dastur and Co. have been entrusted with the work of preparation of the Techno-economic Feasibility Report for a 2 million tonne integrated steel plant and their report is excepted by November, 1971. The Committee on Coal and the Committee on Raw Materials other than Coal and Iron Ore have also completed their Reports. The Report of the Committee on Iron Ore is expected shortly. The Survey of India have been requested to undertake the topographical survey of the project area. A proposal for the supply of water to the Visakhapatnam Project by tapping the Godavari River (at a distance of about 20 km. from plant site) prepared by the State Government, is under examination. The Railways have also been requested to take up survey work for provision of marshalling and exchange yards, railway sidings etc.

(b) The expenditure during the years 1971 and 1972 will be mainly on account of preparation of the Techno-economic Feasibility Report and the Detailed Project Report, site survey work, land acquisition costs, preliminary site and enabling work and for such initial work as may be required for the development of township, and water and power supply systems etc.

(c) It is too early to indicate the date by which the project will be completed. After the receipt of the Feasibility Report a tentative time schedule will be drawn up for completion of the Project.

Claims Preferred against Railways

36. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and amount of claims preferred against the Railways during the last three years for damages in respect of theft or damage to goods in transit ;

(b) the total number of cases decided against the Railways ; and

(c) the total amount of damages decreed against the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Statistics of claims for compensation maintained by the Zonal Railways do not indicate separately as to how many claims have been preferred on account of thefts or damage to goods in transit. Also in several claims no amount is mentioned. Therefore, the total amount in respect of the total number of claims is also not ascertainable. The total number of claims preferred against the Railways due to all causes is as follows :

Year	Total No. of new claims received
	Rs.
1967-68	7,03,424
1968-69	7,20,036
1969-70	7,00,082

(b) The number of cases in which Railways paid compensation during the last three years is given below :

Year	Number of claims paid
1967-68	3,64,647
1968-69	4,10,394
1969-70	4,01,667

(c) The amount paid on account of court cases arising out of claims for compensation during the last three years was as under :

Year	Amount paid on account of court cases
	Rs.
1967-68	71,72,705
1968-69	79,35,050
1969-70	92,28,375

हर्रावाला रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर ओवर हैड वाटर टैंक से पीने के पानी की सप्लाई

37. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले के हर्रावाला रेलवे स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के लिए ओवर हैड वाटर टैंक का निर्माण काफी पहले से पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पानी की सप्लाई में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) और (ख). हर्रावाला स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के लिए 1600 गैलन क्षमता की एक ऊपरी टंकी का निर्माण अक्टूबर, 1970 में पूरा कर लिया गया था। लेकिन पानी के कनेक्शन के अभाव में टंकी को चालू नहीं किया जा सका। लेकिन सरकार का हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक विभाग देहरादून के नगरपालिका बोर्ड की सप्लाई से रेलवे को पानी का कनेक्शन देने पर सहमत हो गया था लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने यह कह कर इंकार कर दिया कि नगरपालिका के उप-नियमों के अधीन उप-कनेक्शन देना अनुमत नहीं है।

(ग) तदुपरान्त रेलवे ने नगरपालिका मेन से सीधा कनेक्शन देने के लिए देहरादून की नगरपालिका से बातचीत की। जब यह कनेक्शन मिल जायेगा, इस ऊपरी टंकी का उपयोग शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

Wage Board Award to the Employees of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. Kanpur

38. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the employees working in the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur have not been paid my amount as per Wage Board Award ;

(b) if so, the total number of such employees ; and

(c) the reasons for not paying them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Payment has been made to all the employees who were eligible for such payment.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Production in Durgapur Steel Plant

39. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the target of production in Durgapur Steel Plant for the year 1969-70 ; and

(b) whether there was a shortfall in the production and if so, the steps taken to increase it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The target of production of ingot steel in Durgapur Steel Plant for the year 1969-70 was 1.1 million tonnes while the actual production was 818,254 tonnes.

The short-fall in production was largely due to labour trouble arising out of inter-union rivalry and political instability in the area which had affected neighbouring industries also. Recognition of the accredited Union of employees, regular holding of bipartite discussions between the Management and the recognised Union, revision of incentive schemes, setting up of Grievance Committees have, among other measures, have been the steps taken to provide some improvement. From June 1969 upto the present 40 agreements have been signed with the Union and have been honoured by the Management. Another reason has been the backlog in maintenance and shortage of spares. Action has been taken to effect capital repairs, speed up the procurement of spares and refractories, and provide the necessary balancing facilities.

Production in Bokaro Steel Plant

40. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the Bokaro Steel Plant is likely to go into production ; and

(b) what will be the total cost and the cost per tonne of steel at the time of production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERINIG (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Accourding to the present schedule, the erection of the first blast furnace complex to produce pig iron is to be completed by December, 1971, and the entire first stage to produce 1.7 million ingot tonnes of steel per year by March, 1973. Actual production will start three to six months after the completion of erection.

(b) The revised estimated cost, including off-site facilities, as worked out by Bokaro for the first stage is Rs. 758 crores, an investment of Rs. 4,200 per tonne taking into account the production of about 900,000 tonnes of extra pig iron. The plant is being expanded to a capacity of four million ingot tonnes of steel per year in continuation of the first stage and the total investment after expansion is estimated to be about Rs. 1,090 crores. Taking into account the production of about 900,000 tonnes extra pig iron, the investment cost will be a little less than Rs. 2,500 per tonne.

Modification in the Old Pattern of Freeships and Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

41. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have modified the old pattern of freeships and scholarships for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKER RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The pattern of freeships and scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is working satisfactorily.

Allotment of Waste Land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

42. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot Government waste land available in the villages and cities to the Scheduled Tribe ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether any measures have been proposed to amend the rules of Village Panchayats to enable the allocation of waste land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what is the new method suggested by Government to allot land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) to (c). 'Land' being State subject under the

Consitution of India, its programme of allotment is administered by the respective State Governments. The rules pertaining to land allotment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are framed by the concerned State Government, keeping in view the problems and priorities prevalent in their States. A summary of Land Allotment Rules of different State Government is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—52/71].

Terminal Tax for Pilgrims and Tourists Visiting Jagdish and Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) on Eastern Railways

43. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jagdish and Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) in District Santhal Parganas, Bihar, are visited by a large number of pilgrims and tourists on all the religious festivals throughout the year ;

(b) whether a proposal for imposition of terminal tax for Jagdish and Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) has been pending with his Ministry since long ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have now agreed to impose terminal tax at Jasidih and Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) to enable the Jasidih NAC, Deoghar Municipality and Lodging House Committee to bring improvement in the sanitary conditions and to provide better amenities to the visiting pilgirms and tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The net proceeds of any terminal tax levied under the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act, 1956, on passengers carried by railway from or to places of pilgirms, etc., are credited to the State Government as provided under Article 269(i) of the Constitution. The levy of this tax is therefore considered only if it is sponsored by the concerned State Government. No proposal for the levy of a terminal tax on Railway passengers visiting Jasidih and Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) has been received in the Ministry of Railways from the State Government.

Express Train between Varanasi and Baidyanathdham via Gaya

44. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of pilgrims and tourists who visit Varanasi, Gaya and Baidyanathdham experience great difficulty for want of convenient through trains between these stations and they sometime become victims of undesirable elements at Gaya and Kiul stations at the time of changing the trains ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce an Express train between Varanasi and Baidyanathdham *via* Gaya and Kiul for the convenience of the travelling public ; and

(c) whether Government propose to divert the present Lucknow-Howrah Express train *via* Gaya and Kiul immediately instead of Patna and Kiul ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Manufacture of Tractors by HMT

46. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd has submitted a proposal to set up a factory for manufacturing tractors ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ;

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(d) to what extent it is likely to ease the supply position of tractors in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., have been granted a letter of intent on 25th July, 1970 for undertaking the manufacture of Zetor-2011/2511 (20-HP) tractors for a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum in their existing unit at Pinjore (Haryana) in collaboration with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia.

(d) At present there is no indigenous production of 20-HP tractors for which there is definite demand in the country. The production by Hindustan Machine Tools is expectedto meet about half the demand for tractors in this range.

Recruitment of Judicial Members in the All India Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

47. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4705 on the 15th December, 1970 and state .

(a) whether the selection to the posts of Judicial Members in the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the names of persons who have been selected, along with their qualifications and standing in the profession, would be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—53/71].

Demand for Financial Assistance by Mysore State Khadi and Village Industry Board for Manufacture of Household Utensils

48. SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industry Board has approached the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to finance the establishment of two aluminium units for the manufacture of household utensils in the State ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission, in its budget allocation for the State Khadi and Village Industries Board for 1970-71, has made a total provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for establishment of two units.

Scooter Plants in States

49. SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be plased to state :

(a) the number and names of the States where scooter plants have been set up ; and

(b) the average percentage of production at these plants during the last three years, yearwise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MO'NUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). There are four plants manufacturing scooters in the organised sector in the country. The names of the States, the number of plants in each State with the average percentage of production at these plants during the last three years are as under

Name of the State	No. of Plants	Percentage of production		
		1968	1969	1970
Maharashtra	2	98.5%	99.1%	98.5%
Tamil Nadu	1	01.5%	00.7%	00.3%
Haryana	1	Nil	00.2%	01.2%

In addition, a unit in the small scale sector in Kerala State is also producing scooters. Their production is, however, negligible.

Loss to Railways due to violence in Mysore State

50. SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss sustained by the Railways due to violence in Mysore State on the issue of border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore during the last three years, yearwise ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to recover it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The loss sustained is as under :

During 1968	Nill.
in 1969	Rs. 8700/-
and in 1970	Rs. 6,70,139.50

(b) The loss could not be recovered. No steps were taken by the Government to recover the loss.

Retail Price of Steel

51. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the retail price of steel during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) the factors responsible for the increase or decrease in the retail steel price ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There are no 'wholesale' or 'retail' prices for steel. The following table, however, shows the Joint Plant Committee and Hindustan Steel Limited stockyard base prices for some important categories of steel at the beginning and at the end of the financial year 1969-70. The latter prices still hold good.

TABLE

(Rs. per tonne)

	J. P. C. prices		H.S.L. stockyard prices	
	1-4-69	31-3-70	1-4-69	31-3-70
Bars and Rods (excluding flats) 14 mm and below	810	877	875	977
Joists	889	977	964	1117
Plates	989	1092	1064	1342
Billets	659	721	709	821
B. R. Coils (14G and thicker) (Tested)	999	1102	1099	1372
C. R. Sheets (14G and thinner) (Tested)	1324	1427	1424	1800
G.C./G.P. Sheets (Tested)	1804	1866	1954	2146
Skelp	1009	1112	1084	1242

(b) Joint Plant Committee prices were revised upwards by an average of Rs. 77.50 per tonne with effect from 1-1-70 mainly to compensate the producers for cost escalations. Hindustan Steel Limited stockyard prices include a stockyard margin over and above Joint Plant Committee prices to cover stockyard expenses. The stockyard margins were revised upwards from the midnight of 10th/11th December, 1969 due to increase in costs and to mop up the margins available in the market.

बेगूसराय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मतदान बूथों पर कथित बलात कब्जा

52. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा न्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा के विगत मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान, बिहार के बेगूसराय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव जीतने के लिए चौधरी ने समाज विरोधी तत्वों और सशस्त्र अपराधियों की सहायता से अनेक मतदान बूथों पर बलात् कब्जा कर लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्थानीय अधिकारियों और पुलिस ने इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों का समर्थन किया था और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की

जांच करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि तथा न्याय मन्त्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) केवल एक मतदान केन्द्र अर्थात् बिहार राज्य में 32 बेगूसराय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के 189 बरौनी सभा वाले भाग में सं० 7 (अपर प्राइमरी स्कूल, हाजीपुर) के मामले में मतदान के दौरान 5-3-71 को अस्त्रों से लैस एक समूह मतदान केन्द्र में घुस गया, और उसने रिवालवर और पाइपगन से पीठासीन आफिसर और मतदान आफिसरों को धमकाया तथा कुछ मतपत्रों को बलपूर्वक उठा लिया, उनको चिह्नित किया तथा उन्हें मतपेटी में डाल दिया। जैसे ही इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में रिटर्निंग आफिसर को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई, निर्वाचन आयोग ने लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 58(2) के अधीन उस मतदान केन्द्र का मतदान शून्य घोषित कर दिया और नए सिरे से मतदान करने का आदेश दिया जो 7-3-71 को हुआ।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसी कोई बात मौजूद नहीं है जिससे यह प्रकट हो कि स्थानीय अधिकारियों और पुलिस ने अस्त्रों से लैस समूह की उपर्युक्त कार्रवाई में उसका समर्थन किया तथा उसे उत्साहित किया। आयोग का यह विचार नहीं है कि इस घटना की जांच कराना आवश्यक है क्योंकि वह प्रथम मतदान को शून्य घोषित करने तथा नए सिरे से मतदान कराने का आदेश देने की आवश्यक कार्रवाई पहले ही कर चुका है जैसा कि विधि के अधीन उपबन्धित है।

(घ) आयोग इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है कि भावी निर्वाचनों में इस खतरे पर प्रभावी ढंग से काबू पाने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जाएं।

मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान बिहार में पोलिंग बूथों पर हुई घटनायें

53. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या विधि तथा न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों में बिहार के विभिन्न निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के पोलिंग बूथों पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लेने की कई घटनायें हुई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार ऐसे पोलिंग बूथों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग के आश्वासन के बावजूद कई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मुसलमानों, हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को मतदान नहीं करने दिया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा न्याय मन्त्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) और (ख). निर्वाचन आयोग को बिहार राज्य के सम्बद्ध रिटर्निंग आफिसरों से इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टें मिली कि 42 मामलों में मतदान केन्द्रों पर उद्दंड गिरोहों ने या तो बलपूर्वक अधिकार कर लिया या वे मतदान केन्द्रों से मत पेटियां उठा ले गए। आयोग ने इन सब मामलों में फिर से मतदान कराने का आदेश दिया। ऐसे मतदान केन्द्रों की सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये** संख्या LT-54/71]

(ग) से (ङ). निर्वाचन आयोग को कुछ

शिकायतें मिलीं जिन में यह कहा गया था कि अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के मत दाताओं को अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग नही करने दिया गया। नए मतदान के आदेश निकाल कर या जब भी आवश्यक हुआ, मतदान का स्थगन करके आयोग ने समय के अन्दर जो कार्रवाई की उससे बलात् साधनों के द्वारा मतदान को भंग करने के प्रयत्न प्रभावी रूप मे विफल कर दिए गए। आयोग ने इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा कि जिन इलाकों में समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों के मतदाता रहते है उनके मध्य भाग में अतिरिक्त मतदान केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था करके उनको अपने मताधिकार का अबाध प्रयोग करने में अधिक बलशाली वर्गों द्वारा डराए और धमकाए जाने से बचाया जा सके। आयोग ने गणन प्रक्रिया का भी पुनरीक्षण किया जिससे किसी को यह न मालूम हो सके कि किसी विशिष्ट मतदान क्षेत्र ने किस प्रकार मतदान किया है। इस अतिरिक्त गोपनीयता ने हरिजनों तथा अन्य दुर्बल वर्गों को बिना किसी भय के मतदान केन्द्रों में जाने और अपने मत का प्रयोग करने के लिए भी साहस प्रदान किया।

बरौनी, बेगूसराय, मोकामेह तथा हाथी दाह में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता

54. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बरौनी, बेगूसराय, मोकामेह तथा हाथीदाह में स्थित डाक तथा तार विभाग के कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को 1967 से परियोजना भत्ता दे रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन स्थानो पर काम कर रहे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को इस प्रकार का कोई भत्ता नहीं दिया गया हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया था जिसमें उक्त परियोजना भत्ते की मांग की गई थी, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). रेल कर्मचारियो पर लागू होने वाले वर्तमान नियमो के अन्तर्गत रेल कर्मचारी इस भत्ते को पाने के हकदार नही है।

(घ) जी हा। उसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि 25-3-1971 से एक आन्दोलन चलाया जाएगा।

(ङ) स्थिति पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के मुस्लिम कर्मचारियों का फिर से बसाया जाना

55. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के उन मुस्लिम कर्मचारियों को अभी तक पूरी तौर से बसाया नहीं गया है जो 1967 के दौरान साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के शिकार हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों को किस प्रकार

बसाया जायेगा तथा सरकार उक्त समस्या को कब तक हल कर लेगी ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) अगस्त 1967 के दंगों से प्रभावित हुए मुस्लिम कर्मचारियों को अस्थाई तौर पर कम्पनी के दो होस्टलों में ठहराया गया था। तब से उनमें से काफी कर्मचारी कम्पनी के क्वार्टरों में चले गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). यह एक नाजुक सामाजिक समस्या है जिनमें सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों के ऐच्छिक सहयोग की आवश्यकता है तथा इसमें कुछ और समय लगेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में भरसक प्रयत्न जारी है।

Accumulation of Stock of Coal at New Delhi Railway Sidings

56. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an accumulation of large stock of coal at the Railway sidings in New Delhi recently ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action, if any, taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The releases and removals at New Delhi Mineral Siding were poor, and led to accumulation of stocks in the siding. With the assistance of Delhi Administration the accumulated stocks have since been cleared. The position now is almost normal.

Strike by Railway Employees at Dhanbad

57. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a strike near Dhanbad of the Railway employees which completely paralysed the machinery for clearance of coal from the coal-beds ;

(b) whether some political parties were behind the strike ;

(c) whether a statement to this effect was made in New Delhi on 9th February, 1971 by the Chairman of the Railway Board ; and

(d) the basis of the Railway Board's Chairman's statement ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There was a strike by a section of railway employees of Dhanbad Division from 3rd to 10th February, 1971.

(b) to (d). In a press statement on 9-2-71, the Chairman of the Railway Board stated that certain anti-national elements which put the interest of the country in the back-ground and have some other ideas about the present social order were behind the strike. This was on the basis of his own assessment.

Curtailment of Passenger Trains due to Coal Shortage on Western Railway

58. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Railway recently curtailed severval hundred passenger trains owing to serious coal shortrge ;

(b) if so, the reasons of coal shortage with the Railways ; and

(c) the action, if any, taken for augmenting supply of coal for the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). 191 less important Branch line passenger and mixed trains were cancelled on the Western Railway in February, 1971 to conserve coal due to dislocation of coal supplies as a result of a sudden strike of Railway staff in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway from 2-2-1971 to 11-2-1971.

(c) Action was taken to keep up maximum supply of loco coal to Western Railway and other Railways from the outlying fields during the strike. Loading of loco coal from Bengal and Bihar fields was also resumed as soon as the strike was over.

लन्धौरा रेलवे स्टेशन के रेलवे क्रासिंग पर ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण

59. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लन्धौरा ...

स्टेशन, जिला सहारनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) पर रेलवे लाइन को पार करते समय कई दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के विचार से सरकार का वहां पर ऊपरी पुल बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ होगा ।

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में 28-9-1968 को केवल एक दुर्घटना हुई जब एक भिखारिन अनधिकृत रूप से गाड़ी से उतरने के प्रयास में गिर गई ।

(ख) और (ग). अभी इस स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

इस्पात का आयात तथा निर्यात मूल्य

60. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों को निर्यात किए जाने वाले देशी इस्पात और विदेशों से आयात किए जाने वाले इस्पात के मूल्यों के बीच बड़ा अन्तर है यद्यपि इस्पात की किस्म एक ही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस्पात के निर्यात और आयात मूल्य क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि वास्तव में निर्यात की गई श्रेणियां का कोई अधिक मात्रा में आयात नहीं किया गया है अतः कोई सार्थक तुलना करना आसान नहीं है । आयात किये जाने वाले इस्पात के आयात मूल्य में भाड़ा भी शामिल होता है, जो अलग-अलग देशों में अलग अलग होता है । निर्यात में प्राप्त होने वाले जहाज तक निष्प्रभार औसत मूल्य तथा बाहर के कुछ देशों द्वारा मांगे गए तदनरूपी मूल्य लगभग नीचे सारणी में दिये गये हैं :—

अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1970 की अवधि में वास्तविक निर्यात का औसत जहाज तक निष्प्रभार भारतीय निर्यात मूल्य

	(रुपये प्रति टन)
1. साधारण इस्पात के बिलेट	522
2. साधारण इस्पात के बार और राड	847
3. साधारण इस्पात के संरचनात्मक	1014
4. साधारण इस्पात की रेल की पटरी	664

संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति के अनुसार अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1970 की अवधि में औसत विदेशी मूल्य

(रुपये प्रति टन)

	यू०के०	अमरीका	जापान	यूरोपीय सांझा बाजार
	(औसत घरेलू निर्माणी बाह्य मूल्य)			निर्माणी बाह्य औसत निर्यात मूल्य)
	1	2	3	4
साधारण इस्पात के बिलेट	686	868	—	558

	1	2	3	4
साधारण इस्पात के बार और राड	844	1,126	946	813
साधारण इस्पात के संरचनात्मक	874	1,147	944	1,008
रेल की पटरियां	858	997	—	—

रायबरेली में रूस के सहयोग से उद्योगों की स्थापना

61. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रायबरेली में रूस के सहयोग से एक कारखाना स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किए गये करार की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी अन्य जगह भी रूस के सहयोग से कोई कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री (श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). मे० इनसोब आटो लि० कलकत्ता को उत्तर प्रदेश, रायबरेली में वी० ओ० ओमाश एक्सपोर्ट, मास्को के सहयोग से 12,000 हल्की व्यापारिक गाड़ियां प्रतिवर्ष बनाने की क्षमता का एक नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए आशय-पत्र मंजूर किया गया है। दोनों गैर सरकारी पार्टियों के बीच सहयोग के ब्यौरे को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ग) और (घ). मे० हर्ष ट्रैक्टर्स, नई दिल्ली को 10,000 कृषि ट्रैक्टर (माडल टी-25) बनाने वाली वार्षिक क्षमता वाले एक नए औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापना उत्तर प्रदेश के कोनी नामक स्थान पर करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस मंजूर किया गया है। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश में रूस के सहयोग से किन्हीं अन्य प्रस्तावित कारखानों के स्थापित किए जाने का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Rise in Prices of Consumer Goods in Bihar and other States

62. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the rise in the prices of consumer goods during the last six months in various states and in Bihar separately ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the trend of retail prices of some important consumer goods at certain centres including Bihar State during August, 1970 to January, 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—55/71]. The statement also includes the causes for any notable price rise during the period.

In order to arrest any undue rise in prices of consumer goods, various measures are taken, such as :

(i) sustained efforts to step up the production of agricultural as well as industrial commodities to meet the demand ; imports are also resorted to wherever necessary ;

(ii) building up of buffer stocks of foodgrains etc. ;

(iii) organisation of public distribution system for commodities of mass consumption like foodgrains, sugar and milk ;

(iv) imposition of price controls, statutory as in the case of vanaspati or informal as in case of tyres

and tubes, matches, dry cells, soap etc ;

(v) fair and equitable distribution of essential commodities through regulatory controls under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ;

(vi) ensuring availability of essential commodities through cooperative channels, like super bazars, consumer cooperative stores etc ; and

(vii) curbing excess demand through fiscal and monetary measures, such as tightening of bank advances in order to arrest speculative increase in prices.

बिहार के हरिजनों को पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं

63. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में हरिजनो और जन जातियो के ऐसे कितने गांव है जिनमे पीने के पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध नही है ;

(ख) क्या इन गांवों में रहने वाले लोगो को काफी दूरी से पानी लाना पडता है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार इन गांवों में कब तक पीने के पानी की सुविधा प्रदान करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी बिहार सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के इन्जीनियरों की मांगें

64. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची के इन्जीनियरों की मांगें क्या है और अब तक सरकार ने इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : यह मामला मुख्यतया भारी इन्जीनियरी निगम लि० रांची, के निदेशक मंडल के अधिकार क्षेत्र मे आता है । फिर भी, वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि कम्पनी के डिप्लोमा धारी इन्जीनियरो ने प्रबन्धको द्वारा अपनी मांगे स्वीकार न करने पर हडताल की थी । परन्तु अब उन्होंने बिना किसी शर्त के हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी है और वे अपनी मांगो के बारे मे निदेशक मण्डल का निर्णय स्वीकार करने के लिए राजी हो गए है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में काम कर रहे नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को स्थायी न बनाया जाना

65 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में नैमित्तिक श्रमिक को तीन चार वर्ष की सेवा के बावजूद भी स्थायी नही किया जाता है ;

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में काम कर रहे ऐसे नैमित्तिक श्रमिको की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कटिहार-बीहपुर सैक्शन में काम कर रहे हजारों नैमित्तिक श्रमिको को स्थायी नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार उन को कब तक स्थायी बनाने का है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Closure of Cashew Factories in Kerala.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon ;

> "The reported wholesale closure of 168 cashew factories in Kerala throwing out of employment over one and a half lakh workers."

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Import of raw cashewnuts was canalised through the Cashew Corporation of India with effect from 1st September 1970. The Cashew Corporation has been able to successfully import adequate quantities of raw nuts for distribution to the processing units. Most of the cashew processing units close in the month of September and October and re-open by January or February. I am aware of the fact that some of the processing factories have still not reopened. This is not due to the scarcity of raw material. In fact many of these units have refused to accept allocations made by the Cashew Corporation of India for raw nuts on the plea that they have heavy stocks of cashew kernels for which they have yet to find foreign buyers.

2. The Government are greatly concerned about this situation and all efforts are being made to liquidate the stocks of cashew kernels. In a recent review made by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, in consultation with the industry and trade, it was found out that the major reason for accumulation of stocks of cashew kernels was inadequate purchases made by USSR. It is customary both for the foreign buyers as well as our trade and industry to carry over stocks for their requirements of 2-3 months. The importers, it appears are trying to liquidate their stocks before entry into further import obligations. The problem now being faced by the industry is, therefore, of a temporary nature. We are also making special efforts to locate new markets. A long term marketing strategy is being worked out and the Cashew Export Promotion Council has been asked to step up its export promotion effort.

3. I can assure the House that all efforts would be made to ensure that the cashew industry and trade are adequately serviced and assisted by the Cashew Corporation of India and the Export Promotion Council.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The cashew processing industry is of vital importance to our foreign trade as well as Kerala's economy and employment. During the last year this industry earned more than Rs. 57 crores in foreign exchange. It is a traditional industry which employs more than a lakh of daily workers and about ten thousand monthly paid employees. The hon. Minister says that some of the processing factories have still not reopened. The fact is somewhat different ; most of them remain closed. As he rightly says the big industrialists were importing raw nuts from African countries. A few months back the STC stepped into this trade. The industrialists naturally did not relish this idea and they are trying to pressurise the STC and elbow it out. For many months the workers remain unemployed. The Kerala Cashew development corporation has already stepped into this and nine factories had been taken over by them. Is the Government prepared to meet the challenge of the big industrialists who want to pressurise the STC out of business ? It is time the Central Government came out in a big way to finance the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation with loans and share capital so that it can take over as many of the closed factories and help the workers out of a miserable situation so that the factories closed down by the big industrialists may be taken over and the employees could get some relief ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is no question of anybody browbeating or blackmailing somebody. Some industrialists have not opened their units but the reason is the fall in demand from foreign markets. The USSR has been our main purchaser. This year our export is short by ten thousand tonnes. A delegation is here since yesterday and we are trying to persuade them in our discussions with them and also with some other persons to buy more. The moment we are able to get a foreign buyer the industry will reopen. As regards taking over

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

the industrial units, if the Kerala Government comes forward with some suggestions, we shall be too glad to help them. As regards credit facilities, I might assure them that the Corporation has decided to help the industrialists by extending credit for 35 or 45 days and if necessary I can take it up with the Reserve Bank of that they can get adequate caedit facilities.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I am somewhat disappointed by the statement of the hon. Minister for two reasons. Firstly he thinks it is a problem of the industrialists. Secondly, he does not fully appreciate the situation. May I submit that the situation has a much bigger magnitude and possibly the Minister could not imagine. In Kerala over 1.5 lakh workers and a large number of monthly paid employees are without jobs, for the last seven months. I have just now received letters from our office in Quilon saying that the workers are having a morcha to Trivandrum, and notice has been given by an MLA, of staging a hungerstrike. A major situation is developing. The question is, how to tackle the problem which involves the workers and not how to solve the problem facing the industrialists.

Now, three things are admitted by the Minister. Firstly, he says there is no dearth of raw nuts. Secondly, he says the employers do not lift the raw material. Thirdly, he says that the employers do not lift the raw nuts because they have got heavy stocks with them and they are not able to sell them. Therefore, the position is that foreign countries are not lifting the stock and therefore they have got a heavy stock here. Because the stock is not lifted, it is not bring processed, and the workers remain unemployed.

The key to the problem is, whether the STC can step into the place and take over the kernels which remain unsold here ; rather, whether the STC can contemplate stepping into the foreign market also, and selling the kernel, bringing the cashew here rather than handing them over to somebody else, expecting somebody else to do the job, holding the stock for them, and thus clear the whole difficulty and get the workers employed.

The key to the problem is the STC has got to pass or to the logical second stage, stepping up export trade and purchase kernels and sell them and thus easing the situation. The Minister gets perhaps a consolation by saying that it is a temporary phase. Let us not forget that every day matters. It is a question of lakhs of workers. It is not a temporary phase ; the workers have been starving for six months. To say that it is a temporary phase is a cruel statement to the starving workers. Therefore, the Government has got to step into it.

The question is this. Supposing the entire cashew is taken over by the industry. My experience, I would like to submit. 50,000 tonnes of cashew have already been brought in here. 50,000 tonnes have been sold to the industrialists. 50,000 tonnes of cashew are enough for three months for processing. Yet, excepting 12 factories, all the other factories are remaining closed. Why ? In order to defeat the minimum wage provisions, they are processing the nuts in unauthorised areas, making money out of it, keeping the workers in complete starvation. The workers in Kerala are demanding that the STC must come in, purchase the nuts, distribute them to the factories on a factory basis, accepting the factory as a consumption unit.

We have been making representations. They have not been so far accepted. The whole difficulty is, the STC is not approaching this problem as a social problem, keeping in view the interests of the workers. Therefore, may I ask the Minister whether he would see that the entry of the STC does not result in large-scale unemployment to the detriment of the economy of Kerala, and with that purpose, whether the Minister would kindly consider the question of distributing the raw nuts on a factory-unit basis, on a consumption-unit basis and would firmly accept the responsibility of taking over the kernels, keeping them with them for having holding power and entering into the export trade, so that this challenge to the industry could be met and the workers could be saved ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As far as labour is concerned, I know that Mr. Stephen is a great labour leader, and naturally he has sympathy for the workers. But I have also got my own sympathies for the workers. I hope it is not his privilege only, Now, it is

a fact, that as I stated earlier, a number of workers are out of job because some factories have not come into operation when the season is on. But the reasons, as I said earlier, is the fall in foreign market. We are trying to explore new markets. I am sending a team, a delegation, also to other countries to explore all the possibilities.

About the stepping in of the STC into the market, it is out intention, and it is our ultimate objective, to take over the whole trade. I do not want to say it, but then, I had a discussion with Mr. Stephen and other leaders also, and earlier on, my idea was both in the case of the Cotton Corporation and the Cashew Corporation, we should take over the trade ; the purpose is to have them in the public sector and not allow any private sector to deal with them.

But there is practical difficulty on the first year of operation. After a year or so the Cashew Corporation will be able to handle both the internal and export trade So far as export this year is concerned, I have had talks with some of the people concerned with this. I have also had talks with representatives of foreign countries. It is the resolve of the STC to enter the export market also in course of time. But this year we have some difficulty. We have not been able to build our own market. Therefore, we do not want to lose foreign exchange by switching over to a system which may not work satisfactorily.

As regards the assurance to the workers, I have given it in my original statement. I repeat it that it will be the endeavour of the government to see that workers are given work and factories start working. If there is dearth of capital or want of capital, government would be only too glad to give the necessary facilities, either directly or through the State Government, or, if necessary, through the Reserve Bank of India.

12.16 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(Query)

MR. SPEAKER : Now papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : Sir, let us have some question hour for the Speaker also.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, you are standing up so abruptly without giving any notice. Kindly sit down.

SHRI KALYANSUNDARAM Kindly listen to me before asking me to sit down. There is a very serious situation facing the cane growers, and nore than three lakhs of them are put to hardship. I have given notice of a Calling Attention and Short Notice Question. Today I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not entitle him to get up as he likes.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Now there are only three days more. Where am I to seek remedy ? I must be allowed to raise it. Otherwise, why am I here ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why does he get up so abruptly ?

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : For the past ten days I am trying to raise it. Kindly ask the Minister to make a statement. Here also the position is as important as in the case of cashew.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Do not think that I am raising it just for the sake of raising it. I want to know what action the Minister is going to take with regard to the difficulties of the cane growers. Now three lakhs of cane growers are involved and they are small peasants.

MR. SPEAKER : If he goes on speaking without permission nothing will go on record. I would request him to listen to me before he makes his submission.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : You must appreciate my position. I am not raising it just for the sake of raising it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is only this morning that I decided that if no statement is forthcoming from the government then I will allow the Calling Attention. But you do not listen to me. Why don't you listen to me before you have your say ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : कल मैंने बरौनी-मुकामा रेलवे हड़ताल पर बयान देने के लिये नोटिस दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : If that statement is not forthcoming, I will allow it also.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, we should know the nature of the statement that is expected of us. We shall try to do whatever we can.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : With regard to the statement that is being mentioned, may I make a submission ? *Suo motu* statements deprive the the House an apportunity to ask questions. So, as far as possible Calling Attention Notice should be admitted rather than allowing *suo motu* statements.

MR. SPEAKER : I really fail to understand how the question of *suo motu* statement arises here. Hon. Members themselves want the statement. I would request hon Members not to get up abruptly without any notice and without any intimation. I am not going to allow it in future. So far as Calling Attention is concerned, even though I receive many notices, I could select only one for a day.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Representation of the People Act, Advocates Act and State of Himachal Pradesh Act

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 3767 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1970 making certain corrections in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 relating to the State of Maharashtra, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT—43/71].

(2) A copy of the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Mysore) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 223 in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT—44/71].

(3) A copy of the Registration of Electors (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4098 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT—45/71].

(4) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 353 in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1971.

(ii) The Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 479 in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1971.

(iii) The Conduct of Elections (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 575 in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1971. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT—46/71].

(5) A copy of the Admission as Advocates (Training and Examination) Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4101 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 49A of the Advocates Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-47/71].

(6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 360 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette af India dated the 19th January, 1971 containing Order in respect of the delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Himachal Pradesh, under sub-section (5) of section 17 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—48/71].

Railway Accidents (Conpensation) (Amendment) Rules

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hanumanthaiya, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Railway Accidents (Compensation) (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3768 in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 82J of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—49/71].

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—50/71].

12.22 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Rule 3(13) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the term commencing from the date of election subject to the other provisions of the said rules."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That in pursuance of Rule 3(13) of Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the term commencing from the date of election subject to the other provisions of the said rules."

The motion was adopted.

12.23 hrs.

STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH (AMENDMENT) BILL*

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) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 30.3.71.

STATEMENT RE. STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

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) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the State of Himachal Pradesh (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—*51/71*]

12.25 hrs.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move* :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill, as you are aware, was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th and was passed. The Bill seeks to continue powers to prohibit or control imports and exports. Hon. Members are aware that the need for the Central Government to have legislative powers to control the foreign trade of the country is as great today as it was in 1947. The country has embarked on an ambitious Fourth Five Year Plan. The country is progressing towards industrialisation rapidly. The defence requirements also are much more than in the past. The need to conserve foreign exchange is, therefore, imperative and the position needs to be controlled closely and continuously to ensure optimum *utilisation of available* foreign exchange resources for the purchase of goods required to sustain industrialisation, to protect the indigenous industry and to meet essential requirements of defence and export-oriented industries. On the exports side, it is necessary to ensure healthy practices in our foreign trade and to safeguards the interest of the country in respect of items primarily required for home consumption. The Imports and Exports (Control) Act will cease to have effect after the 31st March, 1971, from which date there will be no legislative sanction for continuance of the imports and exports control. As the need for the continuance of exports and imports control is still imperative, I propose to extend the life of the Act on a permanent basis. I hope, what I have said would have given hon Members a broad idea of its purpose and its provision.

With these few words, Sir, I move the amending Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I have got an amendment, in fact, the only amendment is in my name.

MR SPEAKER: The procedure is that we have general discussion first and after the consideration motion is passed we go to the clauses. At that time you can move your amendment.

I think, it is much better that we finish it early because more time on it will take out the time fixed for the discussion on the President's Address. We must finish it by 3 O'Clock, excluding the lunch hour.

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on your amendment or during the general discussion.

SHRI N. SHREEKANTAN NAIR: *During the general discussion.* The amendment is part of the general discussion. By this amendment I want to pin it down to a particular year instead of making it a permanent legislation.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my amendment is intended to extend the life of this legislation by another 28 years. So, I do not propose to oppose the spirit of the Bill. But I say this is very unfair on the part of the hon. Minister to bring forward a piece of legislation to make it a permanent measure. And this is immediately after the General Elections when the people voted *en masse* for the socialist order of society. Within 28 years, the Government can take over the entire import and export trade and introduce a socialist order of society. So, this piece of legislation will have to be scrapped or radically changed.

Now, I come to the question of re-organisation of the Import and Lxport Department. A Joint Secretary to the Ministry also holds the charge of the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. There have been complaints that that particular individual has been going whole hog with certain industrialists in the private sector. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that a competent man who believes in the socialistic pattern of society is appointed as the Chief Controller Imports and Exports and that the Ministry be also manned by people who are more interested in the public sector than in the private sector.

Coming to the question of penalties, the penalties must be very severe and must be imposed strictly. But Section 8 (b) allows the officers to keep in abeyance any application indefinitely without giving even a show-cause notice. That is very unfair. I want a categorial assurance from the hon. Minister that the whole question will be decided in 2-3 months time and that the persons found guilty will be punished and, if not found guilty, they will be given the import licence.

I would like to refer to the most important problem of the cashewnut industry and the Cashewnut Corporation. The S.T.C. without knowing anything about it and studying the details of it went into the trade. There are persons who know the trade and who could have advised them. But, unfortunately, the officers were so hasty that they rushed to Tanzania and made a bulk purchase. They were advised not to do it by persons who know about it. But, the question of selling and purchasing in the cashewnut trade and industry has to be done simultaneously. Both selling and purchasing in the cashewnut trade go together. The price of a processed nut depends on the price of the raw nut. The officers went in for a wholesale purchase from Tanzania. They are sipping Scotch in Delhi that they brought back from in Tanzania like the Nero playing the fiddle when in Kerala thousands of families are starving. You must understand that this problem is correlated with buying and selling at the same time. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take over the foreign trade also so that you can turn the industrialists into mere processors so that they get their actual costs plus some profit. It should be done like that so that the honest industrialists like the Cashewnut Corporation of Kerala will not be adversely affected and will not be destroyed in competition.

Then, as my hon. friend, Shri Stephen pointed out, these industrialists have taken the nuts and kept them in readiness for production surreptitiously on cottage industry basis. All this is illegal. Or, they want to send it to Tamil Nadu where the minimum wages legislation and such other legislations are not existing. This should be checked.

It is a very wrong thing on the part of the Government not to bring in uniform legislation of minimum wages where an industry is spread over in more than one region. The Central Government has shown dereliction of duty in not bringing forward a uniform minimum wages legislation for an industry which is scattered over more than one region. All this can be tackled by the process of buying back the nuts and giving industrialists the actual cost plus commission or profit, whatever it is. If this is done, this problem can be solved. Therefore, in order to take over this trade and see that the Russian buyers come in the field, we ought not to have made a bulk purchase in Tanzania.

The whole difficulty is that the price that is paid in Tanzania is known to the buyers. So, the selling price is dependent on the purchase price the foreign buyers are not prepared to buy of a higher rate. You

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

have to put pressure on Russian buyers immediately to purchase at the current prices so that America may also be tempted to come back into the market. Unless and until Russia comes in, America will not come.

Therefore, the bigwigs that are in the corporation must study the industry. They must take advice from people who know it and also from people who are in the industry. They should not ride roughshod over the suggestions made by the industrialists though some of them may be recalcitrant and are against the corporation and wanting to defeat the functioning of the corporation. Therefore, when you amend this Bill, see that this does not remain a permanent piece of legislation on the statue book. We do not want import and export control to be continued for a longer time. We want a socialist order of society wherein import and export is taken over completely by the State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) · Sir, I had expected to-day after hearing all the noise that this Congress Party has been making for the last one year about socialism, about nationalisation of so many things, a Bill for nationalisation of the entire foreign trade. But what have they done ? They want to maintain the same old pattern of foreign trade which the Britishers had brought in and enforced during their 200 years of calonial regime The entire foreign trade of this country is just the same as the Britishers brought in this country. Their sole object was to take away the industrial resources and cheap raw materials by depriving the sons of the soil, the fruits of their labour and forcibly dump on as their finished goods and this Government, this socialist Government—they have got a self-imposed name—have politely used the word 'raw material and traditional items.' I will show from a recent Reserve Bank bulletin published in the *Economic Times*, not a CPM paper, which says :

> "Apart from the jute manufactures export and other important traditional items such as tea, hides, skins, raw materials, skin, raw skin, groundnut, coffee, fish, raw cotton, etc. also showed a decline during the period under review. On the other hand, items such as oil cakes, spices, cashewnut kernels, cotton yarn, etc. showed an increase."

Why is it so ? The foreigners, just as before, want to take away our raw materials for a long. They do not want and they are not interested in having our finished goods. There is decline in exports of East India tanned hides and skins, handicrafts, handmade carpets, ruggets, gems, etc. That shows the character of the foreign trade. Even then they have been boasting that they have made an infiltration into the market of export of certain finished goods.

I will give you a small example They have been exporting sewing machines not painted and not branded and without the motif. They have exported the sewing machines to a London firm and the landed cost is £5 Then those people spend another £2 on that for painting and for getting them branded with their own stamp while India is nowhere seen in that and they spend another 15 shillings for fixing the motif and sell it for £25. That is the glory you are trumpeting to-day. Sir, the trade gap is widening terribly. The trade figures are like this. According to official figures received here the extent of exports during the first 8 months of 1970-71 are a little less than 1%. Mr. Mishra, please note. The total value of exports including the provisional figures for 1970 and re-exports during April-November, 1970 amounted to Rs. 931.8 crores, only about Rs. 8.2 crores higher than the aggregate value of exports during the first eight months of 1969-70.

Imports during April-October, 1970 (for which figures are available totalling to Rs. 946 crores) were higher by 6.9 crores, compared to imports during the comparable period of 1969-70. Mr. glorious Foreign Trade Ministers, it is time you pulled up this inglorious state of affairs. Also it is stated, the overseas balance of trade has increased to Rs. 138.5 crores during the first 8 months of the current financial year. During April-October this stood at Rs. 121 crores. You are taking the country very successfully towards a graveyard.

In the matter of foreign trade one important thing which shows the heaviest decline is the manufactured exports. This declined from 3.53 lakhs tonnes worth Rs. 94,9 crores during April-August, 1961 to

1.6 lakh tonnes worth Rs. 51.9 crores during the period under review. That is, Rs. 43 crores or 45 per cent in terms of value and 37 per cent in terms of quantum of exports. Mr, Lalit Narayan Misra, are you aware of all these facts and do you know what is happening in the foreign trade ?

In spite of Mauritius agreement to regulate world supply to stabilise world price of tea, exports of tea by India during the period under review stood at Rs. 34.34 crores and this has shown a fall of as much as Rs. 13.4 crores compared to the same period April-August, 1969. The decline in the quantum of export was 23 per cent. In terms of value it was 28 per cent, because of the fall in the unit value of realisation.

Mr. Speaker, you are a good judge to understand the wonderful performance of this wonderful Foreign Minister of a wonderful Government in this country. On top of it, due to their wrong fiscal policies, they have sold and mortgaged this whole country to foreign monopolists and today you are paying 45 per cent of your total export earnings in foreign exchange as the interest and servicing charges, Mr. McNemara, the World Bank Chief said, the day is not far off when you will have to pay 100 per cent of export earnings towards the payment of interest and servicing charges. You, socialist Congressmen, are greasing these foreign monopolists.

I come to State Trading Corporation which is having a magnificent building, wonderful, top-heavy administration, and a galaxy of bureaucrats. What is it doing ? Its share in the total foreign trade of the country is not even 4 per cent. Its performance is not even 4 per cent of the total country's foreign trade. This STC is importing medicines, drugs, basic chemicals and they are selling at prices which is far more than exorbitant. Has anybody asked them, what is your method of doing it ? Did you issue global tenders ? Did you make enquiries from all other countries ? No. This STC, the socialist congress's nationalised trading institution is doing sales promotion of foreign monopolists, who want to sell all their stuff and dump them on the poor Indian masses. I am willing to quote as much as you want to establish what I have stated.

I come to US AID. Look at the price here. Certain quantity of drugs and chemicals which in the continent are available at Rs. 700 a kilo are being imported at Rs. 11,000. This is the state of affairs. What happened to the packaging Corporation with regard to Tea, Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra ? He appointed a sub-committee ; we sat in the morning and we sat in the afternoon and we sat in the evening, all for the Rs. 51 that we were being paid. After making us work, the Foreign Minister gave a written assurance that the corporation would be formed within two months...

MR. SPEAKER : Not Foreign Minister, but Foreign Trade Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am sorry. I shall call him the Rt. Hon. Foreign Trade Minister. What has happened to that assurance ? It is now six months past, and yet the corporation has not been formed. I know that the British people came here and my hon. friend developed cold feet. He dare not interfere with the British foreign monopolists.

Then, again, take the case of the Indian tobacco companies. Take the case of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. of Andhra. What is happening there...

MR. SPEAKER : At this stage, the hon. Member should only confine himself to the principles of the Bill before us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let the Rt. Hon. Foreign Minister dispute a word of what I am saying. Everything relates to foreign trade.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not go beyond the scope of the Bill. Now, I have seen the Bill and I know what the scope is.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the Leaf Tobacco Development Corporation, they buy a k.g. of flue-cured virginia tobacco from a farmer for Rs. 9, but they sell it in this country and export it at Rs. 120, because the excise is there but over and above that, a huge margin of profit is there. This is in regard to raw tobacco. What about the export of finished tobacco ? The figures are just about the same. You cannot touch them because if you touch them they will practically throw you out of power. So, you dare not touch them.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Now, what about iron ore ? Shri B. R. Bhagat had entered into a forward contract for export of iron ore We are giving away the most precious natural wealth of the country If I might quote one of our most eminent Indians, namely the late Dadabhai Naoroji, he said, for God's sake, do not allow the foreigners to take advantage of your precious raw materials But my hon friends have forgotten all this under the pressure of the foreign monopolists Today, what is happening ? In the export of iron ore, we are losing Rs 15 per tonnes f o b, and on top of that, we are a giving away iron ore free of cost, bacause there is no real material value included in the invoice for export of iron ore That is what is happening

What about jute ? Our Government had paid about Rs 33 lakhs to the American Deadham Laboratory, which is a textile research laboratory, and they had given a report that jute can be converted and processed and made into suitable fibre for human garments But what have Government done about it ? They have done nothing about it because the foreign monopolists would not allow them to do anything After spending Rs 33 lakhs on payment to the Yankee research scientists, they have now cold-storaged the whole process and the whole method

As far as the cashew industry is concerned, we are solely dependent on imports of raw materials Why is it that Government have not subsidised the extension of cashew cultivation ? We have asked this question time and again, but Government do not want to do it, because unless they have some sale and buy-up with foreign countries, they cannot allow fiddlers to come in, and unless the fiddlers come in

MR SPEAKER : The hon Member should try conclude now

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You had given a lot of time to the RSP which has just two Members Kindly give me five more minutes

MR. SPEAKER : I had given him only five minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then, I come to cotton cultivation. We are importing cotton to the extent of Rs 90 crores A shirt which used to cost us Rs 5 about twenty years ago is now costing Rs 20 and it will soon cost about Rs 45 And yet, why is it that Government are not giving subsidy for extension of cotton cultivation ? They are not doing so, because the American masters of theirs want to ruin our cotton cultivation and keep the monopoly for dumping American sub-standard cotton as they have done in South Korea so successfully

Then take the case of the coir industry They have given licence to a few monopolists most of whom do not run the factories properly Research is not being done on coir to the necessary extent and we are still sticking on to the old process Evidently, they want our raw materials to remain in that condition so that the foreign monopolists can exploit us and continue to exploit us. There are 1,25,000 workers who are involved in the coir industry

Then as regards over-invoicing and under-invoicing, the ARC has admitted that there is sufficient scope for this malpractice I have said here time and again that by this malpractice, which means that when you buy from abroad you pay more, and when you sell, you get less, you are losing at least Rs 400 crores in foreign exchange annually But you cannot touch them because they are all persons who are your patrons

According to my modest calculation, Bird and Company in their export of manganese ore and carpet bagging materials have made no less than Rs 80 crores by this dubious means Initially, you did some dancing before them Then Lord *Mountbatten* came in and pressure was exercised The whole thing was dropped A mountain yielded a rat You cannot touch them

Here I would quote from the Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

MR. SPEAKER . This is just a one-line amendment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . There should be an Act of nationalisation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : To

explain the one-line amendment, the Minister read 100 lines.

MR. SPEAKER : He is covering the whole field.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is from the 56th Report of the PAC, your Committee, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He can quote it later during the budget discussions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They say :

> "An idea of the extent of over-valuation can be had from the fact that imported raw hides and skins, both cleared and uncleared, though the value of it was estimated at Rs. 1,03,500 were invoiced"—

do not get shocked—

> "at Rs. 1,54,32,438, that is 149 times of the assessed value.
> This must be taken note of.
>
> "In the opinion of the Committee, the commission of these frauds has been made possible by loopholes in procedure and certain lacunae in the export promotion scheme as it existed upto 31 August, 1963. The Committee got the impression during evidence that hardly any check was exercised against over-invoicing at the licensing stage. Even though there was a provision for the indication of the quantity of import licence, no such indication was given in the case of non-capital goods, nor was there any check at the foreign exchange releasing stage. All these combined with laxity at the importation stage facilitated the perpetration of this severe fraud".

If I were the Foreign Trade Minister, I would not dare to come before the House with this Bill. Now I would, ask a few categorical questions and, to the relief of the Minister and to your relief, Sir, sit down. The Minister will kindly answer them in his reply.

Are you proposing nationalisation of foreign trade ? If so, how soon ? What have you done about the Jute Inquiry Commission Report for West Bengal ? Then about the Package Corporation—how soon will it come about ? Will you give a subsidy for extension of cultivation of cotton, cashew, silk ? Will you give a subsidy for irrigation for jute cultivation ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is just a one-line amendment for extension of the Bill. In his speech. In this, all subjects have been covered. I do not know if the Minister is in a position to answer all of them. In his eloquence, the hon. member did not care for the one-line amendment. That was already determined.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो संशोधक विधेयक आया है, इससे एक तरह की निराशा हो रही है। हम लोग आशा करते थे कि पूर्ण विदेशी व्यापार के राष्ट्रीमकरण का कोई विधेयक हमारे सामने आएगा। लेकिन यह जो विधेयक आया है यह अनन्त काल के लिए पुराने रूप में ही विदेशी व्यापार को नियन्त्रित करने के उद्देश्य से आया है और इस वास्ते इससे चिन्ता हुए बिना नहीं रह सकती है। चुनाव के पहले सरकार की यह नीयत थी और सरकारी दल की यह नीयत थी कि मतदाताओं से मत लेने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि मतदाताओं को इस चीज के बारे में आश्वस्त किया जाये और उसने ऐसा किया भी लेकिन अब शायद उसकी जरूरत नहीं रह गई है। जो लोग विदेशी व्यापार को अपने शिकंजे में रखे हुए हैं, करोड़पति लोग, शायद उनके हुकम को बजाने की सरकार को ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ गई है।

कई सालों से इस सदन के भीतर और बाहर यह चर्चा होती रही है कि जो अन्डर इनवार्यासिंग या ओवर इनवार्यासिंग होता है, इसको रोका जाये। इस रोग को सरकार आज तक नियन्त्रित नहीं कर पाई और न ही कर सकती है। अब भी इसको नियन्त्रित किया जा सकेगा, इसकी आशा नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं किसी व्यक्ति को इलजाम देना नहीं चाहता हूं। यदि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो तो विदेशी मुद्रा की जो चोरी होती है, उसको नियन्त्रित किया जा

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

सकेगा । उस विषय को छोड़ कर पुराने रूप मे अनन्तकाल तक के लिए इस कानून को जारी रखने के लिए जो विधेयक आया है, मैं समझता हूं इससे हम लोगों को ही नही बल्कि सरकार का साथ देने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको भी निराशा हुई है । सब को इस बात से निराशा हुई है कि सरकार अपने वचनो से पीछे हट रही है ।

कुछ बातों की तरफ हमारे मित्र श्री बसु ने ध्यान दिलाया है । मैं उन बातो को दोहराना नही चाहता हूं । कुछ मौलिक सवाल जो देश के सामने हैं और जिन पर देश में कोई मतभेद नहीं है और जिनके बारे में कम से कम शासक दल वचन बद्ध भी है, उनकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । जिन चीजों का उत्पादन हमारे देश में हो रहा है, उन चीजों के बाहर से आयात पर पूरी तरह से रोक लगा दी जाए । राजकीय क्षेत्र के जो उद्योग है, जैसे ऋषिकेश का कारखाना है और हैदराबाद का दवाइयां बनाने का कारखाना है, वहां उत्पादित माल को अमरीका से आने वाली दवाओ से मुकाबला करना पड रहा है । अमरीका के उत्पादक यहा भी उन चीजो का उत्पादन कर रहे है । हमारे राजकीय क्षेत्र के कारखाने इन का मुकाबला नही कर पाते हैं । इस वास्ते ऐसी चीजों के आयात पर तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये ।

इसी तरह से यहां अभी आयरन ओर का जिक्र हो चुका है । यह जो बहुत उम्दा किस्म का कच्चा माल है, इसको हम जापान आदि देशों में भेज देते हैं । बिल्लारी, हास्पेट आदि से यह आयरन ओर बाहर भेजा जाता है । उससे बहुत बेहतर किस्म का इस्पात यहां बन सकता है । लेकिन जो कच्चा माल है उसको हम बाहर भेज देते हैं । इस्पात की न केवल हमारे देश में आवश्यकता है बल्कि विदेशों में भी इसकी मात्रा में आवश्यकता है और इससे विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जा सकती है । लेकिन यहां इस्पात बना कर बाहर नही भेजा जाता है । इस पर भी मैं अपनी निराशा व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं मैं चाहता हूं कि विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री इस पर गौर करे और इस सब के बारे में देश को तथा इस सदन को आश्वस्त करे । वह बतायें कि सरकार की नीयत क्या है । क्या इस विधेयक के स्वीकृत हो जाने के बाद इसी नीति पर सरकार चलना चाहती है ? अगर यही नीति रहने वाली है तो देश के लोगो को सोचना पडेगा और इस सदन को भी सोचना पडेगा कि जिस तरह से इनके पुराने मित्रो को जनता ने ठुकरा दिया है, क्या उसी रास्ते पर इनको भी न चलाया जाए । जनता को इनको भी ठोकर मार कर आगे बढना पडेगा, देश को आगे ले जाना पड़ेगा । इसके बारे मे भी तब जनता को अपना फैसला करना पड़ेगा ।

एक और मौलिक सवाल है, जो हमारे देश के सामने है । कुछ माल है जो रुपये वाले देशो से आ सकता है और जिस के बारे मे डालर या पाउन्ड का सवाल नही उठता है । उसको वहा से न मंगा कर पाउन्ड वाले या डालर वाले देशो मे या मार्क वाले देशों से मंगाया जाता है और इस तरह से विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट पैदा किया जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि रुपये वाले देशो से जो सामान मिल सकता है, उसको मंगाया जाए और पाउन्ड या डालर वाले देशों से न मंगाया जाए । साथ ही जो सामान अपने देश में पैदा होता है उसका आयात किसी भी हालत में बाहर से नही किया जाना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इस का आज स्पष्ट आश्वासन दे । धीरे धीरे चलने की यह बात नहीं है । मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूं कि पूरी तरह इस तरह की चीजों का आयात बन्द करने का आप आश्वासन दें ।

जहां तक राजकीय व्यापार निगम का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे देश के जो विदेशी व्यापार

के इजारेदार हैं, उनकी हाथ की कठपुतली के रूप में वह निगम काम करता रहा है। अभी तक इन इजारेदारों के हितों पर गहरी चोट नहीं की गई है। इस कारण से देश के हितों को नुकसान पहुँचा है। इसलिए जब तक विदेशी व्यापार का पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता है तब तक यह आसान नही है कि यह निगम अच्छी तरह से कार्य निर्वाह कर सके। हम सब को यह जानकारी है और विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री को हम से अधिक जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि राजकीय व्यापार निगम के जो वड़े लोग है वे एक तो सरकार से तनख्वाह पाते है और दूसरे वे इजारेदारो से भी मिले रहते है। इसमे वाणिज्य पर बुरा असर पड़ता है और अन्डर और ओवर इनवायसिंग होता है। जब तक आप इसको नियन्त्रित नही कर पायेंगे तब तक जो आपका सीमित उद्देश्य हैं उसकी पूर्ति भी नही हो सकती है। सीमित राजकीय व्यापार से भी तब जो सीमित नतीजे हासिल करने की कोशिश होती है, उसकी भी पूर्ति नही हो सकती है।

मै जानना चाहता हू कि विदेशी व्यापार का पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण अगर सरकार अब नही कर रही है तो अगले बजट सत्र में क्या सरकार इस ओर बढ़ने जा रही है या नही। इसपर हम आश्वस्त होना चाहते है और सदन आश्वस्त होना चाहता है।

एक पत्र मिला है जोकि माननीय सदस्य श्री मरुगनन्तम् का दिया हुआ है। एक तरफ तो हम आयरन ओर बाहर भेज रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ प्याज यानी ओनियन जो मद्रास से लंका को जाता है और खुदरा व्यापारी भेजते हैं उसको राजकीय व्यापार निगम अपने हाथ में ले रहा है। मैं इसका विरोधी नही हूं। लेकिन जो और भी महत्व की चीजें है उनको आप छोड़े हुए हैं करोड़ पतियों के हाथों में उनको यह निगम अपने हाथ में नहीं ले रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपकी नीति क्या है और यह किस नीति का द्योतक है? अगर शत प्रतिशत आप राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं तो मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन अगर नही कर रहे हैं उस चीज को तो ज्यादा महत्व की बातों को छोड़ कर आप इस मामूली बात पर क्यों जाते हैं?

SHRI D. D. DFSAI (Kaira): With reference to the Bill that is now under considciation, I want to draw the attention of the House to the problem of inflation, unemployment and the low standard of living which are our main difficulties today. These are the things which have to be resolved by application of this measure and Import trade a control should not aim at nationalisation merely for nationalisation sake because must of the goods which are exported are produced in the private sector.

The entire agricultural production is coming from the private sector, and most of the exports of finished or manufactured goods are also from the private sector.

Now, our experience has been that the imports are mostly for and in the public sector. Theic are large quantities of material and components permitted to be imported by the public sector companies which subsequently store for long periods and merely some assemble and deliver them to the customers. The result is limited added value, production and employment within the country.

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue after lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** *in the Chair.*]

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। गणेश फ्लोर मिल मे लाक आउट हो गया है। पचास हजार फेमिलीज को नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं सिर्फ इतना चाहता हू कि लाक आउट तोड दिया जाय और सरकार इसको खुद टेक अप कर ले। पचास हजार फेमिलीज को नुकसान हो रहा है।

14.06 hrs

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL – *Contd*

SHRI D D DESAI Sir, I was speaking on the subject of high imports by public sector enterprises In this respect I had drawn the attention of the House to the point that many of the products which are permitted to be import are manufactured within the country and certain of the items which are imported continue to remain for several years within the public sector companies stores. Besides, there is no guaranteed phased programme as to by which date these public sector companies would be self-reliant, that means, substitute the imports Therefore, while operating this control, we request the Government to exercise certain amount of caution in respect of public sector companies

There have been certain comments also on the imports by certain public sector bodies like the STC or the MMTC Many times the profits charged are high This results in inflation for the end-product. The cost of imports is high and the limitations of knowledge of the product imported also inhibit the quality of the end-product made In respect of certain public sector enterprises goods manufactured within the country should not be continued to be imported. For this certain bodies like the ISI or similar independent bodies, may be allowed to give a certificate about the availability of proper quality of goods within the country Presently this clearance is obtained from the Ministry of DGTD. I consider this not to be adequate because it is within the Government that the exercise is done.

In respect of public and private sector companies, since imports now are essentially of raw materials and machinery, I request that certain amount of caution should be exercised and certificates or bonds be obtained that the imported product will result in increased production, increased employment and increased generation of wealth within assured time Thus three inhibiting factors—inflation, unemployment and a low *per capita* income– would also be tackled in this particular manner

On the whole, I think, import trade control has worked in the country very well and it is a necessity Nobody questions the validity or the requirement of such control

With these comments I thank the hon Speaker and the hon Deputy-Speaker for permitting me to speak so much

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस अमेन्डमेंट बिल का सवाल है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हू। लेकिन यह हमारा ऐक्ट जिसको हम अमेंड करने जा रहे है 1947 का बना हुआ ऐक्ट है। 1947 की हालत से आज की हालत बिलकुल भिन्न है। हर साल हमारे देश की और किसी भी देश की हालत बदलती रहती है। लेकिन सन् 47 के बाद आज 1971 मे हमारे देश का व्यापार के मामले मे और दूसरे मामले मे दृष्टिकोण बहुत बदल चुका है। इसलिए मैं अधिक न कह कर सरकार से यह चाहूँगा कि जहां तक हमारे इम्पोर्टर्स और एक्सपर्ट्स का सवाल है सरकार इसको पूरा अपने हाथ मे ले और पूर्ण रूप से इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। जहां तक अमेंडमेंट बिल का सवाल है इसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हू। लेकिन यह छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट हमारी आकांक्षाओं को और हमारी भावनाओं को पूरा नहीं करेगा। लेकिन चूंकि थोड़े अरसे में 31 मार्च को यह खत्म हो रहा है इसलिए इस वक्त तो इसको पास करना जरूरी है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के ऊपर एक पूर्ण रूप से विस्तृत कानून लाए। 1947 का कानून हमारी आज की भावनाओं को पूरा नहीं करता और आज के हालात के मुताबिक वह नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा यही कहना है कि इम्पोर्ट

और एक्सपोर्ट का व्यापार फुली नेशनलाइज्ड व्यापार हो और सरकार के हाथो में हो। आप जानते हैं कि वह इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का जो ट्रेड है एक तरह से मोनोपली सिस्टम इस में है। सरकार जिसको लाइसेंस देती है वह इम्पोर्ट करता है, सरकार जिसको लाइसेंस देती है वह एक्सपोर्ट करता है और इस मामले में बहुत सी शिकायतें आ रही है। हमारे पास ऐसी बहुत सी शिकायतें आ रही है कि इसमे बहुत करप्शन है। बहुत से व्यापारी और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट आज उसका दुरुपयोग करते है और जनहित की भावनाओं मे काम न करके व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के लिए इसका फायदा उठाते हैं। बहुत सी ऐसी चीजे है कि जिन का इम्पोर्ट केवल कागजो मे होता है। कन्ज्यूमर्स के लिए वह चीजे पहुचने नही पाती है और वह इसका उपयोग ब्लैक मार्केट मे कर के पैसा कमाते है। दूसरे—जहा तक एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है, उसमे बहुत से मामलो मे हमारी सरकार सबसिडी देती है, इसलिए इस बात को देखने के लिए और करप्शन को मिटाने के लिए एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड का नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै निवेदन करूंगा कि यह विधेयक अवश्य पास हो लेकिन सरकार एक दूसरा विधेयक लाये, जिसमें सब बाते निहित हो और इम्पोर्ट तथा एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड का नेशनलाइजेशन हो।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1957 में एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के अधिनियमों को देखने के लिए एक माथुर कमेटी बनी थी, उस कमेटी ने अध्ययन के बाद इस मे बहुत सी कमिया पाई और अपने सुझाव दिये, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन सुझावों के आधार पर यह सरकार कोई बिल इस सदन में नही लाई, ताकि इस समय की अर्थ व्यवस्था के चैलेंज को स्वीकार किया जा सकता। इस एक्ट से भ्रष्टाचार और स्मगलिंग बन्द नहीं हुआ।

जब इस योजना का प्रारम्भ हुआ, उस समय एक्सपोर्ट का लक्ष्य 7 प्रतिशत रखा गया था, लेकिन पिछले वर्ष यह लक्षय केवल 4 प्रतिशत पूरा हुआ और इस वर्ष तो शायद 4 प्रतिशत तक भी नही पहुचेगा। जब इस बात का मूल्याकन किया गया, इस बात को ढूढने की कोशिश की गई कि क्या कारण है कि लक्षय 7 प्रतिशत तक नही पहुचा, तो सरकार ने चारों तरफ खोजने के बाद एक ही नतीजा निकाला कि यहां पर कोई ट्रेड डवलपमेंट अथारिटी नही है। जिस प्रकार जापान में और दूसरे अन्य देशो म अलग अलग एक्सपोर्ट एजेन्सिया है, उसी तरह से अपनी सरकार ने ट्रेड डवलपमेंट अथारिटी के नाम से एक दवा निकाली और कहा कि अगर हम इस अथारिटी को बना देंगे तो हमारा एक्सपोर्ट लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेगा और इस बात को मानने के बाद सरकार ने अन्य सब बातो की ओर दुर्लक्ष्य किया और इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया कि वे कौन से कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 7 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर केवल 4 प्रतिशत रह गया और इस साल वह 4 प्रतिशत से भी कम रहेगा। सरकार ने इसके वास्तविक कारण को नही ढूढा और एक नई चीज हमारे सामने आई, उसका उद्देश्य भी वही था। ट्रेड डवलपमेंट अथारिटी के इनआग्रेशन के साथ उसके उद्देश्य भी वही बतलाये जोकि मिनिस्ट्री को स्वय पूरे करने चाहिए थे, जैसे एक्सपोर्ट होने वाली चीजो को बनाना। जब टी०डी०ए० नही *बना था तब भी एक्सपोर्ट कम होने का यह एक* कारण था।

एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिये आप ने कौन कौन से कदम उठाये, कोई नई चीज एक्सपोर्टेबल गुड्स के लिए नही दी गई। दूसरा काम था—एक्सपोर्टेबल गुड्स के लिए रुपये का प्रबन्ध करना, लेकिन उस के लिए सरकार ने कोई प्रबन्ध नही किया। अपनी चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिये हमें दूसरे देशों की मार्केट्स मे जाना चाहिये था, उनके बाजारों का

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

अध्ययन करना चाहिये था, उसके डिजाइन्ज देखने थे, उनके कलर्स देखने चाहिये थे, लेकिन ये सब काम नहीं किये गये, जिसके कारण हमें विदेशी बाजारों से कम आर्डर मिले और हम अपने माल की खपत वहां नहीं कर पाये। इस साथ ही हमारे ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्ज् का निर्यात भी घटता जा रहा है। चाय, जूट, टैक्सटाइल, इंजीनियरिंग का सामान—इन सब चीजों का निर्यात घटा है, नान-ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्ज् का निर्यात बढ़ा है। क्या सरकार ने कभी देखा है कि इन सब बातों का कारण क्या है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में क्या शासन ने इन चीजों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए कभी अच्छी प्रकार से विचार किया है।

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का जहां तक प्रश्न है—मुझे पता है कि मिर्जापुर, भदोही, खमरिया आदि जगहों में कालीन बनते है। पहले उनका एक्सपोर्ट 12 करोड़ रुपये का था, उसके बाद गिर कर 10 करोड़ रुपये हुआ, फिर 9 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ और अब 8 करोड़ रुपये का रह गया है। क्या कारण है कि यह निर्यात इतना घट रहा है? एक बात मुझे और कहनी है—हमारे यहां के कालीन ईरान जाते हैं, ईरान वाले हम को कलर्स बताते हैं, डिजाइन बताते हैं और स्वयं उस माल को ले जाते हैं और वहां अपनी मोहर लगा कर उस माल को यू०के० और यू०एस०ए० निर्यात करते हैं और उससे पैसा कमाते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां सरकार की तरफ से उन कालीन बनाने वालों को कोई ऐसी सुविधा या सूचना नहीं दी गई, ताकि यह जो बीच का पैसा दूसरे मुल्क कमाते हैं, उसको हम कमा सकते और अपने निर्यात को बढ़ा सकते।

आज जो छोटे कारीगर इस उद्योग में लगे हुये हैं, उनके सामने अनेकों व्यापारिक कठिनाइयां हैं—मैं उन कठिनाइयों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जितना वूलन-गुड्स और कारपेट का माल है, वह 90 दिन की साइट पर, अर्थात 90 दिन के उधार पर जाता है। बैंक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज् को 90 दिन की मियाद पर रुपया एडवांस नहीं करते हैं, इस कारण उनको महाजन से हाई-रेट-आफ-इन्टरेस्ट पर रुपया उधार लेना पड़ता है और समय पर आर्डर पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। डिजाइन के बारे में भी उनको कोई बात नहीं बतलाई जाती है, जब समय पर आर्डर पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे, डिज़ाइन और कलर के बारे में कोई सुविधा नही दी जायेगी, तो स्वाभाविक है कि हमारा माल इन्फीरियर बनेगा और हमारा निर्यात घटेगा, जितना निर्यात हमे करना चाहिये, उतना नही कर पायेंगे।

यही स्थिति जूता उद्योग की है। कानपुर, आगरा में छोटे छोटे दुकानदार जूते बनाने का काम करते हैं। एस०टी०सी० उनका निर्यात करती है। लेकिन इन दोनो के बीच में भी तीन चार एजेन्सिया है जो बीच का सारा मुनाफा खा जाती है यह मुनाफा वास्तव मे इन छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों को मिलना चाहिए जो उसको बनाते है।

इनके साथ साथ कुछ अन्य मुसीबतें भी हैं जिन की ओर शासन ने कोई ध्यान नही दिया है—फ्रेट-रेट बढ़ रहा है 10.3 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको कम करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या कदम उठाया गया है। जहाजों का निर्माण हमने कहां किया है क्या हमने कोई फ्रेट-पैसेज चलाए हैं क्या हमने कोई एक्सपोर्ट इन्टेन्सिव्ज बढ़ाये हैं। बम्बई में स्टोरिंग फैसिलिटीज नही हैं, माल पड़ा रहता है। फ्रेट-रेट और स्टोरिंग की लागत बढ़ने से माल के निर्माण की लागत बढ़ जाती है जिससे माल की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं और इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती हैं कि हम विदेशों से कम्पीटीशन नहीं कर पाते है। माल भेजने के लिए डिब्बे नहीं मिलते हैं। इस लिए, यदि हम,

को वास्तव में अपने एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाना है तो जिस समय व्यापारी अपने डाक्यूमेंट्स बैंक को देते हैं, उसी समय उनको एक्सपोर्ट इंटेन्सिव मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है, दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल तक पड़े रहते है। छोटे-छोटे उत्पादनकर्ताओं को दो हजार रुपये से पाँच हजार रुपये तक का एक्सपोर्ट एन्टाइटलमेंट मिलता है लेकिन पांच हजार रुपया तो उन का बम्बई तक दौड़ने में ही खर्च हो जाता है नतीजा यह होता है कि उत्पादनकर्ताओं को कठिन परिश्रम करना पड़ता है।

आज देश मे आयात बढ़ रहा है निर्यात घट रहा है। लाइसेंस देने में देरी होती है, भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है, अनियमिततायें है। हमारा निर्यात इतना बढ़ना चाहिये कि हम आयात के लिए आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा एकत्र कर सकें। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आयात निर्यात का कार्य एक स्वतन्त्र निगम को सौंपा जाये, जिससे लाइसेंस देने के अधिकार का दुरुपयोग न हो सके। मन्त्री महोदय बतायें कि मध्यावधि चुनाव के दिनो मे आयात-निर्यात के कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये कितनी कीमत के दिये गये और किन किन पार्टियों को दिये गये। क्या यह सच है कि एक लाइसेंस शेख अब्दुल्ला को दिया गया है जिससे वे जनमत-संग्रह मोर्चे के लिए विदेश से प्रेस ला सकें और भारत विरोधी प्रचार कर सकें।

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will bring to your notice an important thing about Cashew Industry and exports. In this connection first of all, I would like to bring to your notice that there are about 168 privately owned cashew factories which have been closed in Kerala for the last two years. More than one lakh of cashew workers are there. They are affected and their families are affected by the closure of these cashew factories. They are not able to earn even their daily bread. They cannot educate their children without earning wages from these factories. This remains a burning problem in Kerala.

Therefore, Sir, I request the Central Government to give necessary financial aid to the State Government so that the State Development Corporation could take over all these factories and run them.

Sir, I again request the Central Government to channelise the exports of cashewnuts as they have done in the case of imports. Thank you.

SHRI C. E. BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih) : I shall, while, supporting the Government's motion, bring to your notice certain lacuna which has affected not only the earning of foreign exchange, but which has impeded the growth of income and employment opportunities so far as my area is concerned.

In the post-devaluation period the mica industry has been hard hit. The stamina of mica exporting industries has been very much undermined by cheap artificial substitutes of mica and alternative centres of production abroad. The mica industry in Bihar had been one of the major industries and it is essentially labour-intensive. This affects the employment of directly about a lakh of persons who are employed in this industry. If we include their dependents and their families we can say that nearly half a million persons are affected.

Government has given a subsidy, on, rather, has withdrawn the export levy from the jute industry which is a highly organised industry but it has discriminated so far as mica industry is concerned. Mica industry has not been given that benefit. The result is this. There is large-scale smuggling of mica by powerful mica exporters *via* Nepal. Government is actually losing foreign exchange by allowing and by permitting this sort of things to continue. What Government would have lost by this alternative in the matter of export duty would have been more than compensated by what Government could have saved on the foreign exchange.

There is quite a lot of foreign exchange in mica which is going *via* Nepal. You are unable to check it. The geographical factors are such that you are not able to check the smuggling of mica, going across Nepal. During the last 3 or 4 years Nepal has emerged as a major mica-exporting centre.

This brings about a demoralisation of a section of the administration, a section of

[Shri C. Bhattacharyya]

the Excise, and a section of the police all the time. What are Government gaining by this ? Government are not gaining anything. The country is not gaining anything. On the other hand, the country is losing a lot of foreign exchange. By persistence over the export duty, Government are only encouraging this sort of blockade-running or smuggling or illegal activities.

Further, we find that the competitive power of the mica industry is also seriously being undermined. It is a labour-intensive industry. The mica industry in Bihar, or in India for that matter, has to stand up against the synthetic substitutes which are being produced in large volume by very powerfully entrenched organisations like General Electrics and against subsidised alternative production centers as in Brazil.

There have been these many months which the locusts have eaten. Mica has been going the indigo way over this decade, and unless we take urgent steps, I am afraid that we shall soon be witnessing the penultimate stage of this industry which is labour-intensive. Because of inadequate appreciation of the complexities of the problem, this industry over which India held a monopoly all these decades is slowly slipping out of our grip.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words in my mother tongue, Tamil, on the Import and Export Control Bill.

The Import and Export trade plays a major role in the economy of the country. I wonder why the import and export trade, which contributes greatly to the economic growth of the country, should be in the hands of a few and why it should not be taken over by the Government. All of us are aware that the Government earn a bad name due to the fact that a few persons enjoy the monopoly of import and export trade. Sometimes, allegations are made that licences have been issued to the favourites of the Minister. Do we really believe that the Government will be in a position to remove the economic disparities prevalent in the country and bring about socialism, allowing the import and export trade to continue in the hands of a few individuals ? Socialism should not be confined to the political scriptures. Socialism is a way of life and it should become a reality in our country.

You will recollect, Sir, that a high ranking official of the Hindustan Steel was punished by the Fourth Lok Sabha because he misled the House. He gave wrong information to the House. He stated that a person who got the licence was not given the licence and *vice versa*. Such malpractices not only abound in this system of issuing import and export licences but also are multiplying.

In the recent General Elections the Ruling party has secured a massive mandate from the people of the country They could do so because of their political plank that they would banish poverty from the country and bring in socialism. The people have reposed their faith in their assurances and returned them to power with a great majority. I would appeal to the Minister that as a first step in the process of establishing an egalitarian society in our country the system of issuing import and export licences should be ended forthwith and the import and export trade must be nationalised The whole of import and export trade should be in the public sector and the benefits accruing from the import and export trade should go to the people. Then only the people will faith in the professions of the ruling party and the ruling party also will be in a position to establish socialism in our country. I would appeal to the Minister that he should accelerate the pace of socialistic growth in our country by taking over import and export trade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the export of tea, tobacco and so many other commodities we find malpractices galore. It is in the hands of a few business magnates. After ensuring for themselves enormous profits, they allow a pittence of a share to the producers of those commodities. The poor producers are at the mercy of these import and export trade magnates. These people who are at the lowest rung of the society will be able to get remunerative prices for their produce only when the Government take over the import and

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

export trade. Do we require the services of these middle men to whom licences are issued for the development of our import and export trade ? I would emphatically suggest that these middle men should be done away with.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would suggest that instead of seeking the vote of the House to extend the life of this Act with all its drawbacks and loopholes, the Government should repeal this Act and steps should be taken for nationalising the import and export trade. We have conducted four General Elections in this country and recently the Fifth General Elections has given the Ruling Party two-thirds majority in this House. I would like to repeat that socialism should not be only a political weapon to fight the elections. It should be translated into action for bringing prosperity to the poor. If the assurances given to the people during elections are not implemented, then the people will lose faith in democracy. If the ruling party is anxious and keen to redeem the pledge given to the people and usher in socialism, then the first step in that direction is to repeal this Act full of loopholes instead of extending its life and to nationalise the import and export trade immediately. With these few words I conclude.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की इस लड़खड़ाती हुई अर्थ व्यवस्था के अन्दर आज जो हमारे आयात और निर्यात की व्यवस्था है वह काफी संशोधन योग्य है। आयात और निर्यात इन दोनों को अगर हम देखें तो पता लगेगा कि अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा निर्यात करने में हम काफी पीछे हैं। पिछले 8-10 वर्षों के आंकड़े उठा कर यदि हम देखें कि कितना हमने निर्यात किया है और उसका कितना प्रतिशत बढ़ा है तो हम पायेंगे कि अन्य देशों की तुलना में हम निर्यात का प्रतिशत: बढ़ाने में पीछे हैं। हमारे निर्यात का प्रतिशत: 2 प्रतिशत: है। इस आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम निर्यात करने में ठीक ढंग से जो उसकी पद्धति होनी चाहिये उस पद्धति को हम नहीं अपना पाये हैं और यही कारण है कि हम अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा उसमें पिछड़े हुए हैं।

हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जोकि गांवों के अन्दर काफी मात्रा में उत्पन्न होती हैं जैसे चाय, काफी, काजू, अफीम और तम्बाकू की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। जाहिर है कि इन तमाम चीजों का हम निर्यात करके काफी तदाद में विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं लेकिन सरकार इन चीजों की तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। आखिर उन खेतों में काम करने वाले, खलियानों में काम करने वाले, बागों में काम करने वाले और जो काफी के या चाय के बागों में करने वाले है या अन्यत्र बागों में काम करते है, अफीम और तम्बाकू के खेतों में काम करते हैं और इस तरह की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने वाली चीजे पैदा करते है आज उन मेहनत करने वाले किसानों को क्या मिलता है ? अफीम की खेती हमारे यहां पर होती है और वह विदेशों में जाती है जहां से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा के अन्दर उस से विदेशी दवाइया तैयार हो कर हमारे देश के अन्दर आती है और उनका मूल्य जो बाजार में प्राप्त होता है वह काफी अधिक प्राप्त होता है। उसकी तुलना में किसान जोकि अफीम को पैदा करते हैं उनको कम पैसा मिलता है उस हिसाब से मुनासिब मूल्य नहीं मिलता है उसे इसका प्रोत्साहक मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से तम्बाकू जैसी दूसरी चीजों के अन्दर भी किसानों को कम पैसा प्राप्त होता है। यही हालत हमारे स्टील की हैं और वह जो हमारे यहाँ से बाहर जाता है उसकी एवज में हमें बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है लेकिन वही स्टील बाहर से थोड़ ठीक ढंग से बना कर जो यहाँ पर आयात होता है उसकी हम दुगनी और चौगुनी कीमत देते हैं। इसलिए हमें इन चीजों के बारे में देखना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि जाहिर है कि हमारी मौजूदा आयात और निर्यात पद्धति के भीतर और लाइसेंस की व्यवस्था के अन्दर

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

किसी प्रकार का कही दोष अवश्य है और उसे दुरुस्त करना होगा। जो लाइसेंस दिये जाते है और जिन लोगों को दिये जाते हैं उन लोगों ने उसका सही उपयोग किया है या नही यह सरकार को देखना होगा। यहा पर इस सदन मे यह मामला कई बार उठाया भी जा चुका है और कहा गया है कि इस प्रकार के दिये गये लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग किया गया। जिन लोगो को लाइसेंस दिया गया है आयात के सम्बन्ध में उन लोगो ने ठीक ढग से यह आयात नही किया और परिणामस्वरूप उन लाइसेंसो का दुरुपयोग हुआ है। किन्तु उस ओर लगता है कोई कार्यवाही नही हुई है।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हू उस मदसौर क्षेत्र का प्रमुख उद्योग यह अफीम की खेती का उद्योग है वहां पर किसानो को जो कम अफीम का कम मूल्य या धनराशि मिलती है और उन्हे जो कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती है सरकार ने उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। यदि उसकी ओर ठीक ढंग से ध्यान दिया जाय और दूसरे जो तम्बाकू है उसकी तरफ ठीक ढग से ध्यान दिया जाये और आयात और निर्यात की व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से कायम की जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमें काफी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हो सकती है। इस प्रकार कालीन उद्योग भी है जिसे उचित संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am thankful to the hon. Members of the House for giving general support to the Bill. This is a simple Bill seeking extension only. This Bill was first passed in 1947, and it has been given extension after every five years since then. This time we are putting it on the statute-book on a permanent basis.

The House seems to be in a mood to have a comprehensive Bill which can go into the question of imports and exports in greater detail. I am in entire agreement with the House, and I would like to say here that very soon we will be coming before the House with a comprehensive Bill which will deal with the problem of exports and imports in greater detail.

Most of the Members also raised the question of enlarging the sphere of the public sector in the matter of exports and imports. So far as import is concerned, we are committed to take over the entire import trade in course of time. By the next financial year about 70 per cent of the imports, will be in the public sector, and the balance 30 per cent will also be taken over ultimately, and the entire import trade will be in the public sector.

So far as export is concerned, I would not like to have the same policy. Export has to be increased, and the talent of the private people has also to be taken advantage of. Therefore, in the export trade, private people will have a role to play.

Shri Sreekantan Nair has raised a number of points. He raised the question of keeping some cases in indefinite abeyance. This matter has received my attention, and I have issued positive orders to the organisation of the CCI that there must be some specified period for which any firm has to be kept in abeyance. The firm must be given a charge-sheet containing the allegations against them and they must reply, and if they have to be punished, they must be punished, but they cannot be kept in abeyance indefinitely. This is the latest instruction.

He also raised the question of cashew industry in Kerala. There was a Calling Attention this morning on the subject and I have answered this point in great detail. The Cashew Corporation came into being only a few months ago. It is still trying to find its feet, it has not been able to establish itself. There are difficulties, especially in the matter of export of cashew. The demand from the USSR has come down, and that is the main reason for the present difficulty. We are persuading the Soviet people to revise their offers and make purchases of at least the same quantity that they did last year. But at the moment the demand has come down by about 10,000 tonnes, and that is why many of the factories are not working, but, as I said in the morning, we are trying to make arrangements, for

credit facilities to the industry so that the workers are allowed to come to work.

He also raised the question of the joint charge of the office of CCI by an officer who was Joint Secretary in the Ministry.

At the moment a senior joint Secretary of the Ministry is holding additional charge as CCI also. This has been done as a stopgap arrangement after Mr. Rebellow went to his parent State, Mysore as Chief Secretary. We had to prepare the red book and we needed some officer with dynamism and imagination who could do this job. We have put senior joint secretary in change of it. He is a hard working, outstanding officer. He has been doing his job well. But this is only a temporary arrangement. We have already suggested a name for the CCI and the moment it is approved, we shall have full-time officer separately for this work. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu also said that the present Bill did not meet all the needs of a socialist society. I accept it ; this is only an extension of the life of the old Act ; it is a one line amendment. I never claim that it is going to meet the requirements of a socialist society. We have stated our policy in our election manifesto. We have a positive plan in regard to export-import trade ; it has to be in the public sector, ultimately. In regard to sewing machines being sent to the United Kingdom and we getting only £5 while they charge £25, I can only say that I shall look into this matter. He also spoke about a powerful tobacco lobby. I wish to refute it ; there is no question of any lobby. We have been discussing the problem of tobacco. If necessary we can have some corporation ; we are examining it at the moment. So far as the export part is concerned, I should like to leave it to the private trade for sometime because they have built up a market and they have experience of the trade. I do not like to dislocate it at this moment. He also referred to the iron ore contract with Japan. I should say that my predecessor did a good job to the country when he approved of this deal with Japan ; there is no need to be sorry for it ; I feel rather proud of this deal. He also referred to jute and the need to do research. We shall have to do something about it ; we face tough competition ; synthetics are coming up and our quality is somewhat inferior to Pakistani jute. Pakistan has also the latest jute mills ; our mills are yet to be modernised. We have lost heavily in respect of world market. In fact some research work is being done in Calcutta and I was delighted to see a product which resembled raw silk. Something more has to be done in that direction.

He also referred to cotton. This year our cotton crop has failed and the price of cotton is rising unexpectedly high. We cannot meet this problem through imports alone. Cotton growers have to be helped by the Government with better seed, irrigation facilities, pesticides etc. We had a meeting of the officers from the Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and my Ministry and we have set up a small committee to make recommendations. We feel that unless we do something about cotton, we shall be in for trouble. Cotton production in our country compares unfavourably even with Pakistan, not to speak of UAR or Sudan. The yield per acre is almost half.

Shri Bhogendra Jha said that the Bill was disappointing He also referred to the take over of external trade. I have already stated our policy in regard to this matter.

He said that we are importing also those materials which we produce indigenously. He is right in asking why we should import if we can produce certain things indigenously. But suppose it we produce, say, just 0.1 per cent of something, and if we need, say, 5.5 per cent of it, it is essential then to resort to import also to meet our full requirements. There is an organization called the DGTD which looks into it before the licence is issued. It is the body which sees to the import of such materials as are indigenously available.

Shri Bhogendra Jha also wanted that preference should be given to rupee countries in the matter of imports. This is being done. Whenever materials are available in the rupee countries, we do not import from hard currency areas. This is the established policy of the Government : that we give perference to rupee countries since hard currency is not easy to find.

Shri Bhogendra Jha also raised the question of the canalisation of onion. We export onion to Ceylon. There were some complaints against the onion exporters. Our High Commissioner wanted that this should come under the public sector or

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some organisation should take it up under the auspices of the Government so as to avoid the difficulties and inconvenience caused to the people of Ceylon. That is why some steps have been taken and I can assure the House that we are going to re-examine this problem because I am informed that small traders are involved in this and their return is also not very much. There is no reason why we should not re-examine this aspect. I shall try to re-examine it and do whatever is possible.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Please expedite.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I will try to expedite it. Let us see. Then, Shri D. D. Desai raised the question of articles available here being imported. I have already referred to it. Then Shri Shivnath Singh wanted the nationalisation of the whole import and export trade. I want to refer here to the question raised by Mr. Ram Ratan Sharma who said that we will not achieve even four per cent of increase in export. It is not based on facts. It is true that our export performance has not been very satisfactory. But in the course of the last six months or so, we have tried to pick up. I shall read out a small paragraph about the position today.

In the course of the last six months or so, there has been a welcome turn in our exports. Last December's performance was an all-time record in exports, reaching the peak level of Rs. 151.27 crores. As the House is aware, the first half of 1970-71 was a period of stress for our exports and till June 1970 alone we had lost over Rs. 60 crores of our exports. The deceleration trend was, however, reversed in October, 1970 when exports reached Rs. 129.5 crores. The November performance was Rs. 138.36 crores ; it was a further improvement, and the unprecedented record in December has brough about a big change in the export outlook for this year.

During April-September, exports had declined by 3.2 per cent, but on account of the better performance in December, 1970, the growth rate has shot up to 5.2 per cent for April-December, 1970 period. It is my hope that the special export drive launched since January this year will have a perceptible impact on our performance in January-March. Also, the average export performance in the last quarter of any financial year is generally better than in the previous months. I am, therefore, optimistic of reaching the Plan target of seven per cent growth in exports this year.

I would like to say a few words about the public sector also which has been working with us. An important development in foreign trade during the last six months has been the commencement of work by a series of newly-set-up public sector corporations and organisations. Firstly, the Cotton Corporation of India has been set up to handle an annual import of about Rs. 100 crores worth of cotton. Then there is the Cashew Corporation of India which will canalise the import of raw cashew worth about Rs 30 crores annually. Then the Jute Corporation of India which will stabilise raw jute prices, undertake other related functions and stop malpractices by the private sector in this vital trade. Then there is the Project and Equipment Corporation, which will specialise in the export of sophisticated equipments from India and the Trade Development Authority, which has been set up to help, in particular, the small and medium sector export-oriented units.

The Industrial Raw Material Assistance Centre of STC has also made good progress and is functioning effectively. Two other new public sector Corporations—one for export of packaged tea from India and the other for vitalising the marine products export trade are in an advanced stage of finalisation.

About this package tea corporation Shri Jyotirmoy Basu raised some point. He was in this Committee and he has made some recommendations. I can assure him at this stage that the papers for the Cabinet are ready. We have got the comments of the various Ministries and some Ministries are yet to send their comments. Very soon this organisation will come into being. There is no question of British pressure on us. I would like to assure him that this Corporatian will come into being in three to five weeks, in any case, before the next session.

Then a question was raised about the

Jute Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal. I have made some enquiries about it. This Committee was set up by the Government when the CPM was in power two years back. The report has been submitted by the committee and that report is still not with us. I have asked the Jute Commissioner to get a copy of that report. I am awaiting the report. If anything has to be done on the basis of the report, it will be done.

Then a question was raised about the issue of licences, especially during the last two months. I would like to make the position clear in this regard. One hon. member of the House said that large-scale licensing was done during the months succeeding the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 27th December.

The actual value of licences has increased from Rs. 985 crores during April 1969—January 1970 to Rs 1342 crores during April 1970-January 1971, representing an increase of Rs 357 crores or 36 per cent. The largest increase in absolute terms has taken place in the case of the State Trading agencies, which is Rs. 196 crores or 109 per cent. The second category which secured large increase in licensing was the capital goods and heavy electrical plants category where licences to the extent of Rs. 110 crores were issued against Rs. 59 crores last year (April 1969 to January 1970) which represents an increase of 86 per cent. Small scale industries also secured a large amount of licences during this period which rose from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 59 crores, that is, an increase of Rs. 14 crores or 31 per cent.

Coming to the question of licences issued during the months of January and February this year, it may be stated that two months period January-February about Rs. 289 crores of licences were issued against a figure of Rs. 200 crores for the same period in 1970, representing an overall increase of Rs. 89 crores. Out of this increase of Rs. 89 crores, Rs. 57 crores has been given to the State trading agencies alone, while other public sector agencies received Rs. 18 crores, thus making a total of Rs. 75 crores which has gone to the public sector. The small-scale industries secured an addition of Rs. 4 crores of licences during this period.

The private sector has got an increase of only Rs. 10 crores and not Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores as alleged or as stated, whatever you may like.

With these words I have done and I am thankful to the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I had asked the hon. Minister to say as to whether the Government has any plan to nationalise foreign trade ; if so, how soon ; and about subsidy for cotton, cashew and silk cultivation and irrigation for jute.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अफीम के बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मेरी पार्टी की ओर से कालीनों का जिक्र किया गया है। उनका निर्यात बारह करोड़ से घट कर चार करोड़ हो गया है। उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है उत्तर में। जो लोग उन को ले जाते है, उनपर अपनी मुहर लगा कर बेचते है, हमारे देश का उन पर कोई नाम नहीं होता है। रेशम के कपड़े के बारे में कहा है, उस का भी कोई उत्तर नही दिया है। जो बनाते हैं इसको उन्हें मजदूरी बहुत कम मिलती है। इस का भी कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अफीम के बारे में अभी माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न उठाया मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में इसकी पैदावार बहुत होती है। उसको एनकरेज करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ? उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में इसकी काश्त करने वाले और इससे सम्बन्ध रखने वाले लोग सफर कर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : अफीम के बारे में मेरे पास इस वक्त जानकारी नहीं है। मैं पता लगाऊंगा कि उसकी क्या व्यवस्था हो सकती है, क्या मदद की जा सकती है। इसके बारे में मैं तैयार हो कर नही आया था।

So far as the question of nationalisation of foreign trade is concern, I have already stated the Government policy. So far as import trade is concerned, by the end of the

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next financial year 70 per cent of it will be in the public sector and ultimately we will take over the entire import trade So far as the export trade is concerned, the private sector will be allowed to play its role because we have to build up our economy and for that it is necessary that both the private and the public sectors play their role successfully.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय. कालीनो के बारे मे कुछ नही कहा है। इसका निर्यात 12 करोड से घटा कर 4 करोड हो गया है। दुनिया के जो देश इस को ले जाते है, वे अपनी मुहर लगा कर बेचते है इसके बारे मे कोई उत्तर नही दिया है।

15 00 hrs

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER If the Minister does not give you the replies, I cannot compel him

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He is willing. He told me that he would reply to each and everyone

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER He has sat down (*Interruption*)

The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration "

The motion was adopted

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Minister must say something about the Jute Inquiry Commission. We know that they have collected Rs 50 crores from jute magnates during the last election **

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER This will not go on record

SHRI L N MISHRA What Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has said is very unfair

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We shall now take up caluse-by-clause consideration of the Bill The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो बाते मेम्बर लोग सदन के सामने रखते है, सरकार के सामने रखते हैं इसलिए रखते हैं कि सरकार जानकारी प्राप्त करके सदन को उसकी सूचना दे। जो बाते रखी गई है उनका उत्तर नही आयेगा तो हम क्या काम करेंगे ? यहा पर बैठना और बोलना किस काम का होगा ? आप उत्तर दिलवाइये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am on a point of order

SHRI R D BHANDARE (Bombay Central) At the time of voting there can be no point of order You must follow some procedure

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER What is the point of order ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU My point of order is on the business before the House

The Minister is replying to the questions raised by the hon Members of this House He had categorically assured that these questions will be replied to in his reply So, far as I am concerned, out of four questions, he has covered only one. He is trying to evade remaining three questions Is the Chair supposed to give protection to hon Members or allow the Minister to escape from vital issues that are raised by the hon. Members of this House ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is only one point that Mr. Kachwai and yourself have made and that is that certain questions were raised and the Minister has not replied to those questions. It is for the

**Not recorded.

Minister to reply or not to reply. The Chair cannot compel him what to reply and what not to reply. If you are not satisfied with the reply, there are other means and ways to take it up. There is no point of order.

Now, we take up clause 3.

Clause 3—(*Amendment of section 1*).

There is an amendment by Shri Sreekantan Nair to clause 3. Are you moving it ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Yes. I beg to move :

"Page 1,

for clause 3 *substitute*—

'3. In section I of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the figures "1971" the figures "1999" shall be substituted'." (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Now, I put the amendment moved by Shri Sreekantan Nair to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and nagatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clasue 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Sir, before I move that the Bill be passed, I would like to say one thing to Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu. I had no intention of evading any of his points. I replied about jute also. About the Jute Enquiry Commission, I am told than an interim report has been submitted to the West Bengal Government. When we get that report, we will get it examined. About jute industry, we have no sympathy for those people who are trying to exploit labour or jute growers. That is why we are setting up the Jute Corporation.

About mica also, the question of smuggling of mica to Nepal was discussed with Nepal Government when we had a discussion with them. When our discussion takes place again, we shall take it up with the Government of Nepal. We have tightened our borders and, I think, the smuggling of mica to Nepal has come down considerably.

I move :

"That the Bill be passed"

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कालीन और रेशमी कपड़े के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed"

We are now at the third reading of the Bill. If you want to say something, I will allow you a minute or two.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Minister has told us a cock and bull story. The Jute Enquiry Commission was set up by the United Front Government to protect the interests of jute growers who have been fleeced by a bunch of vested interests so close to the ruling party. The Jute Enquiry Commission was set up $1\frac{1}{2}$ years ago and during the last 18 months, this socialist Government did not have the time to get the report of the Commission expedited. Today, we have to hear sitting here this wonderful story that the interim report has started walking from Calcutta. Don't tell us all these things. You want to sabotage the Jute Enquiry Commission because it goes against the vested interests.

About the nationalisation of foreign trade, this socialist Congress party has been making enough noise during the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ years that they want to nationalise the foreign trade altogether. A lot of paper has been wasted in writing and selling to the rest of the world. Today, we hear that 70 per cent of import trade will be handled by up and 30 per cent, more profitable one, will go to the private sector. They are, after all, the patrons of the socialist Congress party. The entire export trade remains with the private

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

sector who are doing under-invoicing to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. Unless there is scope left for swindling for the big monopolists, you won't get election contributions. So, you don't want to disturb them.

For setting up a Tea Packaging Corporation we worked enough for that. We are not bad persons like whole-time Government servants. We worked day after day, morning after morning when we got an assurance that the Corporation will be formed within two months. I have got a letter in my possession from the Minister and today after six months we have to come here and hear him say that it will be formed within 3 weeks, 3 months, 5 weeks, 5 months or 7 months, 3 years, 5 years or 7 years. God knows when it will come into being. Lord Mountbatten might like to make another visit to India to persuade this Government, 'Don't go for this. It is too big a job for you, Indians. You are not strong enough. So, you postpone it.'

I had asked repeatedly as to what about the subsidy for extension of cultivation of cotton, cashew and silk because you are importing cotton to the tune of the value of Rs. 90 crores a year A kurta which costs you Rs. 3 is costing you Rs. 13 and which will cost you Rs. 23 and then Rs 33 and the money will be taken up yankees who have found India a dumping ground for their sub-standard cotton which they cannot sell in the open market as they have done in the case of South Korea and you have deliberately collaborated with them. I am saying, 'Why don't you give adequate subsidy for extension of cotton cultivation so that the import of sub-standard Yankee cotton could be reduced to the minimum and/within five years we won't require their cotton any more ?'

Same thing about cashew..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You spoke during the first reading. Are you not repeating your arguments ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am trying...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't repeat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am rubbing it into his head.

Same thing about the extension of cashew cultivation. Same thing about jute cultivation. We have been wanting minor irrigation for the last ten years. We have brought you billions of rupees in foreign exchange. But, to-day you want to ignore us. To-day you want to do away with us. You want to make money.

My dear friend is going to speak. Get up and speak. You are a young new-comer. We want to hear you.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश और देश के अन्य भागों में रेशम से बनाया गया अच्छा कीमती कपड़ा बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशो को भेजा जाता है और उससे बहुत पैसा कमाया जाता है। लेकिन जैसा कि भूतपूर्व मन्त्री महोदय, श्री बलिराम भगत, ने भी स्वीकार किया था, जो लोग यह कपडा पैदा करते हैं, उनकी कला और मेहनत की तुलना मे उन्हे बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। जो लोग कपडा बनाने वालो को रुपया उधार देते हैं और माल खरीदते है, वे दस रुपये का माल चार रुपये मे खरीदते हैं और बहुत मुनाफा कमाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नही बताया है कि सरकार की ओर से मजदूरों को उचित पैसा दिलाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है।

हमारे यहां बनाये गये बड़े अच्छे और कलात्मक कालीन विदेशों को निर्यात किये जाते हैं, लेकिन उनका निर्यात 12 करोड़ रुपये से घट कर 8 करोड़ का रह गया है। विदेशी लोग हमारे माल पर अपनी मुहर लगा कर बहुत मुनाफा कमाते है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कालीनों के निर्यात में कमी का क्या कारण है।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय अफीम के बारे में निश्चित कदम उठायेंगे। हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गरीब लोग अफीम पैदा

करते हैं। उससे अच्छा पैसा कमाया जाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जावे, जिससे पैदा करने वालों को ठीक दाम मिलें।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कछवाय, ने सिल्क और कार्पेट की बात उठाई है। हम सिल्क के बारे में सिल्क बोर्ड से बात करेंगे और देखेंगे कि उत्पादकों और मजदूरों के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

मिर्जापुर के कालीनों का प्रश्न राज्य सभा मे उठाया गया था और हमने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम वह व्यवस्था करना चाहते है कि उनको यार्न, सूत, ठीक कीमत पर मिले और अन्य प्रकार से उनकी मदद की जाये ताकि कालीनो का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े। इसमें हमारी पूरी दिलचस्पी है। हम समझते हैं कि अगर इस विषय में थोड़ी सी मदद की जाए, तो उन का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, ने टी पैकेजिंग कार्पोरेशन के बारे मे कहा है। वह सदन मे नही हैं। इस बारे मे हमारे सारे कागज तैयार है। हम कार्पोरेशन को जल्दी बनाना चाहते है। हमने कहा है कि हम इसको अगले सेशन से पहले बना देंगे। पटसन के बारे में हमने कई दफा कहा है कि अभी तक उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। रिपोर्ट मिलने पर हम देखेंगे। हम लोगों ने जो जूट कारपोरेशन बनाया है हमारा ख्याल है कि इससे जूट उत्पादकों और मजदूरों की बहुत सी समस्याओं का समाधान हो जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.12 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri B. R. Bhagat.

श्री बी० आर० भगत (आरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि राष्ट्रपति की सेवा में निम्नलिखित शब्दों में एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाए :-

'इस सत्र में समवेत लोक सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिए जो उन्होंने 23 मार्च, 1971 को एक साथ समवेत संसद की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की, उनके अत्यधिक आभारी हैं।' "

15.12½ hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare *in the Chair.*]

आज जब वह अभिभाषण राष्ट्रपति जी का हुआ तो हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ा एतिहासिक अवसर आया है। लोक तंत्र की प्रक्रिया को एक बहुत मजबूत शक्ति मिली है और वह शक्ति मिली है। हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता की ओर से। कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन को मालूम है और सारे देश को मालूम है कि दावपेंच की राजनीति या अस्थिरता की राजनीति के कारण प्रजातंत्र की प्रक्रिया को एक धक्का सा लगा था। जनता ने उसको आज दुरुस्त कर दिया है। यद्यपि की आज कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक प्रबल बहुमत है मगर इसे हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई कोई चमत्कार नही समझें या गलत फहमी मे जो तरह तरह की बातें बैलट पेपर्स की ओर दूसरी उठाई जाती है, वह नही समझें बल्कि असलियत को मंजूर करना चाहिये और असलियत क्या थी कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो सवाल देश के सामने रखा गया था वह जनता की आवाज थी। नेतृत्व को एक काम होता है—जनता की आवाज को सही समझना और उसे एक सबल रूप देना। इस

[श्री बी० आर० भगत]

मामले में इंदिरा गांधी जी ने जो जनता की आवाज को समझा और देश के सामने रखा उसी का यह खास कारण हुआ कि उनको इतना बड़ा समर्थन मिला। हमारे विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने चाहे वह ग्रेड एलायेंस बनाये या दूसरी कोई बात बनायें, उन्होंने जनता की आवाज को समझने में बहुत बड़ी गलती की और जनता को सही नेतृत्व वही दे सके। वही कारण है कि आज उनको जनता का समर्थन नही मिला और इसको उन्हें स्वीकार करना चाहिए। इसलिए आज यह नया युग जनता का युग आरम्भ होता है। और इस युग की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जनता की आवाज को जनता की बातो को समझने का, उनको सही नेतृत्व देने का जो काम किया है और उसके कारण आज जो समर्थन मिला है उससे देश के अन्दर एक नये युग का आरम्भ होता है और वह युग है राजनीतिक शक्ति का, राजनीतिक स्थिरता का। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे यहा पोलिटिकल इनस्टेबिलिटी थी और दावपेंच या इंट्रीग्स की राजनीति चलती थी आज उस युग का अन्त होता है और आज देश के प्रजातंत्र में एक शक्ति आई है, एक राजनैतिक स्थिरता आई है। इसका हमको स्वागत करना चाहिए और इससे हमको लाभ उठाना चाहिए। प्रजातंत्र में सबल नेतृत्व की जरूरत होती है। लोग यह समझते हैं कि सबल नेतृत्व डिक्टेटरशिप के लिए ही लागू है। लेकिन सबल नेतृत्व की प्रजातंत्र मे बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है और खास करके हमारे ऐसें बड़े देश मे जहां सभी विचार-धाराओं कें लोग हैं, इतनी बड़ी संख्या है, इतने बड़े बड़े सवाल है, वहा जब तक सबल राजनीति और सबल नेतृत्व नही होगा तो प्रजातंत्र नही चल सकता है इसलिए आज हम इसका स्वागत करते है कि इस देश मे श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में एक सबल नेतृत्व का जन्म हुआ है और इंदिरा जी आज न केवल इस देश की सर्वप्रमुख राष्ट्रीय नेता हैं बल्कि दुनियां के डेमोक्रेटिक लीडर्स में उनका एक प्रमुख स्थान है। इसलिए इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं। आज देश के सामने बहुत से सवाल हैं और पिछले चुनाव में जो सवाल आये, हम लोगो को सब को मालूम है, जनता से सीधा हमारा सपर्क रहा है और हम जानते हैं कि देश के सामने कितने बड़े बड़े सवाल है।

उन सवालो को हमे हल करना है तो हम इस नयी शक्ति का, प्रजतंत्र और लोकतंत्र की इस नई शक्ति का स्वागन करते है।

वह सवाल राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण मे जो एक सक्षिप्त भाषण है, और भाषणों की अपेक्षा राष्ट्रपति जी का यह भाषण बहुत छोटा है, मगर उसमे साफ तौर से चुनाव के बाद इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि जनता की मांगे क्या है और जनता के प्रति हमारा कर्त्तव्य क्या है और हम कौन से कदम उठाना चाहते हैं। यह बात सही है कि इस छोटे से भाषण मे उन सब कदमो की रूपरेखा नही दी जा सकती थी। केवल एक इशारा या डायरेक्शन बताया जा सकता था। इस मामले मे यह सही रास्ता है जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने बताया है और हमे उस रास्ते पर चलना है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि असल मे चुनाव मे जनता के प्रति हमने कौन से वादे किए। हमारे घोषणा पत्र मे वह मौजूद है। जनता की क्या मांगे है, जनता क्या चाहती है? इस चुनाव मे देश की गरीब जनता जो आज सभी तरह से परेशान है सगठित हो कर के देश में एक प्रबल लोकतंत्र स्थापित करने मे सफल हुई है। मगर आज हमें इस लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाना है, इस लोकतंत्र मे हमे एक प्राण डालना हैं, इसे सक्रिय बनाना है, सक्षम बनाना है तो हमे वह जो सवाल आज उठ खड़े हुए है उन सवालो की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने इसकी तरफ इशारा दिया है और यह कहा है कि आज जो सर्व व्याप्त गरीबी है, मास पावर्टी, और

सामाजिक और आर्थिक अन्याय जो होता है, भिन्न-भिन्न लोगों में, भाई भाई में सोशल और एकोनामिक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, और आज देश में जो बेकारी है, बेरोजगारी है, इनका हमें हल ढूंढना होगा और उन्होंने इस का हल ढूंढने के रास्ते भी बताये हैं। एक ही रास्ता है कि हम देश की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठायें और देश की गरीबी को दूर करने के जो कदम उठाये तो देश के जो सबसे गरीब लोग हैं, जो गरीब इलाके है, जो गरीब वर्ग हैं उनको सबसे पहले फायदा किस तरह पहुंचे। इसको हम समाजवाद की रूपरेखा या जो चाहे कहें मगर असली कसौटी यह है कि हमें अपनी नीतियों को, अपने प्रोग्राम्स को, अपने दृष्टिकोण को, पालिसीज, प्रोग्राम्स, परस्पेक्टिव्ज, सब को इस नुक्तनिगाह से बदलना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हम जो कुछ भी करें उसका फायदा जो सब से गरीब लोग है और जो सब से गरीब इलाके हैं उनको होना चाहिए अगर हम यह नही कर पायेंगे तो हम जिन सवालों को हल करना चाहते हैं वह सवाल हल हो नहीं सकते हैं। और इसलिए मुझे जरा एक धक्का सा लगा जब मैंने वित्त मंत्री के भाषण में सुना कि रूरल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम के लिए जो बेकारी गांवों में है सब से ज्यादा और सब से गरीब इलाके वाले गांवों में हैं, जिनकी गरीबी का अन्दाज हम यहां बैठ कर के नहीं कर सकते, वहां उन इलाकों के लिए, रूरल विकास प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत इस साल 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि 50 करोड़ रुपया तो दाल में नमक के बराबर है। यह ठीक है कि इस रकम को हमारे एक प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत इसमें रखा गया है, कुछ बड़े अफसरों ने इस को बनाया होगा, उनका दृष्टि-कोण बहुत व्यापक नहीं होगा, उस प्रोग्राम का उनको अन्दाजा नहीं होगा जिससे सरकार बेरोजगारी को खत्म करना चाहती है—यह बात उसमें होगी, इसलिए मैं उनको ज्यादा दोष देना नहीं चाहता हूं। फिर भी यह चीज इसमें आई है, इस लिये इस का स्वागत करता हूं कि हमारी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का नये रूप में मूल्यांकन हो रहा है, अप्रेजल हो रहा है और प्लानिंग कमीशन के बारे में भी मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि सारे प्लानिंग कमीशन को बदला जाएगा और जो हमारे बड़े-बड़े सवाल हैं, हमारी जो योजनाएं हैं, उनको भी नये ढंग से, नये नुक्त-नजर से बनाया जायेगा ताकि इन बातों का हल हो सके और हो सकता है कि जो नया मूल्यांकन योजना का हो रहा है, उसमें जो बड़े बड़े सवाल आगे आयेंगे—जैसे बेरोजगारी का सवाल है—उसको वे देखेंगे कि इन सवालों का हम जल्दी से जल्दी कैसे हल कर सकते हैं। तो यह पचास करोड़ रुपये वाली बात नहीं है, इस में एक बहुत बड़ी राशि की जरूरत होगी और मैं समझता हूं हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी है—उस दिन वित्त मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि पिछले साल और इस साल में भी योजना के अनुसार साढ़े पांच प्रतिशत की हमारी आमदनी में, राष्ट्रीय इंकम में वृद्धि हुई है। इसी तरह से 1971 में भी हम देखेंगे—अगर अगला मानसून भी ठीक हुआ तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में और ज्यादा वृद्धि हो सकती है। तो फिर आज कौन सी ऐसी रुकावटें है कि हम अपने प्रोग्राम को पूरा न कर सकें। इन बड़े सवालों को हल करने के लिए हमें अपने प्रोग्राम को बड़ा बनाना होगा, उसका डायमेन्शन, उसका दायरा बड़ा करना होगा और डायमेन्शन बड़ा करने के साथ साथ हमें उन प्रोग्राम्स को लाना पड़ेगा, जिनसे जल्दी ही हम फायदा उठा सकते हों। इन दो दृष्टिकोणों से—क्वालिटेटिवली और डाइमेन्शन-ली—जब तक हम इन बड़ी चीजों को नहीं लायेंगे, तब तक हम इन सवालों को हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिये सर्व-व्याप्त गरीबी और बेरोजगारी के सवाल को हल करने का अर्थ यह होता है कि हम अपनी योजनाओं को मौलिक रूप से बदलें। हमारी आय में जो वृद्धि है, ग्रोथ है, उसके विकास की गति को और ज्यादा

[श्री बी० आर० भगत]

बढ़ायें और तीसरे हमारे काम करने का जो तरीका है, प्रशासन की मशीनरी है उसे थोड़ा और कुशल बनायें। जब तक ये तीनो बातें हम नही कर पायेंगे, तब तक हमारी समस्या हल नही होगी। इन बातो का इशारा राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी किया है, लेकिन जब हम इनकी छानबीन करते है तो ये सवाल बडे गहरे प्रतीत होते हैं, हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इनको लेकर आगे चलना पडेगा।

समय थोड़ा है इसलिए मैं दो तीन बातो की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। जहा तक विकास के ग्रोथ का सवाल है, आज हमारी इकानमी मे, हमारे आर्थिक तत्र मे इतनी शक्ति है कि हमारे विकास की गति और ज्यादा बढ़े लेकिन वह ज्यादा नही है। विशेपकर गावों मे ज्यादा क्यो नही है? इस लिए नही है कि हम ने जो कुछ भी प्रोग्राम बनाये है— खेती की बात को ले लीजिये, साढे पाच प्रतिशत है, अच्छा ग्रोथ है, लेकिन और भी ज्यादा हो सकता था अगर भूमि का इन्तजाम ठीक होता। गेहूं का उत्पादन उन्ही क्षेत्रो मे ज्यादा बढ़ा है, जहां सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन उन इलाको मे जहा पानी की व्यवस्था नही है, हम तेजी से वृद्धि नहीं कर सकते है। भूमि सुधार मे भी हम पिछडे रह गये। इस सम्बन्ध मे कई कमेटियां बनी, अभी भी एक कमेटी फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर के नेतृत्व मे बनी हुई है, वह कमेटी काम करना चाहती है, लेकिन एक मामूली सी बात है, जो छोटे किसान है, जिनके पास इतनी जमीन नही है कि वे तकनीकी सुविधाओं का सहारा ले सके, उनकी जमीनो को इकट्ठा करके ज्वाइट फार्मिग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, कन्सोलीडेशन आफ होल्डिग हो सके, यही नही बटाईदारी के हक या दूसरी मामूली चीजें भी नही हो पा रही हैं।

मैंने पिछले चुनावो मे देखा—मेरे अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र की स्थिति यह है कि जिन गरीब लोगो ने, हरिजन भाइयो ने हम को वोट दिया, पिछड़े भाइयो ने, अल्प मतवाले भाइयो ने हम को वोट दिया, उन का पानी तक बन्द कर दिया गया। गाव के हरिजनो को पानी नही भरने दिया जाता, उनकी जो खेती थी, जिस को वे लोग जोतते थे, उनसे छीनी जा रही है ऐसी बाते आज हो रही है और सिर्फ मेरे ही क्षेत्र मे नही, सब जगह ऐसा हो रहा है। इस लिए मै कहना चाहता हू कि खेती की प्रगति तेजी से हो सकती है, अगर हम अपने भूमि सुधार के प्रोग्राम को तेजी से बढाये। हम समाजवाद ला नही सकते, जब तक गावो मे बडी मजबूती के साथ इस रास्ते पर आगे नही बढेगे। अगर इस काम को नही किया गया—मै जानता हू कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले मे बहुत कुछ करना चाहती है, लेकिन बहुत सारी राज्य सरकारें इसमे रुकावटें डालती है। इस लिए भूमि सुधार के हमारे जो प्रोग्राम है, चार-पाच प्रोग्राम हैं, उन्हें 6 महीने या साल भर मे पूरा किया जाना चाहिए, अगर वह नही किया जायेगा तो एक नई क्रान्ति का गांवों मे जन्म होगा, इस लिए इस बात को हमे करना है। खेती में ज्यादा वृद्धि हो, विकास की गति तेज हो—उसके लिये जरूरी है कि हम लैंड रिफार्म्ज के प्रोग्राम को आगे बढ़ायें, वर्ना विकास की गति तेज नहीं हो पायेगी और गांवो की शक्ति भी भग होने लगेगी।

दूसरी बात है—नान-एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर की। इसमे इस समय 6 प्रतिशत का ग्रोथ है, 6 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ से हमारा काम नही चल सकता है। 6 प्रतिशत नान-एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर मे हो, सारे मे 5 प्रतिशत हो, पौपुलेशन 3 प्रतिशत बढ़े, रीयल इकम 2 प्रतिशत बढ़े—इस से हमारा सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता। इस लिए जरूरी है कि नान-एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर और खास कर इंडस्ट्रीयल सैक्टर में, औद्योगिक

क्षेत्र में हमारे विकास की गति कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिये और 10 प्रतिशत हो सकती है। आज पब्लिक सैक्टर में या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में आप देखेंगे—जितना इंवेस्टमेंट लगा हुआ है, उससे पूरा फायदा नहीं होता है और यही कारण है कि यद्यपि एक तरफ हमारा ग्रोथ अच्छा हैं, विकास की गति अच्छी है, तीन मानसून अच्छे हुए हैं, साढ़े दस करोड़ टन अनाज पैदा हुआ, उसके भाव गिरते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं, एक तरह से सारा ग्रोथ ऊंचा नीचा है, अन ईवन है। इसका कारण है कि इंडस्ट्रीयल सैक्टर में, कामर्शियल और फाइबर के सैक्टर में ग्रोथ ठीक नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ—एक अर्थ शास्त्री के नाते—मनी सप्लाई बढ़ गई, बैंक क्रेडिट बढ़ गया, इस लिए इनफ्लेशन बढ़ा है, लेकिन हमारे तन्त्र मे हमारी जो स्थिति विकास की है कि सिर्फ मनी-सप्लाई बढ़ गई या बैंकों का क्रेडिट बढ़ गया, इस लिए कीमतें पिछले साल में 6 परसेंट बढ़ी और इस साल 4 परसेंट बढ़ रही हैं—यह बात सही नही है। आप देखें—किन चीजो के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं? अनाज के दाम गिरे हैं, मगर कपड़े के दाम बढ़े हैं, क्यों? इस लिये कि हम अपने यहां कपास नही उपजा सकते। डाल्डा या दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं—क्यों? इसलिये कि हम आयल सीड्स, तिलहन उपजा नहीं सकते, इनकी कमी के कारण दाम बढ़ रहे हैं—औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में सब चीजों के दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं—क्योंकि हमारे यहां इस्पात की कमी है और अधिक चीजों में इस्पात लगता है। और इस्पात की प्रगति जितनी तेजी से होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो पाई। उसी तरह से आप जहां जहां देखेंगे और सैक्टर्स में जैसे औद्योगिक सैक्टर है वहां चूंकि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं है, बढ़ सकता था, इंवेस्टमेंट लगा हुआ है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में बड़े इंवेस्टमेंट्स लगे हुए हैं लेकिन वहां पर भी हम पूरा फायदा नहीं उठा सके। इस तरह से एक तो ज्यादा इंवेस्टमेन्ट हुआ और उनका रिटर्न नहीं आया, दूसरी जिन चीजों की जरूरत हैं उनका उत्पादन हुआ नहीं तो नतीजा यह हुआ कि प्रगति होने पर भी, विकास होने पर भी, 105 मीलियन टन की कृषि में पैदावार होने पर भी आज कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस का एक ही रास्ता है कि हम उन सैक्टर्स की तरफ देखें। जब तक हम इंडस्ट्रीयल ग्रोथ को 10 परसेंट नहीं करेंगे मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह 6 महीने में हो जायेगा, हो सकता है इस साल में 8-9 परसेंट बढ़े लेकिन जब तक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हम 10 परसेंट की विकास की गति नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक हम इन सवालों को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि नान-एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर में एम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा होता है। इस लिये जब हम इसमें विकास की गति को बढ़ायेंगे तभी हम बेरोजगारी के सवाल को हल कर सकेंगे। इसलिये आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यह हैं कि यदि हम अपने वायदे पूरे करना चाहते हैं जो वायदे हम ने मतदाताओं को दिये हैं तो इस सारी ग्रोथ और विकास की गति को बढ़ाना होगा—औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में, खेती के क्षेत्र में और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में। इसके लिए जो प्रशासन है, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है—चाहे वह पब्लिक सैक्टर का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो या दूसरे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हों—उन्हें एक कुशल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाना होगा। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने यह निर्देश दिये हैं कि जो कुछ भी प्रशासन में देरी हो रही हो, जो भी डिलेज हैं किन्हीं कारणों से उनका अध्ययन किया जाये और जल्द से जल्द ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाये कि प्रशासन खासकर आर्थिक मामलों में तेजी से आगे बढ़े...

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : स्टेट्स में कैसे दुरुस्त करेंगे?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : स्टेट्स में मजबूत सरकारें बनाईये तो वहां भी ठीक हो जायेगा।

दूसरा पहलू यह है कि बेरोजगारी के सवाल को कैसे हल किया जाये। मैंने जैसा कहा कि 50 करोड़ के रूरल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम से यह सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि हमारे आर्थिक तंत्र में, हमारी एकोनामी में इतनी ताकत है कि हम कम से कम दो साल मे एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्लान बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिये बना सकते हैं। अगर एक हजार करोड़ का हम उचित ढंग पर प्लान चलायें तो यह सम्भव हो सकता है। यह बात सही हैं कि अगर मैं यह कहूं कि सड़कों को बनाने के लिए भी इसका इस्तेमाल करें तो हमारे बहुत से अर्थशास्त्री कहने लगेंगे कि उससे इंफ्लेशन आयेगा लेकिन मै यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसे इलाके हैं जोकि बिल्कुल पिछड़े हुए हैं, आदिवासी इलाके है और दूसरी जगहें हैं जहां पर कोई सड़क नही है, वहा पर अगर आप सड़कें बनवाते हैं तो जैसा कि एक्सपर्ट्स ने अध्ययन किया है, वहा पर आप को 15 या 20 परसेंट का रिटर्न मिल सकता है। इसलिए मैं आम सड़को की बात नही करता बल्कि उन इलाकों में ही सड़कें बनाने की बात कहता हूं जहां कि प्रोडक्टिव कैपेसिटी बढ़े और आपको पूरा रिटर्न मिले। तो इन बातों की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। सड़कों की बात मैं इस लिए करता हूं कि सड़कों में या दूसरी कंस्ट्रक्शन एक्टिविटीज मे अगर हम दो हजार रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो उससे एक आदमी काम में लगता है जबकि दूसरे बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में अगर हम एक लाख खर्च करते हैं तो भी एक आदमी ही काम में लगता है। इसलिए इस तरफ हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इस प्रकार से आम तौर पर इस रुपये से माइनर इरीगेशन या इस तरह की दूसरी चीजों को लेकर प्लानिंग कमीशन प्रोग्राम बना सकता है और फिर उसको चलाया जा सकता है। इस से काम भी बढ़े और उत्पादन भी।

अब सवाल उठता है कि यह एक हजार करोड़ रुपया दो साल में आयेगा कहां से ? तो यह भी कोई ऐसी कठिन बात नहीं है। दो साल में एक हजार करोड रुपया उठाना, बिना किसी आर्थिक गड़बड़ी के, बिना मुद्रा स्फीति के या बिना किन्हीं अन्य कठिनाइयों के सम्भव हो सकता है। अभी जैसा कि आप सभी देशों में देखेंगे, उनके मुकाबले में हमारा रेट आफ इंट्रेस्ट बहुत कम है। कई देश ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने बडी तेजी से प्रगति की है लेकिन उनके यहां इंट्रेस्ट रेट ज्यादा है जबकि हमारे यहां कम है इस का कारण यह है कि ब्रिटिश बैंकिंग के हिसाब से हमारे यहा हमेशा रिजर्व बैंक चलती है, उसका दिमाग ब्रिटिश बैंकिंग के पैटर्न पर ही काम करता है कि रेट कम रखा जाये वरना एडवान्स रेट और लेंड़िग रेट बढ़ जायेगा। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आपको इंट्रेस्ट रेट को बढाना पड़ेगा यदि आप चाहते है कि हर तरीके से गांवों से भी धन लिया जाये। बैंकों को गावो तक ले जाने के लिए 10-12 परसेंट का रेट आफ इंट्रेस्ट करना ही पड़ेगा। और यह इस लिये करना पडेगा कि जब हर साल चार, पांच या छः परसेंट दाम बढ़ जाते हैं तब अगर किसी से हम यह कहें कि तुम 5 या 6 परसेंट पर अपना रुपया दो तो वह तैयार नहीं होगा बल्कि वह सोना खरीद लेगा। इस लिए यदि इस देश में हम चाहते हैं सही मायनों में कि गांवों से रुपया आए हमारी बैंकों में और दूसरी जगह तो फिर रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट बढ़ाना ही पड़ेगा। और इस प्रकार से हम एक बहुत बड़ी राशि निकाल सकते हैं जिसको कि अन-एम्प्लायमेन्ट को दूर करने के काम में लाया जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा एक चीज आप यह देखेंगे कि हमारे यहां इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी कहीं 20 परसेंट,

कहीं 30 परसेंट और कहीं 35 परसेंट है। मैं कहता हूं कि हमको इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी हर चीज पर यूनिफार्म ढंग से 50 परसेंट करना चाहिए। इसमें दो बातें हैं। आज एक तरफ से प्रीमियम होता है जोकि बाहर से मशीनें आदि मंगाने में प्राप्त होते हैं। यह नायलान और वूलेन वगैरह जी चीजें है उनमें बहुत प्राफिट होता है। इसी कारण से हमने इस बात को शुरू किया हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में इसको लिया जाये। आज अगर हम इसको करेंगे तो एक तो बाहर के फारेन एक्सचेंज का कितना एप्रिसिएशन है, हम रुपए का दाम देते हैं बाहर के मूल्यों में, वह ज्यादा रेफ्लेक्ट होगा, उसको हम ज्यादा रेफ्लेक्ट कर सकते हैं। जो बाहर से सामान आए उस पर 50 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगे तो उसका दाम रुपये के मूल्यों में ज्यादा रेफ्लेक्ट कर सकते है। इससे हम एक बड़ी राशि एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए ले सकते हैं। इन दो बातों को करने से हम यह सारी की सारी रकम इकट्ठा कर सकते है।

दूसरी बात यह कि इसको करने से हम जो चाहते हैं, हमारे जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनपर हमारा ज्यादा जोर पड़ना चाहिये और उन चीजों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर पड़ना चाहिये जोकि ज्यादा लेबर सेविंग डिवाइस की न हो कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लेबर—एम्प्लायमेंट वाली हों। अभी हमने इम्पोर्ट सब्स्टीट्यूशन का एक रास्ता दिया, ठीक हैं लेकिन एक हद तक वह आगे बढ़ा। और अब उन प्रोग्राम पर जो इवैलुएशन होगा, मेरा पूरा विश्वास हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन इवैलिएशनक रके कोई नया प्रोग्राम बनायेगा जिसमें कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सकें, जिसमें कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों के लिये इंतजाम कर सकें। जब हम इन बातों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर देंगे और 50 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगायेंगे तो लेबर सेविंग वाली मशीनों या तकनीकों पर एक रुकावट लगेगी। इन सारी बातों से रोजगार देने का एक रास्ता निकलेगा। इसलिये इन बातों को हमें देखना होगा। यह बातें मैं समझता हूं बहुत जरूरी हैं अगर हम जनता के दिमाग पर एक बड़ा इम्पैक्ट करना चाहते है। हमें दो साल के लिए एक हजार करोड़ का प्लान बनाना ही पड़ेगा।

मैं ने जो ये दो एक सुझाव दिए है, हो सकता कि बहुत से लोग इसमें काट-छांट करें और नुक्स निकालें—वह अलग बात होगी, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपया निकाला जा सकता है और हमें उसे निकालना चाहिये अगर जनता का ध्यान इस तरफ करना है कि यह सरकार सर्वव्याप्त गरीबी और बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए कटिबद्ध है।

साथ ही साथ हमने जनता से यह वायदा किया है कि हम देश में समाजवाद लायेंगे। समाजवाद लाने का अर्थ क्या होता हैं? एक तरफ विकास की गति को बढ़ाना होगा और जो आदमी आज गरीब है या जिनके पास काम नहीं है, या जिनके पास आधा काम है या जो ऐसे किसान हैं जिनके पास दो तीन बीघे जमीन है जिससे उनकी रोजी नहीं चलतीं उन लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ानी होगी—मैं समझता हूं इसी रास्ते पर चलकर हमें समाजवाद लाना होगा और साथ ही अमीरी गरीबी का भेद मिटाना होगा। लेकिन जब तक हम मौलिक रूप से उत्पादन के साधनों को जनता के अधीन नहीं बढ़ायेंगे और वितरण में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तो फिर जैसा कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हम शान्तिमय ढंग से परिवर्तन करें—उस परिवर्तन की तरफ हम नहीं जा पायेंगे। इस लिये आज जरूरी है कि जो भी उत्पादन के साधन है उनका हम हर क्षेत्र में उपयोग करें और वे समाज के द्वारा निमन्त्रित हों।

इस पर हमें मजबूती से कदम आगे बढ़ाना होगा। साथ ही देश में जितने रिसोर्सेज हैं, रिडिस्ट्रब्यूशन आफ रिसोर्सेज, टैक्सेसशन एक

[श्री बी० आर० भगत]

तरह का रास्ता होता है बजट में और जाहिर है कि बजट एक अहम मौका है। हम लोगों का अपने अगले बजट पर ध्यान है कि वह बजट समाजवाद का बजट होना चाहिये। चुनाव के बाद जो नये युग का प्रारम्भ हुआ है, समाजवाद के युग का जो प्रारम्भ हुआ है उस का वह बजट होना चाहिये बाकी हम यह मानते हैं कि बजट एक समिति रूप से ही टैक्सेशन के जरिये उसमे आगे बढ सकता है। किन्तु जो हमारी मौलिक आर्थिक नीतियाँ है जिन्हें कि हम बजट मे रखते है उन नीतियो मे इसका निर्देश होना चाहिये कि हम किस तरीके से इस शान्तिमय परिवर्तन की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं और देश मे एक ऐसी समाज बनाना चाहते हैं कि जिस समाज मे सभी वर्गों के साथ सामाजिक व आर्थिक न्याय हो और सब लोग सुखी होकर आगे बढ़ सके व देश मे से गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, इस सरकार पर एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आई है और वह जिम्मेदारी इस कारण है कि जनता का अटूट समर्थन इस सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है। हमको मजबूती से कदम बढ़ा कर आगे अपने ध्येय की तरफ चलना है। आज के हालात मे हमारे लिये यह कहना सम्भव नही है, अंग्रेजी मे जिसे कहा जाता है, एलिबी, तो हम अब सरकार की कोई एलिबी नही है और हम कोई बहाना नही ढूंढ सकते। इस देश की जनता ने जितनी शक्ति इस सदन को और इस सरकार को देनी थी वह दे दी है। उसने सारी आवश्यक शक्ति सरकारी पार्टी को अर्थात् हम लोगो की पार्टी के नेतृत्व को दे दी है और ऐसी स्थिति मे अब हमारे लिए जरूरी है कि हम अपना काम पूरा करके दिखा सकें।

मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे देश के गरीब लोग परेशान व दुखी है मगर फिर भी वे समझदार हैं, अपना भला बुरा समझते हैं उनको पता है और वह जानते हैं कि एक रात में एक दिन में या एक साल में हम उस गरीबी के नक्शे को सम्पूर्ण रूप से नहीं बदल सकते। मगर सब से अधिक आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम जो रास्ता पकड़े वह रास्ता सही हो। जनता के अन्दर यह विश्वास हो कि सरकार मजबूती से जितनी ताकत है और जितने साधन हैं उन साधनों का सहारा लेकर जो वायदे हमने किये हैं गरीबी दूर करने के लिये बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए और देश मे समाजवाद लाने के लिये उस पर हम आगे बढेंगे। जनता को जब हम इसका विश्वास दिला देंगे तो जनता हमारे साथ मीलो का सफर तूफान मे तय करने को तैयार हो जायेगी और रास्ते मे पड़ने वाली तमाम तकलीफो को सहने को वह तैयार हो जायेगी क्योकि वह समझेगी कि उसे अपनी मंजिल पर पहुँचना है और उसे आगे ले चलने के लिये सही रहनुमा मिला हुआ है। जनता अपने उस रहनुमा के साथ जाने को तैयार रहेगी। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम इन बातो का अध्ययन करे क्योकि पुराना युग मिट गया हैं और नये युग का आरम्भ हुआ है और जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे कहा है नई नीतियों का नये दृष्टिकोण का और एक नये प्रोग्राम का आरम्भ होना चाहिए। उसका आरम्भ और उसकी शुरूआत उन्होंने की है। हमें उसको बढ़ा कर आगे चलना है। जनता ने जो हमें शक्ति दी है उस शक्ति का उपयोग करके हमें एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करना है कि उनका विश्वास व मनोबल बढ़ता जावे। बिना जनता के सहयोग के हम इन कामों को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें अगर भूमि सुधार कों गांव, गांव तक पहुंचाना है तो हमें जनता कों संगठित करना होगा और जनता को साथ लेना पड़ेगा। हमें विकास की गति को बढ़ाना है तो जनता को साथ लेना पड़ेगा। हमें सभी जगह और हर जिले में बेरोजगारी खत्म करने के प्रोग्राम को बढ़ाना है और इसके लिए हर

जिले में वहां की जनता को अपने साथ लेना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए जरूरत है कि जनता के मनोबल को हम बढ़ायें। मनोबल बढ़ाने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका यह है कि हम उन्हें वह रास्ता दिखायें कि इस रास्ते से हम चल रहे हैं और यह जनता के सामने हम ठोस और बिल्कुल सफाई के साथ अपना प्रोग्राम रखें। जब हमें कोई बहाना ढूंढने का मौका नही है और इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो एक निदेश दिया हैं, जो भाषण दिया है वह सही तौर से उन्ही कदमों की ओर इशारा करता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इन बातों को सोच रही है और आगे सदन में एक ठोस कार्यक्रम गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने का और देश में विकास की गति को बढ़ाने का लायेगी और उसमें हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

समय हमारे पास अब नही हैं। जनता ने एक बार सम्पूर्ण समर्थन दिया है और उसने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का विश्वास करके दिया है। इस उम्मीद पर दिया है कि उन्होंने उनकी बातों को सही समझा है और देश की जनता को एक सही और सबल नेतृत्व प्रदान किया है मुझे विश्वास हैं कि वह सफल होगी। हम सब लोगों को और सारे सदन को उनको सहयोग देना हैं व उनकी मदद करनी है ताकि वह अपने काम में सफल हों क्योंकि उनके सफल होने में ही देश का भविष्य है और प्रजातन्त्र का भविष्य है। देश में प्रजातन्त्र कायम करने के लिये और समाजवाद लाने के लिये और यहां से गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिये हमें उनको सफल बनाने के लिये अपना पूरा पूरा योगदान देना चाहिये।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, I wholeheartedly associate myself with this Motion of Thanks and gladly second it. The great people of India have done their job, the President has made his keynote Address and now it is for us to take up the responsibility and to pursue the mandate.

This year the President's message is thronging with a tone of optimism, a real tone of optimism truly reflecting the expectations of the teeming millions of our rural population. The general elections have in a sense been a revolution of rising expectations. It was a new declaration of independence by the new generation, a generation born after independence. The older generation revolted against the foreign oppressors; the new generation revolted against the internal oppressors, the enemies of the toiling masses, the vested interests and right reactionaries and the agents of imperialism who go in the disguise of left extremists or counter-revolutionaries.

It is interesting to think in retrospect that a boy or a girl born on or after 15th August, 1947 could not vote in the Fourth General Election. They attained the age of 21 only on 15th August, 1968. So, this was the first general election in which the post-independence generation participated.

There is a very interesting figure which has been submitted in this House earlier this day. During the last general election the voting population was 250 million; in this general election the voting population was 275 million, which means an addition of 25 million. If you split it up into 500 constituencies, we find that the new generation's voting strength was on an average 50,000. This is a very important figure because it speaks a lot. In this youth wave so many, who were studying in the nursery class on Independence Day of 1947, have been swept into this House and are doing their job in an excellent manner.

I may add that the new generation does not boast of years of imprisonment during the freedom struggle or of days of suffering. The new generation is boasting only of an unerring urge to serve the nation and to rise up to the occasion.

Some people, when they discuss the general elections, speak of the invisible ink or the magic ink. I may say that this invisible ink that made a great victory possible is red because it is the boiling blood of the millions of the rural population of the entire country that is responsible for it.

They speak of the magic ink which disappears and which re-appears. They say that some marks disappears and some marks re-appear. I think, they are speaking about this House. I remember the days, though

[Shri A. C. George]

I had a short span here during the Fourth Lok Sabha, when some people were here. But now they have disappeared. Some people were never here. And they have appeared here. It is not a magic but the will of the people. Let them not be guided by a few technicalities of the chemical analysis.

Now, I would like to submit that we have come here because of the people of India, the masses of India, who made a decision that they want to be governed by their will. Some people speak about the conspiracy. I have read in some newspapers and weeklies that there was a conspiracy which led to this huge majority. It is only a conspiracy of the poor villagers, millions and millions, who conspired in a very mute language in the lowest voice possible because they thought *rajas* and *maharajas*, and their traditional oppressors and ruling classes were their enemies and so they could speak only in the lowest tone possible. That is the conspiracy which has led to this huge majority.

Now, I remember the days, about a year back—you may also be remembering—when the general talk in thousands and thousands of parlours of India was as to what has happened to our country, that we are heading for doom, that everything that has happened is against us and that every headline in newspapers is against us. That was the tone last year. Now, in every houses, in every place, we find people with a beaming face. They have a smile on their face. There is a tone of optimism. And we hear—you have all heard it ; some liking and some not liking—"She will do something." That is the sentence that goes round every parlour of India, that she will do something. That is the one sentence on the lips of everybody, on the lips of millions and millions of people. That is the prayer in every heart. We do hope that this prayer and wish will really come true.

I may add, now-a-days, the nation is guided by the tone of optimism. Wherever we turn, there is a trend in our favour. The only thing is that we have to live upto the expectations of the people who have voted us in power. As was correctly pointed out by my hon. friend, the mover of the Motion, the people of India have left us with no excuses. There is a saying going round that the masses are asses. I feel that the people who believe that the masses are asses are themselves asses. (*Interruption*) This time, the masses of India have seen to it that we the ruling party are left with no excuses.

We spoke about a stable Government. The people gave that. We spoke about a two-thirds majority to amend the Constitution. The people gave that. We are now left with absolutely no excuse. Either we win the people or we lose the people. So, it is obvious that it is for the ruling party to see that the work is done. As my hon friend Shri Bhagat pointed out, the people understand it and they are realistic enough to judge us. Maybe, we do not perform miracles in a short span of a year or two or three years. But before we go back to the electorate—I think, it is after five years only—then we will have to give them a proper account. (*Interruption*) I know the people there are more afraid about the mid-term poll, not we.

So, I may add that in the President's Address, key-note Address, he has really assured us in a different tone, the common talk in the parlours that she will do something. He has pointed out that his Government is going on with steps which really mean socialism, will build up socialism and will rise upto the expectations of the masses.

Here, I may add a few more things, especially about para 10 of his Address. He has come to the correct point, especially, about the salaried people. Sir, the salaried people in the Central Government and State Government services or in the industries or whichever walk of life they are engaged in, got apparently wage increases. Sir, people talk of wage freeze on the one hand and there is a clamour for further increase on the other. The result is or the obvious factor is that whatever increase the salaried people get is really eaten away in a big chunk by rent alone. That is why I refer to para 10 because, the poor salaried people, whatever the wage increase they get then they go to towns, a major silce of their pay goes towards rent. In actual figures, the rent may work out to as much as 35 or 40% of the pay of the Central Govt. or the State Government employees. So, what is the real benefit of the wage increase ? Here and now I will say that during the next five years, it must be our earnest endeavour to see that a

housing programme is taken up as crash programme and implemented in an intensive manner, on war footing, I may add, because when we go round the city of Delhi—we are all MPs going round only North Avenue and South Avenue and we see bungalows which are situated in areas of 3 or 4 acres—but when we go to the outskirts of the capital, we see a different picture of stinking slums, although we may see signs of ostentatious spending which is more in the heart of the civic administration. Here, I am not pointing my finger against anybody. I would say that we ourselves set an example and not occupy so much of land in the heart of the city. Though bungalows are taken up by Ministers and senior M.Ps, we poor MPs are getting only flats.

Next, I come to the point of workers' participation. I am not elaborating on the economic factors which are explained at length by my learned colleague. I want to pinpoint one particular factor. For a growing public sector economy, workers' participation in management is essential and they should really feel enthused to work. Every day we hear about strikes, lock-outs and innumerable problems in the public sector as well as in the private sector. Unless the worker in this year of 1971 feels enthused and unless he is given a sense of participation and made to feel that he has got to do something for the national economy, that he is working not for bread alone but for national industry, things may not improve. I don't think sufficient mention has been made about it here. I think workers' participation in management of industries has to be particularly stressed and this year must be a year for implementing the idea of workers' participation in management.

16.04 hrs.

I come to another point about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are consoling ourselves by saying that in the past 23 years we have done a lot for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So many stipends and so many allowances and so many encouragements are being given. But the social aspect and the social environment of the Harijans is not taken into account. Of course, the fact remains that the scheduled castes and tribes are given allowances and stipends but we must remember the social environments wherefrom he is coming. A poor boy is there; 10 of his neighbouring boys are not having education. They may be doing some menial jobs and getting 50 paise or 25 paise or 60 paise per day, or less than a rupee per day. A boy with the so-called stipend goes up to the 8th standard. These people, his other neighbouring boys, tell him, we are getting 50 paise or 60 paise. Those boys tempt him by saying, what is the use of your education and all that. So, he does not continue with his education. So, this affects the very fabric of education.

Therefore, I am suggesting an 'operation head-start' which should be made. In the United States the Negro boys are given allowances, stipends etc. Just like our Harijans, there are also drop-outs. This drop-out problem is there. For what the US Government have started a programme called 'Operation head-start'. We should see that these drop-outs do not take place and we should see that they reach completion of the middle school education.

The endeavour of the Government must be to see that not only doles or stipends and allowances are given, but to see that the children are really properly educated and do not drop out. He should not fail in the company of the social environment in which he is born. This is a very important aspect.

We go on saying that the Central Government extends so many facilities; the Central Government is doing a lot, etc. But we have to see that he completes his school education and does not drop out. So, I suggest that an Operation Head-start should be started. I am just giving a technical name, a crash programme started, to see that the maximum benefits are given and that the benefits already given are properly utilised so that they get proper school education and proper college education and do not drop out in the middle.

Before I conclude, I have only a few things to point out. The President has spent so many years in Kerala. I thought he would have made a special mention of Kerala; I would not have raised this point but for the fact that has devoted two paragraphs for one State, that is, West Bengal. I have great sympathy for West Bengal and I love Bengal, especially more so now that Bangla Desh is coming. The President knows the problems of Kerala more than any one of us. I

[Shri A. C. George]

thought he should have devoted some paragraphs to Kerala. This morning we heard about the closure of cashew factories throwing out of employment so many workers, and their families are suffering. Educated unemployment is there in higher proportions. We should see that this rising problem of unemployment is checked in Kerala.

The masses of Kerala have come out with a massive support for the good Government and stable Government and a socialist Government. They have rejected the reactionaries as well as the counter-revolutionaries and transferred many of them to their proper places.

It is the desire of the Kerala people, and the right of the Kerala people, that they want a steel mills. There are 4 southern States, Mysore, Andhra, Tamilnadu and Kerala. The three other southern States are already having steel mills. I hope this demand of Kerala will be considered with sympathy. When I say this, I am not against any other State. Kerala has got the best quality of iron ore in the entire south of India.

So, I think that it was time that we thought about it, apart from the petro-chemical complex which could be developed by the fast expanding refinery located near the Cochin port.

Special mention ought to have been made in the Address about the fishing industry also. I am not referring to Kerala only, but to the entire coast of India. The fishing industry which offers great potentialities of expansion has not been sufficiently mentioned in the Address. In Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat or Maharashtra, and in all States, except Punjab and Haryana, the fishing industry offers very vast potentialities for expansion. I hope this matter will engage the attention of Government.

I would also like to point out that the Cochin port has got a share of 87 per cent in the export of marine products. I would request that early steps be taken to see that a Marine Exports Development Corporation be started at Cochin as early as possible.

In conclusion, I would just say a word about foreign policy. I am in complete agreement with the foreign policy of the Government of India. Since the President has devoted one full paragraph to this, and since my hon. friend who preceded me did not mention about this, I am referring to this. While I am in complete agreement with the foreign policy, I would, however, like to point out one very serious omission. There is a huge continent called Latin America, right from Mexico down to Chile and Argentina with 27 votes in the UN, which is important for a nation like ours. I had been to Mexico and the Latin American countries myself, and I have found that they have got the greatest of goodwill for us. We are spending huge amounts in public relations activities in some continents where, let me tell you frankly, we have got only the best of enmity from them. The reasons may be different and beyond our control, but the fact remains that some of them have got real animosity against us. But here is a continent which is completely comparable to our country in the social aspects, in the development aspects, in regard to the problem of the unemployment, and the problem of the Campasions which is quite comparable to what prevails in our continent. I would submit that it is time that we extend our hand of good-will to these Latin American countries and see that the people of the Afro-Asian and Latin American continent are brought together in all common causes and in the interests of a peace-loving world and a thriving society.

With these words, I whole heartedly second the Motion of Thanks.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a large number of amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their amendments may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the amendments which they would like to move.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : May I point out that we have already sent the amendments and sent our names? Let there not be a formality again of sending the names and the numbers of the amendments. Those amendments might be treated as moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is possible that hon. Members may like to pick and choose,

and, therefore, hon. Members may send slips indicating the numbers of the amendments which they would like to move. This will save the time of the House.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no practical schemes have been formulated to raise the living standard of the common people and to eradicate unemployment that is rampant in all sections of the people in the country." (1)

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur) I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to remove the corruption and nepotism which is rampant in the country." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the communal riots in Aligarh and Muradabad in U.P." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the nationalisation of the rest of the Banks in the country." (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the nationalisation of the foreign trade." (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the nationalisation of the education in the country." (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the protection of the Urdu language." (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the creation of Special Development Board for the Eastern U.P." (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the creation of special force to control the communal riots in the country." (9)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the uplift of poor and Harijan in the country." (10)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of payment of unemployment allowance to the registered educated unemployed youth." (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of granting a need based minimum wage to workers both in public and private sectors." (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of participation of labour in management." (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no clear indication about amendment of Constitution regarding right to property." (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of giving Urdu Language a proper place in the country." (16)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

regarding nationalisation of General Insurance, Export and Import Trade and Foreign Oil Companies." (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention about the naked aggression in Viet Nam." (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of effective steps to be taken by Government to bring down the prices of all essential commodities." (19)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the interference by Imperialistic Powers in the West Asian Crisis has not been condemned." (24)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the indifferent attitude adopted by the various State Governments in regard to the land reforms." (25)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of necessary assistance to be given to State Governments for the implementation of Gandak, Western Kosi, Upper Seim, Bagmati, Western Koyal Hydro-electric Projects, full development af Rajasthan Canal and other river projects." (26)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any effort to check the huge damage being caused by floods and soil erosion every year." (27)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to remove the continued power shortage in Bihar and other States." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of payment of crores of rupees due to the sugar cane growers from sugar mill owners as also the nationalisation of sugar industry in the country." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regert that there is no mention has been made in the Address of nationalisation and socialisation of basic industries and tea plantations." (30)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any change in the election laws with a view to avert the incidents to capturing of polling booths, and use of lathis and guns." (31)

That at the end of the motion,, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about development programmes for backward areas specially in Bihar, U. P. and Assam." (57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any programme to accelerate the pace of economic advancement of backward classes, especially Harijans and Adivasis and to ensure for them social and economic justice." (58)

That at the end of the mention, the following be Added, namely :—

"but regert that there is no mention in the Address of any specific programme for distribution of land among landless and to save them from the atrocities committed by landlords." (59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no motion has been made in the Address about enacting such

laws which may remove the obstacles coming in the way of Government in fixing ceilings." (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any scheme to nationalise all foreign banks and other Indian banks." (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the measures to be taken to check bureaucracy prevalent in the nationalised banks and to change credit policy of such banks." (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any programme for all round development of rural life." (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any scheme to nationalise the wholesale trade and import and export trade." (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regert that no mention has been made in the Address about the establishment of a proper labour machinery in public sector undertakings and control over them." (65)

That at he end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the measures to check anti-labour attitude in private and public sector establishments." (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the policies to be adopted to put an end to retrenchment of labour and lock outs in Private and Public Sector Establishments." (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the need for reforming the education policy in order to achieve an overall improvement in the educational system in the country." (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete programme for achieving the co-operation of students in the educational institutions and to direct their trend of mind to constructive channels and to remove unrest prevalent among them." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound and phased programme to remove unemployment among the educated and uneducated youth." (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about amending the Constitution with a view to achieve the goal of socialism in the country expeditiously." (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to democratise the administrative machinery which may conform to the achievement of the objectives of socialist economy." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any new steps to be taken to eradicate corruption rampant in the entire administrative set up." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the address of any steps for bringing about austerity and economy in the expenditure on Ministers." (74)

[Shri Kamla Misra 'Madhukar']

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to establish full diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic." (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the policy of Government of India in regard to the European Security Pact." (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the policy of Government of India in regard to immediate withdrawal of armed forces of imperialist powers from Vietnam, Combodia, Loas, etc. and anything about the vacillating policy of India towards Vietnam." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about India's sympathy for the popular agitation launched by the people in East Pakistan—Bangla Desh." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to normalise the relations with People's Republic of China in the interest of peace in Asia on honourable terms." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the withdrawal of cases filed against thousands of farmers for harassing and supressing them, who took part in land agitations and anything about providing them with legal aid." (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any policy in regard to providing legal aid and other assistance in courts to the landless persons and labour." (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about devising ways and means to check the misuse by farmers of raw materials and the steps to ensure-balanced price line." (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no motion has been made in the Address for bringing down the prices of chemical fertilizers so that these could be made available to the farmers easily." (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about determination to check the influence of monopoly capital." (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address for the removal cultural backwardness of rural life." (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about determination to ban communal parties, communal propaganda organisations and literature." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about making an appeal to all the progressive forces to unite in order to defeat the apartheid policies." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the clear-cut policies of socialism." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to ensure the preservation of language, culture and other rights of the miniority communities." (89)

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no reference has been made to the urgent need of restoring to the Parliament through appropriate amendment to the Constitution, the sovereign right to amend the constitution so that it may reflect the people's will to accelerate social change." (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the measures to prevent politics of defections and piracy which is undermining the democratic fabric of our political life." (112)

That at the end of the motion, the fallowing be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the need to ensure greater economic equality which must remain the basic tenet of socialist policies and programmes." (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the recent developments in East Pakistan." (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the socialisation of wholesale trade in food and other essential commodities and also external trade." (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no motion has been made of the need to ensure a need-based minimum wage to the industrial and the agricultural workers." (116)

SHRI RAM RATAN SHARMA (Banda) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the address fails to refer to the serious misuse of the Governmental machinery particularly All India Radio and Television for the promotion of the electoral prospects of the ruling party at the centre and the steps taken by Government to allay public misgivings in this regard through a high powered independent probe." (118)

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uiuberia) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that while upholding the cause of Parliamentary Democracy throughout India, democratic verdict of the people of West Bengal is being crushed by Central Government through Police, CRP, Military, hired goondas and bureaucracy ; various ways and means are being tried to bring back Presidential rule or direct or indirect Congress rule in West Bengal by any means whatever". (119)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the concrete measures to be adopted to solve unemployment problem and the programme whereby unemployment problem could be solved within a certain fixed period and about the provision of certain fixed amount to the unemployed persons in the form of subsistance allowance till they get employment." (130)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about educated unemployed persons and fixing any time limit within which they would be provided with employment to solve the problem and about effecting any changes in the educational system from this point of view." (131)

[Dr. Laxminarain Pandey]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about land reforms, clear-cut guidelines to solve the problems of small farmers and conversion of uneconomic holdings into economic ones." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of nationalised banks to provide benefits to ordinary peasants and suitable procedure to be adopted in this regard." (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the failure of the supplying of power pump sets to the farmers for irrigation purposes to render any benefit in far off villages due to centralisation of such schemes." (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any time bound programme for construction of sanitary dwellings in cities, small towns and villages instead of enhancing slums as also for providing houses to the homeless persons." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about a definite programme under which residential accommodation will be provided to the landless people within a stipulated period." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made to ensure a healthy competition between the private and public sectors so as to boost industrial production while dwelling on the need to speed up the investment programme in these two sectors for the purpose of increasing industrial production." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made to ensure a reasonable price of agricultural products to farmers while referring to the technical know-how in agriculture." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made to streamline the procedure regarding the constitution and recognition of trade unions and about the share of the workers in profit of the industrial production through a declaration to improve the industrial relations." (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the procedure to be followed to gear up the administrative machinery and about the time-limit within which such toning-up is to be accomplished." (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the procedure to be followed for the formation of the managerial cadre." (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the measures to check the rise in prices, economic imbalances and the requirement of commodities to be imported and time-limit of such import." (142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the disorder and voilence in West Bengal and other parts of the country resulting in a sense of insecurity among the countrymen and failure of the Government to protect the countrymen." (143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any steps to get the Indian territory forcibly occupied by China as also other border areas of the country under the occupation of foreign countries vacated." (144)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the programme to manufacture atom-bomb with a view to increasing the defence potential of the country." (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the industrial development of backward areas." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the expeditious introduction of Hindi as an official language and action proposed to be taken in this regard." (147)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about India's attitude and relations with foreign countries in future and lack of concern on exodus of Indians from neighbouring countries." (148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about future relations with Pakistan following the recent hijacking of an Indian aeroplane." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the misuse of Government machinery and All India Radio including television service by the party in power during the mid-term elections to Lok Sabha." (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no indication has been given in the Address to appoint an enquiry commission to go into the charges levelled by the prominent personalities in the country regarding misuse of Government authority and rigging of election results during the recent General Elections." (219)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the measures to be taken in respect of transacting business in our national language only within the country and outside the country." (220)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no indication has been given in the Address of the measures to be taken about labour participation in management and making them partners in mills and factories." (221)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out the measures to be taken for the defence of the country keeping in view that China is in possession of atom bomb and nuclear missiles and her friendship with Pakistan." (222)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the fact that national income could be increased by 10 per cent, by recasting the Plan into Swadeshi Plan and not by depending on foreign money for its implementation." (240)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about giving voting right to the persons between the age group of 18 and 21 years." (241)

[Dr. Laxminarain Pandey]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the steps proposed to be taken in regard to the hijacking and burning of plane of the Indian Airlines and Pakistan's refusal to hand over the hijackers to India and to pay compensation for the plane hijacked and burnt." (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the procedure to be adopted in providing loans to small farmers, small entrepreneurs and to others who want to start their own business but are not in a position to arrange security for obtaining loans." (243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the supply of electricity at cheap rates to farmers and villagers." (246)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the measures to be taken to ensure fair price to the agriculturists for their produce as in the case of non-agricultural products" (247)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken by India to retrieve thousands of miles of our territory under China's illegal possession." (249)

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bholpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of abolition of the post of Governors and of President's rule in the States." (151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no reference about the revision of the allocation of powers and functions between the States and Centre with a view to to making the State's power real." (152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of most of the subjects in the concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution to be transferred to the States" (153)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of complete control by the State Governments over all its officials, including those who belong to All India Services" (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely -

"but regret that the Address gives no reference about overhaul of the policies of taxation with a view to make the burden on the rich heavier while giving substantial relief to the poor" (155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address makes no reference about the complete elimination of all feudal and big landlord interests in the countryside including the abolition of all the privileges and privy purses of the princes without compensation, annulment of compensation amounts which are still due to the Zamindars and other feudal landlords, take-over large estates held by big landlords." (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention about a total reversal of the procurement and price policies in such a way as to benefit the poor and middle peasants on the one hand, and to the mass of consumers on the other." (157)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address gives no mention of any immediate solution to tackle the problems of inflation and rising price." (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no indication in the Address in regard to the granting the right of franchise to persons in the age group of 18 to 21 years." (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not throw any light on the problems of poverty and unemployment which are the outcome of 23 years of Congress Rule." (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention about the serious nature of growing defection and action to be taken to curb the defection." (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention about the non-fulfilment of the commitments made to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the country." (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about Government of India's ban on trade with North Vietnam and steps to promote trade with Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Cuba." (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the question of quitting the British Commonwealth even after the Rhodesian issue and the arms aid to South Africa and racial immigration laws." (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the threat to peace and independence of the people around Indian Ocean due to the establishment of British and American bases in that area." (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to be taken by the Government to reopen the closed factories all over India." (166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the crash programmes for relieving rural unemployment." (167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the steps to be taken to curb the rise in prices, black marketing, hoarding, etc." (168)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no indication of repeal of all repressive laws including the Preventive Detention Act, the Industrial Security Act." (215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no reference about putting an end to the practice of resorting to prohibitory orders, security proceedings to prevent workers' strikes and other popular struggles." (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no reference about the necessary amendments to the fundamental rights laid down in the Constitution so as to make it possible for Parliament and the State Legislatures to legislate against the private property of foreign and Indian monopolists and big landlords and other top strata society, together with measures which will further strengthen the democratic rights of the common people, inculding their right to the land, instruments of

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

production, and other small property they won." (217)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of nationalisation of all the heavy industries and other key sectors of the economy, whether they are owned by foreign or Indian capitalists." (218)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any intention on the part of the Government to curb the right to compensation by the feudal property owners and big monopoly capitalists." (169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any measures to abolish foreign private capital." (170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the measures to be taken to curb expansion of Indian big business houses." (171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any measures for granting the States the widest measure of autonomy so that they can develop without being dependent on and restricted by the Centre." (172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that the Address has failed to mention the fascist type of repression let loose on the people of West Bengal and the politics of murder and assassination initiated by the Government of India under President's Rule against the democratic forces in that State." (173)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that the Address does not mention the Government of India's policy on land reforms in concrete terms and has not declared a moratorium on peasants' indebtedness." (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any steps to amend the electoral laws to provide for proportional representation which only can ensure a democratic Parliamentary system." (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that the Address does not make any mention of the question of abolition of the post of Governors in States and measures to stop the imposition of President's Rule." (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that the Address does not make any reference to the increasingly frequent use of the Armed Forces for suppression of democratic movements." (177)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that the Address does not mention the question of abolition of privy purses of former rulers without compensation." (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that the Address ignores the question of full diplomatic recongnition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the German Democratic Republic, in subservience to imperialist pressure and blackmail." (179)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to note that the Address fails to condemn U. S. aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and the military occupation of South Korea." (180)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of unsocial elements and armed hooligans who at the instance of the Four Party Alliance (Grand Alliance) captured polling booths, ran away with the ballot boxes and forcibly prevented the Harijans, Muslims and other Scheduled Castes voters from voting at Begusarai, Maharajganj, Aurangabad, Mujaffarpur, Patna, Navada and in many other areas of Bihar during the recent mid-term election to Lok Sabha." (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of illegal intervention and misuse of Government machinery by the Ministers in the S. V. D. Government of Bihar and by the State officials and Police during the mid-term elections to Lok Sabha." (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of communal propaganda openly made by the Jan Sangh candidates during the mid-term elections." (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of the failure of the S.V.D. Government of Bihar to provide facilities to Harijans, Muslims and Scheduled Casts for casting their votes in spite of an announcement to this effect made by the Election Commission." (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of any sound and clear cut programme for liquidating proverty from the country." (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of adopting a non-capitalistic policy by deviating from the capitalistic one pursued at present for the development of the country." (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about breaking the monopoly capitalism." (187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of providing employment or unemployment doles to unemployed persons in the country."(188)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about making it a Constitutional right to have employment or an unemployment stipend." (189)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about setting up big industries to banish proverty." (190)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about laying a net-work of industries in the public sector, instead of the private sector for the rapid development of the country." (191)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about nationalisation of basic industries." (192)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding nationalisation of foreign banks." (193)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about nationalisation of general insurance." (194)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

made in the Address about nationalisation of foreign trade." (195)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about nationalisation of foreign oil companies." (196)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any affective measures to check the rising prices."(197)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any action to be initiated against those responsible for rising prices and black-marketing " (198)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any steps to check price rise or to pay dearness allowance in proportion to the rise in prices " (199)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about providing need based wages to Government or private employees or to the labourers." (200)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any effective measures to check corruption." (201)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about checking the increase of corruption in the nationalised banks." (202)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any measures to stop loans to black marketers." (203)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about granting most of the loans to farmers, unemployed engineers and other unemployed persons, small entrepreneurs and cottage industries." (204)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any steps to unearth black money from the safe deposits of monopoly capitalists and to use the same for development purposes " (205)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any measures to recover arrears of tax amounting to about 500 crores of rupees outstanding against the big capitalists and big businessmen." (206)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any measures to prevent foreign capitalists from remitting their profits to their countries." (207)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any steps to nationalise foreign industries." (208)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about setting up an Inquiry Commission to enquire into the unfair means adopted in Bihar during the last mid term elections to Lok Sabha." (209)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about banning communal propaganda and communal parties." (210)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of doing away with the import of food-grains." (250)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of nationalisation of sugar industry."(251)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of any provision to supply fertilisers, seeds, power and other agricultural implements to cultivators at cheap rates." (252)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of any provision to check the eviction of cultivators from their holdings by the Landlords." (253)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of fixing a ceiling on the land-holding and a time limit for the distribution of fajil land among landless and poor farmers." (254)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of distribution of public fallow land among the Harijans and the landless." (255)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mentom of exempting the unprofitable holdings from land revenue and gradual introduction of agricultural wealth tax." (256)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of stopping litigation proceedings relating to peasant and labour movements." (257)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of time limit for fixing a ceiling on urban property." (258)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of opening a branch of nationalised banks at all places having a rural population of 25,000 people." (259)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of lowering the rate of interest for the loans granted to peasants by the nationalised banks." (260)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of cent percent grant to the State Governments for slum-clearance." (261)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of owing the responsibility for the development and rejuvenation of other State capitals like that of Calcutta city." (262)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of checking the corruption, nepotism, favouritism, casteism in the distribution of housing units constructed by various State Governments." (263)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of any provision to allot constructed houses to landless agricultural labourers." (264)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of granting more amount to State Governments for the construction of housing units." (265)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the abondonment of the old anti-labour policy of the Government." (321)

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about introducing secret ballot system in determining the representative character of labour unions." (322)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need for bringing about a change in the attitude of the managements of industrial institutions." (323)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about putting an end to the tendency of bureaucratism prevalent in the administrative machinery." (324)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about abolishing the privileges of I.C.S. officers." (325)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about abolishing Privy Purses of the princes without paying any compensation." (326)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about condemning the bombardment by America on Vietnam." (327)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about a concrete suggestion for the solution of the Indo-China problem." (328)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the settlement of disputes with Peoples republic of China and Pakistan." (329)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about strengthening and increasing friendly relations and trade with Socialist countries." (330)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about amending the Constitution for putting a ceiling on the right of personal property." (331)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the major irrigation schemes such as, Kosi, Gandak, Sone, Swarna Rekha, Nagarjun, Rajasthan Canal, etc., for eradication of famine from the country for ever." (332)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the measures for removing corruption, provincialism, casteism and losses which are prevalent in the public sector enterprises." (333)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about adoption of standards of exemplary austerity and economy by the Members of the Cabinet." (334)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about adopting the policy of economy in the administration." (335)

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH (Nabadwip) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of bold initiatives to bring

India's relation with peoples' China and Pakistan back to normalcy." (211)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address gives no indication of all the cultural agreements with foreign countries with a view to eliminate all those provisions that enable foreign powers to penetrate into the social and cultural life of the nation."(212)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no reference about a firm line of struggle against imperialist (particularly American) policy in relation to the three Indo-China States, to Korea to West Asia, to Germany and Cuba ; full recognition by the Government of Vietnamese, Koreans, the G.D.R. and Cuban Government with exchanges of Ambassadors between each of these countries and India and recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam." (213)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no reference about new initiative to be taken by the Government to organise common struggle of all the anti-imperialist countries." (214)

SHRI LALJI BHAI (Udaipur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no light has been thrown in the Address on the malpractices and irregularities such as misuse of money, publicity on radio and television in favour of the New Congress, late starting of counting of 'ballot-papers by the Election Commission, all of a sudden change in the system of counting of ballot-papers, non-availability of correct electoral rolls, ignoring the use of force in the election and absolute lack of arrangements for peaceful, fair and fearless voting, committed during the last General Elections." (223)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the grave malpractices and irregularities committed in the recent mid-term elections, particularly misuse of Government machinery by the party in power in the Centre and very defective electoral rolls." (226)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the number of educated persons, specialists and others who are unemployed or under employed in the country and the measures proposed to be adopted for providing them employment instead of resorting to slogan mongering." (244)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the steps proposed to be taken to check the entry of great powers into the Indian Ocean." (245)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to check the efforts being made by the Ruling Party at the Centre to encourage defections." (248)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to give any indication of the measures to check the increasing violence in the country and the encouragement being given by Government to communal and fissiparous tendencies." (268)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the measures to solve the problem of non-availability of drinking water in lakhs of villages in the country." (308)

[Shri Dalji Bhai]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of any scheme to advance interest-free loans for a period of five years to farmers for the purchase of implements, seeds and fertilizers so that the country could become self-sufficient in a short period." (309)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no light has been thrown on the measures to be adopted for solving the problems of poverty and unemployment which has resulted from 23 years' rule of Congress and to include the 'Right to Work' in the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution, by amending the Constitution for the purpose." (310)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to present a programme for flood control, provision of irrigational facilities, checking of soil erosion, fisheries, development of navigation and for digging canals alongwith preparation of a Master Plan in respect of Ganga River passing through area of 1500 sq miles and influencing the lives of 21 crores of people." (311)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the measures to rehabilitate the persons affected by soil erosion on the river banks and to provide housing facilities to Jhuggi dwellers near the places of their employment in cities." (312)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the facts that the New Congress has prepared the ground for the further division of the country by entering into an alliance with the Muslim League during the last General Elections." (313)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the constitution of a high-power Commission to allay the the fears of the people by holding an impartial enquiry into the allegation that Government machinery like A.I.R. and Television were widely misused to improve the chances of the victory of the Ruling Party at the Centre." (314)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that the electoral rolls used in the recent mid-term elections were very faulty as a result of which lakhs of genuine voters were deprived of the right to exercise their franchise." (315)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention concrete measures to be adopted for solving the problems of unemployment and spiralling prices."(316)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made of the steps to be taken by Government to compel Pakistan to pay compensation for the hijacked plane and to hand over the hijackers to India." (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of formulation of an independent foreign policy." (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the necessity of India becoming a nuclear power in order to have an independent foreign policy and independent defence policy." (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention of reorientation of the Fourth Five Year Plan to achieve self-sufficiency, dynamic status and plan-oriented country." (320)

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE (Kottayam) I beg to move ·

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely ·—

"but regret to note that no mention has been made about the Marine Resources and hence, efforts should be directed to fuller exploitation of marine resources to augment our sources of food supply and to earn foreign exchange through export of marine products "(372)

SHRI KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no mention of concrete schemes has been made in the Address about the uplift of poor and backward classes especially the Harijans in the country." (376)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention of any programme to fix wages for agricultural workers and its implementation in all States " (377)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no motion has been made in the Address regarding disputes over inter-States rivers between Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala such as Cauvery " (378)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any concrete programme about rural housing and providing social insurance scheme for the agricultural workers." (379)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding extension of credit facilities to small peasants at cheap rate of interest." (380)

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF (Periakulam) I beg to move ·

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely '—

"but regret that here is no mention in the Address about the communal riots in Aligarh and Muradabad in U. P." (381)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely ·—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the protection of the Urdu language " (382)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the creation of a special force to control the communal riots in the country." (383)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the uplift of poor and Harijans in the country " (384)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmawgao) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address contains no mention of any intent, to recognise that national progress is the responsibility of the entire nation, and to define the nationalized, retracted, and credible sphere, m which Government will assume responsibility " (400)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that mention is made m the Address merely of massive majority, without simultaneous statement of welcome to constructive criticism, and respect for dissent " (401)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret specifically the absence in the Address of any concrete plans to :

(a) turn the national Council of Ministers into an efficient team of national management ;

(b) re-mould planning ;

(c) revitalize the bureaucracy ;

(d) turn the mobilization of resources into an instrument of change ;

(e) re-allocate revenue between the Centre and the States commensu-

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

rate with respective responsibility ;

(f) re-cast priorities in investment ; and

(g) provide Parliament with opportunities of contribution and instruments of control." (402)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of intent to grant statehood to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu." (491)

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret to point out that the Government of India has failed in the matter of rehabilitation of Indians, particularly Tamils, repatriated from Burmah and Ceylon, which is casting undue burden on the Government of Tamil Nadu." (411)

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the question of eradication of rural unemployment and also of the unemployment among the educated youth." (412)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the effective control of monopolists in our country." (413)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the nationalisation of export and import trade." (414)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the nationalisation of foreign banks in India and also the general insurance." (415)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any measures to ensure any effective check on and to arrest the galloping prices in India." (416)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the removal of regional imbalances in economic growth." (417)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any scheme to introduce meaningful structural changes in the administration by which the socio-economic changes can be expedited purposefully." (418)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about representation of students in all the administrative and academic bodies of all the universities in our country." (419)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to ensure the full democratic rights of the students in all the educational institutions." (420)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that more employment opportunities are not visualised in the Address by effective curbing of overtime work in factories, mines, railways, administration, services, etc. and also by employing new hands." (421)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regert that no effective proposal has been suggested in the Address for eradication of illiteracy, by appointing

part-time teachers from among the educated unemployed youth and by promoting adult education through official, non-official and voluntary agencies." (422)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no concrete suggestion in the Address for a rapid meaningfull and thorough reform of our present system of education, which is outdated, unrelated to life and insufficient to meet the requirements of a modern society." (423)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no concrete proposal in the Address to introduce measures by which communal and reactionary organisations like R. S. S. and Siva Sena, be banned in the interest of perserving communal harmony and unity of our country." (424)

SHRI S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of ways and means to eradicate rampant corruption both in Government and in public life." (435)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any definite plan of distributing land to the landless by reducing ceilings on land holdings and distributing surplus Government lauds." (436)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of nationalisation of the sugar industry in the country as was decided by the Bombay Session of the Congress presided over by Shri Jagjivan Ram in December, 1969." (437)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to enforce Sugar Wage Board recommendations by refusing to pay arrears of increment in wages since November, 1969, and to announce that sugar labour shall be paid 50% wages in the off season." (438)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of immediate nationalisation of three foreign oil companies." (459)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no motion has been made in the Address of any proposal to immediately nationalise all the private banks including foreign banks." (460)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about immediate nationalisation of entire foreign trade." (461)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about immediate nationalisation of general insurance." (462)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to maintain constant balance between the prices of industrial products and agricultural produce." (463)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to provide employment or unemployment allowance immediately to all the educated and uneducated unemployed persons." (464)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to grant loans to the farmers and the agricultural labourers from banks without asking for any

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

gurantee of their property with a view to increase production." (465)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about fully checking the rise in prices." (466)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to show sympathy for the valiant struggle being launched by the people of Bangla Desh for their democratic rights." (467)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any decision to establish full diplomatic relations with Democratic Republic of Vietnam." (468)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the renewal of the trade pact treaty with Nepal." (469)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address has not termed the setting up of a Naval base by America in the Indian Ocean as a hostile act." (470)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to quite the British Commonwealth." (471)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the demand for early withdrawal of entire American troops from Indo-China." (472)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address for immediately establishing full diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic." (473)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the decision to grant recognition to the provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam." (474)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Before I come to the President's Address proper, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important and serious development taking place in East Bengal or East Pakistan. This was not there at the time of the Address by the President. The situation has developed rapidly, and the People's Republic of Bangla Desh has been declared and a provisional government formed.

16.09 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

Fierce fighting is going on, with the people of Bangla Desh fighting heroically against the West Pakistani aggression. In this strange situation, it is not enough to give lip-sympathy to the people of Bangla Desh. We have expressed our moral support already, but now the time has come for concrete action and material support.

We demand that the Government immediately recognise the Republic of Bangla Desh and provide all moral and material help to the fighters of Bangla Desh. We should actively intervene in mobilising support among other countries of the world and in the UN.

In India, we have got a history of support to people fighting for freedom and democracy against fascist repression. It has been a glorious tradition during our national struggle. We expressed our sympathy and support to the Republican forces in the civil war in Spain and extended our help to many Afro-Asian countries in their fight for freedom. If we are not to besmirch this great tradition, let us rise up and be one with the people of Bangla Desh in word as well as in deed.

Coming to the President's Address, it is a futile exercise in evasion. It conceals the deep economic crisis we are passing through,

a crisis generated, fostered and deliberately imposed on the people of India by the Congress Government. It is an excellent illustration of the bankrupt policies of the Congress Government from which we have suffered for the last 23 years. The President's speech is full of empty promises and platitudes. It states that the Government have got a massive mandate for change, a change which must come swiftly. Yes, the masses also want swift and radical changes; if we delay, the masses will take their own course, whether peaceful or non-peaceful.

The Address gives no indication of how the ruling Congress proposes to fulfil its promises. However, it is crystal clear on one fact, that the basic policies of the last 23 years are not going to be changed, policies that have admirably served the monopolists, the landlords and the bureaucrats. The Indira Government has come out with a slogan, *garibi hatao*, but in practice, the result of the policy followed is : *garibon ko hatao*.

The Address contains many vague promises to eradicate poverty and unemployment. This has also been mentioned in the Budget presented a few days ago. I also looked into the President's Addresses from 1952 up to date and, fortunately, in every Address there is a paragraph about unemployment and a promises that unemployment would be eradicated.

In the Budget, the Government have increased the expenditure on the Central Reserve Police by Rs. 9.5 crores. It has also announced a decision to raise two more battalions of the notorious CRP and expand the Central Industrial Security Force. Is this the fulfilment of the pledge to usher in progress and social justice? To help the toiling masses of India, who have faced the barbarities of the CRP, who are their sworn enemies, this is the step Government have taken.

As far as the promises are concerned, I am not simply saying that they will not be implemented or fulfilled. I am saying this because of my experience in this House for the last 18 years and the fate of promises made here and outside.

A promise was given to the people of Kerala that there would be a second shipbuilding yard. It was only a year ago when the people of the locality of Ernakulum, launched a boat not made by Government but by themselves, not of steel but of paper, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the promise. So every year, they will celebrate the anniversary by launching a paper boat.

From 1952 onwards, every session we had put questions on this and the answer given every time was the somebody will go to Japan immediately and find something. Shri Raghuramaiah was busy going to Japan every now and then. Now he is not there. I do not know who will go now. That is how the promises are kept.

As far as the phyto-chemical factory is concerned, not only was a promise given but they advanced a little further. The land was also acquired and so the people were satisfied, but now there is only the land, no phyto-chemical factory. In the case of the precision tools factory also, land was similarly acquired and even some work was done, but after that it went to some other place.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : No precision.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : So, if you think that the people in the country will feel satisfied by your promise that something will be done, the people, as well as we here, know that these promises will not be kept.

The Congress has declared its policy of fighting unemployment and the President's Address talks of a scheme to provide for employment opportunities, but this is a mockery of the realities that exist in India today, because the Government's figures themselves show that there were over 200 lakhs of unemployed in 1970 and that this would increase to 315 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan. This does not include disguised unemployment and under employment. The Congress now promises five lakhs additional jobs every year whereas the labour force is increasing at the rate of 57 lakhs every year. So, this will not deceive the people,

The problem of unemployment is worsening. Apart from fresh entrants to the ranks of unemployed, thousands of workers in existing employment are being thrown out of their jobs. The coir mat, cashew, handloom and textile industries are being

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destroyed because the Government refuses to get rid of the monopolistic traders, exporters and middlemen In the case of textiles, because of blackmarketeers, the yarn prices have gone up by Rs 20 in the last four months, an increase of 50 per cent This has led to distress sales and closure of factories in Tamil Nadu, Bengal, Maharashtra and other places Thousands of workers have been thrown out of their jobs

In Kerala, the coir industry which supports six lakhs of workers and their dependents is suffering a slow death Despite the struggle of the workers, the Central Government has callously evaded the question Two months back the Minister from Kerala came here and asked for Rs 15 crores, at the rate of Rs. 5 crores per year for three years, so that they might revitalise the coir industry That was not given. Now 1,25,000 workers are unemployed Now there is a promise of Rs 52 crores to be set apart for solving the question of unemployment, but these 1,25,000 workers are going to be saved because by the time they do anything, these workers will not be there, they will die. From the Assembly proceedings I find that the Labour Minister in Kerala has said that they had asked the Central Government for some help but this was not given.

When the coir revitalisation scheme was submitted by the Kerala Government requiring Rs. 15 crores from the Centre, this was rejected despite repeated pleas Now the Budget allocates Rs. 52 crores for employment programmes, when a whole industry could have been saved by the timely expenditure of Rs. 15 crores

As far as the cashew industry is concerned, it is similarly in doldrums not only because of money but because the Government is not willing to break the grip of the monopolistic traders and exporters We demand that these traditional industries should have intensive care from the State and the export-import trade in these products be nationalised.

Till the schemes mooted by the Address come to fruition, there is no suggestion of relief for the unemployed. We demand that relief of atleast Rs. 50 per month be given to every unemployed person till he is gainfully employed.

I think the Minister is aware of the problem faced by the handloom industry. In many States even handloom co-operative societies have been closed down In Kerala alone about 1 5 lakhs are employed in the handloom industry, it is a major industry The workers are starving because the Government is not able to control blackmarketeers, profiteers and monopolists and the price of yarn goes up and cotton price also has gone up Unless and until the Government could control these things and also evolve a machinery for the distribution of yarn the problem of the unemployed persons in the handloom industry cannot be solved

Rural Unemployment is more chronic than urban unemployment Here the Government by encouraging mechanization is actually swelling the ranks of the rural poor and destitutes Mechanization through tractors in agriculture is creating havoc in the countryside Moreover even in industries like Coir, mechanization of threshing husk is throwing thousands of women labourers out of work In this industry alone there are 1 25 lakhs who are out of jobs The Government while talking of fighting unemployment is by its policies of mechanization and automation creating unemployment.

My request to the Government is that they should dot create unemployment. Instead of solving the problem of unemployment they are today creating unemployment by allowing mechanization in these industries. Until some alternative jobs can be provided automation and mechanization should not be introduced.

Next, I come to the question of land reforms. It is a very important question. In every session we had been talking about land reforms The Presidential Address has shown no awareness of the seriousness of the agrarian crisis and the uselessness of paper legislation on land reform The Address has said that a Committee on Land Reforms is to be instituted under the Union Minister of Agriculture Every time you are faced with a problem a Committee will be appointed and then it is forgotten. After sometime when it comes up again another Committee will be appointed So many panels and Committees had been there What is the use of these panels and Committees if they do not solve the land problem ? I was my-

self a Member in one of the panels. They had so many panels and then they had some agricultural commissions. Now also they say that they will appoint a Commission. I want to point out that at the conference of Chief Ministers which was held last year when the Prime Minister said that the land ceiling must be reduced atleast two or three Chief Ministers openly said that they could never lower the ceiling. Ceilings have not been lowered. If I refer to the land reforms and say how it has been implemented it might be said that we are attacking the Government because we are in the Opposition. There is a report of a study group set up by the Home Ministry. It is a big report of about 100 pages and I hope the hon. Ministers have read it. It says that nothing had been done about the implementation of the land reform legislation. We also know that nothing would be done if we depend upon bureaucrats and also do not want to change the system that exists today. This is an extract from the Home Ministry's report.

> "No fixity of tenure to 81 per cent of the tenants. About 82 per cent of the total number of tenants mainly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Bihar, Haryana and West Bengal do not enjoy fixity of tenure. They are either tenants-at-will or subject to landlord's right of resumption or enjoy a temporary protection only."

Secondly, large-scale forcible ejection of tenants is there. In several States, particularly where attempts are made to prevent eviction, the ejectments of the tenants have occurred on a large scale under the guise of voluntary surrenders. Certain States like Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Manipur and Tripura, have made provisions for verification of surrenders by the revenue authorities.

As far as the most down-trodden people the agricultural labourers, are concerned, it is said here that no material change in the conditions of agricultural labour has been there. "The condition of agricultural labour has not changed materially and in some respects has worsened." This is not what I say. This is what the Home Ministry, Mr. Chavan, says. If I say that, it may be denied. But this is what Mr. Chavan says : that "the condition of agricultural labour has not changed materially, and in some respects has worsened in spite of land reform." The incidence of unemployment is as high as 15 per cent for agricultural labour as compared with three per cent among the other rural households. What about minimum wages ? It is a dead letter. That is what it says. They are not implemented. It is a dead letter. That is what the Study Group report says. As regards minimum wage in agricultural labour, the report says that the Commission came to the finding that the Minimum Wages Act remains a dead letter, because wages were fixed about eight to 10 years ago and have not been revised. The ruling wages in some cases are higher than the statutory wages. The rural labour is mostly ignorant of the Minimum Wages Act.

So, they have come to this conclusion. What is the conclusion ? As now, the land reform measures have not benefited the actual tiller in all cases. There is considerable concentration of ownership. Much of the land is cultivated in small holdings by tenants and share-croppers who have no security of tenure and who have to pay exorbitant rents.

The conclusion of the Study Group has been cared for by the Government at all, because the officers who went there gave a warning ; they said that "the problem, in other words, has to be tackled on a wide front effectively and imaginatively. Failure to do so may lead to a situation where the discontented elements are compelled to organise themselves and the extreme tensions building up with the "Complex" molecule that is the Indian village and in an explosion." That is what has been said by them. I see you are going to put your hand on the bell. Please give me some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 20 minutes.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : The Mover and the seconder have taken more than one hour, you must also give me one hour.

Our party believes that there can be no real land reform with the bureaucracy and the courts. Unless they are changed, land reform will remain a dead letter. The Kerala High Court has blocked the Kerala Land Reform Bill. Only two days back, the Supreme Court passed a stay order, staying the clause in the Kerala Land Act

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saying that the land that is in excess should not be given. It must be stayed. Why talk of land reform ? Where is the land reform ? Where is the legislation ? What happens to the legislation. I want to know from the Government. Before talking of land reform legislation and implementation of the legislation, either you spell out what you are going to do and allow those who are benefited and implement the land reform legislation and help them for implementation of that legislation, or else, see that the Constitution is changed. Every day, whatever the important clauses are there concerning the small peasants and agricultural labourers and hutment dwellers, they are scrapped by the high courts and the Supreme Court.

It is only three days back, before the President's Address, that the operation of the Kerala Land Reform legislation, which is very important because it is taking away land above the ceiling was stayed by the Supreme Court. How can the government implement it when it is stayed by the courts? Even if the government want to implement it, they cannot do so because of the hindrances placed in their way by the Supreme Court and the High Court. Government should change the Constitution so that once a legislation is passed, however ineffective or meagre it is, it can be implemented by the State without any hindrance from the judiciary. Unless that is there, what is the use of having a land reform legislation because it cannot be implemented. So that problem has to be tackled at the root.

Coming to the implementation of land reforms, a decision was taken in Kerala that 10 cents of land would be given to the hutment dwellers. But when the hutment dwellers tried to occupy land, government did not permit them. In fact, the government in co-operation with the landlords prevented them from occupying lands or evicated them and there are 50,000 cases pending against them in the courts. When the government itself is against the land legislation, how could it be implemented.

It was only the other day that in Edvankadd a landlord shot a labourer and inflicted injuries on others. Yet, no case was filed against him. On the other hand, 120 labourers were arrested.

We demand that the land ceiling should be reduced at least to the level as in West Bengal and Kerala of five hectares of irrigated land per family, cultivated with their personal labour. We also demand that the landlord terror which is taking place in Uttar Pradesh, where gram panchayat land has been in possession of landlords and agricultural labourers are being terrorised by armed bands backed by the police of the State Government should be put an end to. Similar events are happening in Andhra, Ganganagar of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. We should not allow the police, CRP and army to help the landlords to beat down the toiling masses. There should be a curb on the powers of the court to give injunction, as far as land reform legislations are concerned.

Coming to Centre-State relations, which is a very important problem, the Central Government has concentrated on itself all powers, financial, legislative and executive. Under this system the State Governments are nothing more than glorified municipalities. Through the institution of Governors it summarily dismisses and installs Ministries regardless of the popular mandate. Non-Congress Governments are treated as poor relatives and their demands for finance, aid etc. are lightly dismissed. We would like to affirm the multi-national character of the Indian Union and demand autonomy for States and their rights should be recognised by drastically amending the Constitution.

For making the powers of the State real we demand that 75 per cent of all the Centrally collected taxes should go to the States and most of the subjects in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution should be transferred to the States. The Centre should essentially confine themselves to the coordination between different States, foreign affairs, defence, currency and similar all-India subjects.

The President's Address is surprisingly silent on this issue, when right now the Centre is trying to suppress the people's movement in West Bengal by sending its Central police and troops to murder and violate the basic rights of the people.

Coming to Kashmir, the President has spoken of democracy as if the Ruling Congress were the sole repository of democracy. The conduct of the elections in Kashmir, where the respected leader of the Kashmir people, Sheikh Abdullah, was prevented from entering Pakistan, and the

illegal banning of the Plebescite Front shows the respect for democracy of the Ruling Congress.

The problem of Kashmir will not be solved by military means and semi-fascist methods. Elections won by jailing one's opponents cannot still the grievance of the people of Kashmir. We say, give the State of Kashmir full autonomy as per the Instrument of Accession ; allow Kashmiris to run their affairs through their freely elected representatives. What is happening today in Bangla Desh is a lesson to our Government. They should see that not in Kashmir but in other parts also full autonomy is given to the States and they help in developing those States with coordination by the Centre.

About nationalisation of industry, the Government boasts of nationalisation of 14 banks and of its determination to do away with privy purses and princely privileges. That is good, but the nationalisation of banks has not been followed by taking over the monopoly concerns, nor have the foreign banks been nationalised. The credit policy of these banks, in essence, continues in favour of the big business concerns and the landlords and not in favour of the small industrialists and the poor. If you only go to the Reserve Bank in Haryana, you will see that about 80 per cent of the amount is given to the big people and small industrialists and farmers do not get loans and credits.

The Government refuses to take over foreign banks and nationalise the British and American concerns and plantations. Nationalisation is a meaningless slogan with heavy compensation. We demand that all foreign concerns and Indian monopoly houses be taken over without compensation. Do away with privy purses but we would welcome that if compensation is not paid. The Supreme Court should not stand in the way of these measures. For this it as to be drastically overhauled.

The Fundamental Rights should be so amended that the right to work, education and health is guaranteed as also the right to enjoy personal property while those of big business and landlords are abolished. That is how the Fundamental Rights should be amended,

Instead of taking over foreign firms and monopoly houses in India the Government is actually strengthening them by patronising them with licences. Monopolies have grown enormously. Between 1963-64 and 1967-68 the assets of the top 20 houses increased by 54.6 per cent while the real wage of the workers was declining. The Government was using repression and the police to crush the workers, the peasants and the middle classes.

About foreign aid, we are mostly building up on foreign aid. Foreign aid has become the mainstay of our development programme. Our foreign debt has increased from Rs. 32 crores in 1951-52 to over Rs. 7,000 crores in 1970. Foreign collaborations have increased to 3,151 industrial ventures by September 1970. We now collaborate with the Americans also to produce chewing gum, biscuits, cosmetics and to build luxury hotels. What a terrible distortion of our economic prespective ! The same government uses CRP and the police force to beat down the workers when they demand an increase of a pittance in their wages. Of what use can these collaborations with foreign monopolists be to the starving coir, cashew and textile workers except to appease the profit-hungry monopolists ?

As far as foreign policy is concerned, the Government promises non-alignment and an independent foreign policy but in action it is not so. The dismal record of our foreign policy is a record of capitulation and weaknesses in the face of mounting imperialist aggression all over the world. On Vietnam the Address calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Vietnam.

This is what the American also say. They also say, "Withdraw all foreign troops." The Indian Government should categorically demand that the American aggression should stop and the American troops should quit Vietnam. It refuses to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. It has no word of condemnation about the barbarous kind of warfare using chemicals and also indiscriminate bombings that the American troops are indulging in Vietnam.

It does not repudiate the UN resolution of Korea and does not demand the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. It refuses to give full recognition to North Korea and the German Democratic Republic. Where is this so-called non-alignment ? It is not non-alignment. If you want to call it like that, call it double alignment.

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The Government has no word of condemnation on the latest American invasions into Cambodia and Loas, It does not recognise Sihanouk's Government as the legally representative one even though the countries like Ceylon have do ie so.

The Government does not take any action on the sale of arms to South Africa by the British Government. It still clings on to the membership of the colonial Commonwealth. It refuses to express solidarity with the oppressed people of Africa. It does not dare nationalise British concerns because it is too much dependent on Western loans.

Before I conclude, I have to only touch upon one point and that is about politics of murder as prominently mentioned by the President in his Address. The Government has expressed its determination to supress the politics of murder. We accuse the Government of initiating and encou.aging this murderous politics. In Srikakulam, more than 120 Girijan leader were arrested and shot dead as Naxalites. They arrested Nirmala, Annapurna, the wives of Girijan leaders, raped them and killed them. In Punjab, its police arrested the so-called Naxalite leaders and tortured them and shot them dead.

Even in the Kerala Assembly, the question came up of the so-called Naxalite who was captured, who was put in boiling water and his eye was taken out and was shot dead.

In West Bengal, the Centre's the Home and the Intelligence Departments conspire with the anti-social elements and Naxalites and encourage them with the direct connivance of the police to murder CPM cadres. The politics of murder has worked. 250 of our party comrades have been killed and martyred at the hands of these assassins.

It is the police in Bengal that arrested some of the Naxaiites, shot them dead and dumped their bodies in Barasat, about which we had a disussion in this House.

They also tried to stab an ex-High Court judge who was conducting an inquiry through the hands of a police agent.

They have hatched conspiracies like attributing the murder of the respected Shri Hemanta Kumar Basu on the C. P. M., an infamous slander which rivals Geobbel's feat of the 'Reichstag Trail'.

During the elections, the military and the CRP were used to terrorise our workers and sympathisers. The murder and arrest of our cadres continues in Bengal. Now after the elections, we are going to give a memorandum to the Prime Minister which contains how many of our workers have been killed.

The declaration of stopping the politics of murder is going to be used to further repress our movement and the democratic struggles of the people. But the Congress rulers should take a lesson from East Bengal. There a military dictatorship is trying ruthlessely to stamp out a people's movement. But it cannot stop the elemental force of a people awakened. I hope, the Government will keep this in mind. We will fight the policies of this Government tooth and nail and expose the true character of the ruling Congress. The CPM pledges itself to serve the people of India.

The Government talks of democracy and talks of stopping the politics of murder, practised goondaism and terror with the aid of the police and army in Bengal and Kerala. But without going into the past, let us look at what is happening after the elections. In Bengal, police and military attacks have been intensified. Towns and villages are being encircled as in a war and people are being arrested and tortured *en masse*. The whole State is under Section 144. Curfews have become a regular feature.

West Bengal has been practically placed under Police-military rule. The voice of the people is being gagged. This beginning shows what further dangerous all-out attacks are in store for the people if the conspiracy to impose a Congress Government or to continue President's rule succeeds, as it has succeeded. It also signifies a serious danger to democracy in the country as a whole.

Similarly, in Kerala police attacks are continuing and increasing. In Nochupalli, Mandur, etc. several labourers were beaten and arrested and tortured in lock-up. Nahu, an estate worker at Vandhazhi Choorapatta estate, was killed by the estate manager

aided by his family and goondas. All this happens under the cover of the slogan 'Stop the politics of murder.' Sir, it is the case of the theif calling 'Stop Thief.' I would only wish to say, 'You can foist and do all these things but, as far as the people are concerned, people are determined and they will resist all these things.' I think the Government will understand what is happening in Bangla Desh to-day and will not resort to these things so that such a thing as what is happening in Bangla Desh may not *happen here, Sir.*

Thank you. Sir.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : सभापति जी, श्री गोपालन के इतने लम्बे भाषण को अभी सुनकर मैं दंग रह गया। उसमें न तो कहीं भावों में और भाषा में सभ्यता थी न कहीं सन्तुलन और न कहीं किसी प्रकार का आशावाद था। उनके भाषण मे यहां से वहां तक असभ्यता और निराशा भरी हुई थी। उन्होंने जनता के लिए बहुत कुछ कहा और अपने भाषण को जनता की स्तुति करके समाप्त किया लेकिन वे इस बात को भूल गए कि अभी जनता ने अपना क्या फैसला दिया है। पूरब से लेकर पश्चिम तक और उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जो सफलता हुई है क्या वह जनता की सफलता नहीं है? यदि वह सफलता जनता की नहीं है तो फिर जनता का नाम श्री गोपालन के मुंह में शोभा नहीं देता।

उनकी केवल दो बातें ऐसी थी जो मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुनी, जिनसे कि मैं सहमत हूं। एक तो यह कि जब तक बेकारी दूर नहीं होती तब तक बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों को न मंगाया जाये क्योंकि इससे बेकारी बढ़ेगी। सरकार को श्री गोपालन के इस सुझाव पर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिये। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि हमारी बहुत सी नीतियां और कार्यक्रम, हमारे जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके कारण कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं हो पाते। इस बात में भी एक सच्चाई है और इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अब मैं अन्य विषयों पर आता हूं जोकि बड़ी योग्यता के साथ अपना प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करते हुए श्री भगत जी ने यहां पर पेश किया है। यहां पर सबसे पहले मैं शब्द का महत्व बताना चाहता हूं। मनुष्य इस दृष्टि का सबसे श्रेष्ठ प्राणी है, यह बात तो वह जानता है लेकिन वह सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी क्यों है इसपर प्रायः विचार नहीं करता। वह सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी इस लिए है कि ईश्वर ने, निःसर्ग ने जो ज्ञान-शक्ति मनुष्य को दी है वह अन्य किसी प्राणी को नहीं दी। इसलिए उसकी जो भाषा है वह सब भाषाओं से अलग है और उस भाषा में शब्द का सबसे बड़ा महत्व है। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जाने से कुछ समय पहले भुवनेश्वर में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति में एक शब्द दिया था—डिमोक्रैटिक सोशलिज्म।

संत विनोबा भावे तक ने उस शब्द की बड़ी प्रशंसा की थी। मैं उस शब्द में एक शब्द और जोड़ देना चाहता हूं। डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड डेमोक्रेटिव सोशलिज्म अर्थात विकेन्द्रित प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद। यदि हम इस देश से गरीबी को दूर करना चाहते हैं, लोगों को रोजगार, धन्धे में लगाना चाहते हैं और चीजों की कीमतें न बढ़ें इसका प्रयत्न करना चाहते हैं तो यह विकेन्द्रित प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद से ही हो सकता है इस वाक्य में या इन तीन शब्दों में सारी नीति आ जाती है ऐसा मेरा मत है। मैं एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार हूं और इस नाते मैं यह बात आपके सामने कह रहा हूं।

दुनिया के कुछ देश ऐसे हैं जो समाजवादी हैं परन्तु प्रजातंत्र को नहीं मानते। कुछ देश ऐसे हैं जहां प्रजातन्त्र है समाजवाद नहीं है। शायद कुछ देश ऐसे भी है जो प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद की बात करते हैं पर ऐसा एक भी देश नहीं है जो विकेन्द्रित प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद की बात करता हो या उस पर विचार करता हो। इस लिए यह जो नया युग आरम्भ होने वाला है

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

और उस युग का जो कार्यक्रम है उसमें इन तीन शब्दों को मैं प्रधान मन्त्री के सामने और सरकार के सामने रखता हूं। इसको आदर्श मान कर हमें सब योजनाओं को कार्य रूप मे परिणत करनां है। विकेन्द्रित प्रजातान्त्रिक समाजवाद (डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म) का यह कार्यक्रम केवल संसद् के भीतर कानून बनाने से ही पूरा नही हो सकता। इसके लिए हमें तीन मोर्चों पर काम करना होगा। पहला मोर्चा तो समद का है। समद मे आज दो तिहाई मत श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी को प्राप्त है। हमारा विश्वास है कि उनके जो भी विकेन्द्रित प्रजातान्त्रिक समाजवाद को लाने के लिए प्रस्ताव होगे, विधेयक होगे वे यहा पर स्वीकार किए जायेगे। दूसरा मोर्चा हमारा यह है कि हम ऐसे अधिकारियो और कर्मचारियो का आवाहन करे जो इस कार्य के लिए कर्त्तव्यबद्ध हो जाये या अंग्रेजी मे जिसे कमिटैड कहते हैं वह कमिटैड हो जाय। मै श्री गोपालन की इस बात को स्वीकार करता हू कि हमारे बहुत से कार्य इसलिए नही होते कि राज्य कर्मचारी उन कामो को कार्य रूप मे परिणत नहीं करते। इसलिए मैं एक नई बात आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ कि हमको अब ऐसे अधिकारी और राज्य कर्मचारियो की आवश्यकता है जो कर्त्तव्यबद्ध होकर जिसे कि अंग्रेजी मे कमिटैड कहते है काम करे और जिनकी उन्नति और अवनति दोनों उनके कार्य पर निर्भर रहे। अगर वह काम ठीक करते है तो उनकी उन्नति होनी चाहिए किन्तु अगर वह काम ठीक नही करते है तो उनकी अवनति होनी चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि ऐसे राज्य कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों का आवाहन किया गया तो सरकारी नौकरों में से ही ऐसे राज्य कर्मचारी हमें प्राप्त हो सकेंगे जो कर्त्तव्यबद्ध होकर, कमिटैड होकर हमारा काम करेंगे। तीसरा मोर्चा जो मैं कह रहा हूं वह मोर्चा है कुछ ऐसे गैर सरकारी युवकों के संगठन का जो केवल आंकड़ों की जांच न करे लेकिन जो इस बात को देखे कि हर राज्य मे हर जिले में और हर परगने में सरकार की नीति कार्य रूप में परिणत हो रही है या नही। ऐसे युवा संगठन के लिए हमको विद्यार्थियो का आवाहन करना चाहिए। आज विद्यार्थियो मे जो अनुशासनहीनता और दूसरी चीजे आ गयी है वे भी इस बात से बहुत हद तक दूर हो जायेंगी। इसलिए जैसा मैने कहा हमको इस कार्यक्रम को कार्य रूप मे परिणत करने के लिए तीन मोर्चों पर काम करना होगा एक ससद मे, दूसरे राज्य कर्मचारियो मे और तीसरे युवको के सगठन मे...

सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करे क्योंकि समय सीमित है और स्वय उनकी पार्टी मे करीब 26 आदमी बोलने को है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मुझे आप 20 मिनट का समय भी न दे तो यह मेरी समझ मे ठीक न होगा। इस हाउस के सबसे पुराने मैम्बर की हैसियत से यह मेरे साथ बडा अन्याय होगा। आप जानते है कि मै बहुत कम बोलता हूँ लेकिन जब मैं इस अवसर पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं तो मुझे उसे पूरा करने के लिए समय मिलना चाहिये। सदन के सबसे पुराने सदस्य होने के नाते मेरी यह माग बहुत उचित है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंद गांव) : डा० गोविन्द दास इस सदन के सबसे पुराने सदस्य हैं और उन्हें अपनी बात पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय दिया जाय।

डा० गोविन्द दास : दूसरी बात जो मैं आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि भौतिक उन्नति के लिए हम यह सब काम करे, ठीक है, लेकिन केवल भौतिक उन्नति ही न हो क्योंकि यह स्पष्ट है कि केवल भौतिक उन्नति

से हमारे प्रश्नों का हल होने वाला नही है। गांधी जी ने स्वतंत्र भारत में क्या होगा इसका एक चित्र हमारे सामने रक्खा था और उन्होने आध्यात्मिक उन्नति की नीव के ऊपर भौतिक उन्नति को खड़ा किया था। आज हमारी शिक्षा में इतने दोष है जिनकी कि कोई सीमा नही है। मैं दुनिया के करीब करीब सब देशो मे गया हूं। मैंने देखा है कि जिसे निर्दोष शिक्षा पद्धति कहनी चाहिए वैसी शिक्षा पद्धति तो कहीं पर नहीं है। पर हमारे देश की शिक्षा पद्धति मे जितने दोष आ गये है उतने दोष भी शायद और किसी देश की शिक्षा पद्धति मे नहीं है। नई पीढी के निर्माण के लिए शिक्षा प्रणाली के दोषों को निकालना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में कई आयोग और कई समितियां बन चुकी है लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि इन आयोगों और इन समितियों के जो सुझाव है, जो सिफारिशें है, उनको हम कार्य रूप मे परिणत करें।

इस शिक्षा पद्धति के बाद मैं आप से हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक हिन्दी का मामला है मै स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हू कि हिन्दी को किसी के ऊपर लादने का कोई प्रयत्न न किया जाय। जो राज्य अपने यहां हिन्दी न चलाते हो वह न चलायें, थोड़े दिन के बाद वह स्वय इस बात को अनुभव करेंगे कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उनका काम बिना हिन्दी के नही चल सकता। फिर मेरा कहना है कि सरकार कोई एक निश्चय कर लेती है तो उसे अपने निश्चय को कार्य रूप में परिणत करना ही चाहिए। सरकार ने जिस समय अंग्रेजी को अनिश्चित काल तक चलाने के लिए एक विधेयक पास किया था तभी एक प्रस्ताव भी पास किया था। उस प्रस्ताव में हिन्दी के चलाने के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही गई थी वह बातें कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं की गई। उनको कार्य रूप में परिणत करनें की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए मैं तीन सुझाव आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

पहला सुझाव यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों के साथ अपना सम्पूर्ण पत्र व्यवहार हिन्दी में करना चाहिए। अभी सरकार के पास जो हिन्दी के पत्र आते है उनका ही उत्तर हिन्दी में जाता है। इससे काम नही चलेगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भी जो पत्र भेजे जायं वह भी हिन्दी में जाने चाहिए।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि लोक सेवा आयोग मे हिन्दी और हिन्दी के साथ दूसरी जो भारतीय भाषाए है उनको स्थान देना चाहिये। सरकार इसको स्वीकार कर चुकी है परन्तु यह भी कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं हो रहा है। मैं केवल हिन्दी के लिये नही कहता अपितु सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये कहता हूं। जो लोग कहते हैं कि मै केवल हिन्दी का पक्षपाती हूँ वह गलत समझते हैं। मैं केवल हिन्दी का ही पक्षपाती नही हूं अपितु मैं समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं का पक्षपाती हूं। अंग्रेजी से भी मेरी कोई शत्रुता नही है और मै उसका आदर करता हूं लेकिन अंग्रेजी के प्रति मेरी स्थिति वही हैं जो गांधी जी की अंग्रेजी राज्य के सम्बन्ध में थी। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेज मेरे मित्र हैं, अंग्रेजो से मैं प्रेम करता हूं किन्तु सात समुद्र पार से मुट्ठी भर अग्रेज आकर इस देश के ऊपर हुकूमत करें वह अस्वाभाविक है और वह हुकूमत जानी चाहिये। मै यही बात अंग्रेजी के बारे में कहता हूं। अंग्रेजी मै मानता हूं कि एक बड़ी अच्छी भाषा है और जो लोग उसे सीखना चाहते हैं वह उसे सीख ले लेकिन जिस भाषा को 2 प्रतिशत लोग भी नही जानते वह भाषा इस देश में छाई रहे यह एक अस्वाभाविक स्थिति है और यह जानी चाहिए।

अब मैं गोरक्षा के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हूं। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता जैसे कि कुछ लोग आज कहते हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी चुनाव की वैतरणी को गऊ की पूंछ पकड़ कर तरी है। चुनाव चिन्ह कोई भी क्यों न होता

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

इन्दिरा जी को इसी प्रकार की सफलता मिलती। किन्तु इसी के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में देश को तब तक सन्तोष नहीं होगा, कभी भी नहीं होगा, जब तक इस देश में गोवध कतई बन्द नहीं होता, पूरा बन्द नहीं होता। जब तक गोवध पूरा बंद नहीं होता तब तक कम से कम जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का फैसला है उसको कार्य रूप मे परिणत करना चाहिये। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के और निर्णयों को कार्य रूप मे परिणत करने का प्रयत्न आप करते हैं लेकिन गोवध के संबध में उसको सरकार कार्य रूप में परिणत नही करती। इसको भी कार्य-रूप मे परिणत करना चाहिये। आप बम्बई के कसाईखानो को देखिये कलकत्ते के कसाईखानों को देखिये, अच्छे से अच्छा गोधन उनमें काटा जाता है। इसको बंद होना चाहिये।

17.00 hrs.

आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हू और वह भारतीय संस्कृति के सम्बन्ध में है। भारतीय संस्कृति बड़ी उदार संस्कृति रही है। इसीलिए धर्म-निरपेक्षता इस संस्कृति का सबसे बड़ा गुण है और हमने अपने संविधान में भी इसको स्वीकार किया है। अभी तामिल नाडु के सेलम नगर में जो घटना हुई वह हमारी संस्कृति के सर्वथा प्रतिकूल है। इस तरह की एक दो घटनायें सन 1964-65 में भी हुई थी। मेरे पास कुछ पत्र आये। उन पत्रों में कहा गया था कि सेलम में राम और कृष्ण के चित्रों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ वही हमें रामास्वामी नायकर के चित्र मंगाकर उत्तर भारत के जिलों-जिलों, शहरों-शहरों और कस्बों-कस्बों में करना चाहिये। मैं इसका बड़ा विरोधी हूं। हम तो सहिष्णुता वाले हैं, अहिंसावादी हैं। हम इतने दूर तक सहिष्णुता रखने वाले हैं, अहिंसात्मक है कि जो बौध धर्म वैदिक धर्म के विरुद्ध था उसके प्रवर्तक भगवान बुद्ध को भी हमने भगवान का अवतार मान लिया। नायकर साहब का चित्र यहां मंगाया जाय और उसके साथ उसी तरह का व्यवहार किया जाये जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार उन लोगों ने भगवान राम और कृष्ण के चित्रो के साथ किया, यह अनुचित बात है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी स्वयम् कह चुकी है इस बात को जो कुछ वहाँ किया गया वह सर्वथा अनुचित हुआ। अभी उन लोगों ने और भी बहुत सी बातें करने को कही है। मूर्तियां तोड़ेंगे, मन्दिर तोड़ेंगे, क्या-क्या करेंगे इस देश को एक सूत्र में बांध कर रखने के लिये यहां की संस्कृति, यहां के धर्म प्रधान चीजे है और इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई आगे न हो इस विषय में सरकार को बहुत सतर्क रहना चाहिये। अगर कोई राज्य सरकार इस विषय में सतर्क नही रहती तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसमे हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये।

इन थोड़ें से शब्दो के साथ जो प्रस्ताव यहा रखा गया है मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हू।

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD (Baroda): Mr. Chairman, this is a long way from division No. 24 on that side where I sat for ten years to division No. 366 on this side. But I am happy to note that my former senior colleague Shri Krishna Menon has also changed sides with me. Once a Parliamentary Secretary in this House and lately a Minister in a State Government and now a Member of a sadly depleted party, it is nice also at the same time to be back again in this House after a lapse of 4 years. I am sure I am going to enjoy speaking from this side of the House as much as I enjoyed speaking faom the other side of the House. While I shall not spare Government when it comes to actions detrimental to the interests of the country, my criticism shall always remain constructive and objective, and it is with this approach that I propose to treat the subject before the House, namely, the Presidential Address—I am glad my senior colleague is back in the House.

It is a crying shame that with all the recent emphasis on the eradication poverty, the Address makes no mention at all of any programme to accelerate the pace of economic progress or advancement of the backward classes, especially the Scheduled Castes and the Adivasis. Ever since the dawn of independence while wild promises have been held out to them, all that has been carried out has been a ruthless and blatant exploitation of these communities. Article 17 of the Constitution reads :

> ' "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.'

But the condition of backward classes in this country, the downtrodden classes, is worse than it ever was. In India's thousands of villages the Harijan community, the backward community, is compelled to live in segregation even today. It is 24 years after independence and we have been having our own national Government. In the vast majority of the villeges, and I would like any Member of this House to challenge this, especially from the other side, the Harijan is forced even to make his own arrangement drinking water supply. In most cases he has to share his drinking water with cattle. He dare not do it normally but the only day when he is allowed to drink the common well with the others of the village is when some official or high dignitary visits the village. Thereafter or on any other day if he dare repeat it, the least he has to pay for it is with his life.

Last year in a village in Gujarat, a village which only the previous year had been awarded a prize for its contribution towards the integration of the backward classes with the other classes, Harijans were brutally assaulted,......

AN HON. MEMBER : You were Minister there.

SHRI FATEHSING GAEKWAD : Yes, I was.

......for committing the crime of drinking from the same well.

In the urban areas where one is told that there is considerable enlightment, that people have progressed since the dawn of independence, and where large sums of money are being spent for slum clearance, even when slums are cleared,—some have been cleared, there is no doubt about it—separate tenements are being built for these backward classes. I do not think this is a fair contribution and a fair treatment to a class for whose uplift we have been struggling for years.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुन्झुनू) : राजाओं के समय से अब उनकी हालत अच्छी है ।

श्री फतहसिंह गायकवाड़ : आप बड़ौदा की बात नही जानते, इसलिए मैं बड़ौदा की बात बतला रहा हूं ।

SHRI N. K. SHARMA (Dausa) : That system is also out of date.

SHRI FATEHSING GAEKWAD : You don't have to tell me. It is written on the wall, I can read it.

This in brief is the appalling condition of the backward classes of this country even after 24 years of independence. Since the time at my disposal is short, I shall deal with this matter in detail when the report of the Backward Classes Commission and Scheduled Castes Commission come before the House. It always comes a year or too late. This is my experience in the past.

There is another subject to which I shall now turn my attention. I am very happy to note that the President's Address makes specific mention of this. This is a matter of great vital importance not only to this country but to the world at large.

It is the stress that the President has laid on the dangers of air, water and soil pollution and on the need for ecological balance of nature. The dangers of pollution were first felt and realised about 10 or 12 years ago. But the subject did not receive the attention due to it until about 4 years ago. It was only in 1967 that the Centre wrote to all the State Government requesting them to pass resolutions in the State Assemblies under article 252 of Constitution empowering the Centre to bring forward a Bill for the purpose. In the very first session of the Gujarat Assembly in 1967 a unanimous resolution was passed to this effect. It is sad to imagine that it took three years for another State Government to

[Shri Fatehsingh Gaekwad]

pass a similar resolution. I think it was passed by Kerala after repeated reminders from the Centre. In sheer desperation I, as the then State Health Minister, decided to bring forward a Bill of my own in the State Assembly. But unfortunately to my amazement I discovered that once having surrendered the power of legislation to the Centre, the State Government could not pass an independent enactment in this respect. The Maharashtra Government, in many respects a clever Government, did not pay heed to the Centre and they did not pass the necessary legislation. They are to-day probably the only State, I am subject to correction, who have passed an enactment for the prevention of pollution of water.

This is not the first time that reference to pollution has been made in the President's Address. An assurance was held out in last years Presidential Address that a Bill would be introduced in Parliament. It is true that a Bill was introduced, I gether, in the Rajya Sabha, and then referred to a Joint Select Committee which has now fallen through because a new Parliament has come into being. I do hope that the second assurance given to us in this Presidential Address will mean something and sooner rather than later a comprehensive Bill on the prevention of pollution in air, water and soil will be brought forward in this House. I hope there will be no delay in this respect,

Coupled with this question is the urgent need for an ecological survey in this country. The balance of nature which is what the definition of ecology is, has been badly and sadly upset in this country. Forests have been rapidly receding and some of the valuable dumb denizens of these forests are on the verge of exinction. Early this year the Gujarat Government took steps to set up a State Ecological Council and is probably the only State to have done so, so far.

With all the emphasis at my command, I would strongly urge the Central Government to give this matter their urgent and immediate attention, and take speedy steps to set up an Ecological Council at the Centre.

I would not give you the occasian to ring the bell ; I will sit before you do so.

I am also greatly distressed that there is no mention in the Address of the Narmada project. The delay in its implementation because of the differences over it among certain States, has been so great that it is today even beyond a joke. In the past, one can understand that there was a weak Centre and the Centre could not persuade the State Governments to take action, but now, since things have undergone a dramatic transformation and since there is so much talk going around about the massive mandate given by the people to the new Government, the implementation of the Narmada project, I feel, should be the very first task that should be undertaken by this Government.

While undoubtedly it will mean the bringing about the green revolution in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, my fervent plea is that the Narmada project and similar other projects be viewed not as State projects or projects beneficial only to some States but as national projects solely beneficial to the nation. I hope that the new Government will pay due heed to this plea.

Sir, there are other subjects with which I would like to deal, but the leader of my party has told me that he wishes to take part in this debate, and I should not erode into his time. Therefore, I shall conclude my speech today with thanks to the Chair.

श्री नाथू राम (नागौर) : राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण मध्या-चुनावों के बाद दोनों सदनों में पेश किया है, वह एक बहुत ही उच्च कोटि का अभिभाषण है। जिन नीतियों का प्रतिपादन इस अभिभाषण में किया गया है उन नीतियों के बारे में हमने देश की जनता के सामने इन चुनावों के पहले कुछ बातें कहीं थीं और उन सब बातों का समावेश इस अभिभाषण में कर दिया गया है। खास तौर से जिस प्रकार के देश के हालत हो रहे थे इन चुनावों के पहले और खास तौर से सन 1967 के चुनावों के बाद और जिस प्रकार की

देश की और राज्यों की सरकारों की परिस्थितियां बनीं और जिस ढांचे को लेकर देश आगे चल रहा था उसमें एक बहुत बड़े परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता थी। इन सारी बातों को महसूस कर हमारे देश की उस समय की सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि देश के हालात को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इसको ध्यान मे रखते हुए कि हमारा देश अब कुछ परिवर्तन चाहता है और उन परिवर्तनों को लाने में देश की जनता ही सक्षम है, हम चुनावों के मैदान में गये। देश की जनता ने इन चुनावों मे जो फैसला किया उसको इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य जान चुके है। इस सदन के आज जो हालात बने है उनको देख कर हम कह सकते है कि देश की जनता ने यह फैसला दिया है कि वह एक मध्यम रास्ते की पक्षपाती है, न वह एक्सट्रीम राइट का रास्ता चाहती है और न ही एक्सट्रीम लैफ्ट का रास्ता चाहती है बल्कि देश के एक मध्यम मार्ग को अपना कर आगे बढ़ना चाहती है। इसी रास्ते पर चलकर वह समाजवाद लाने की कल्पना करती है और इस रास्ते पर चल कर देश में समाजवाद लाया जाना सम्भव भी है। इसका विश्वास और भरोसा देश की जनता को है। इस प्रकार से जो प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आए इस सदन में उनमे से साढ़े तीन सौ से ज्यादा प्रतिनिधि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी की जो सरकार बनी, उसके समर्थक है। हमने जनता को यह भरोसा दिलाया है कि हम बिना किसी हिंसा के देश में परिवर्तन लाने मे सक्षम होंगे, हम जरूरत पड़ने पर संविधान मे संशोधन करेंगे और समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिए इस देश मे क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लायेंगे। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में बहुत सी दिशाओं का दिग्दर्शन किया गया है।

आज भी देश हालत काफी गम्भीर है। इस देश की जनसंख्या 53.70 करोड़ है और वह लगातार हर साल डेढ़ करोड़ के हिसाब से बढ़ती जा रही है। देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के लिए रोटी, रोजी और अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने का सवाल बहुत पेचीदा है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित करने का एक प्रोग्राम बनाया जाये। अब वक्त आ गया है कि अगर इसके लिए किसी कानून की आवश्यकता हो, तो वह भी बनाया जाये।

हमने देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। यह ठीक है कि आजादी के बाद खेती-बाड़ी और उद्योग-धन्धो का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है। देश की राष्ट्रीय आय भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन देश में बढ़े हुए धन के सही वितरण में कमी रह गई है। देश का धन कुछ ही हाथो मे केन्द्रित हो गया है। इस देश मे सौ, दो सौ परिवार ऐसे है, जिनके पास बढ़े हुये धन का बहुत बड़ा परसेन्टेज या हिस्सा है। रुपये में बारह आने हिस्सा उनके पास है और देश की 53 करोड़ जनता के पास सिर्फ चार पांच आने हिस्सा है। देश मे इन इमबैलेंस को खत्म करना है। देश का धन और बढ़ाना है और उसके वितरण की दिशाओं को सही करना है उसके लिए हमें संविधान और कायदे-कानूनों मे परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा।

कृषि के उत्पादन का धन हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का बहुत बड़ा परसेंटेज है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का 41 परसेंट आज भी कृषि के उत्पादन से आता है। कृषि के उत्पादन के सिलसिले मे राष्ट्रपति जी ने खास तौर से लैंड रिफार्म्ज के बारे मे कहा है कि हमारे काश्तकारो के लिए फिक्सिटी आफ टेन्योर और रेंट होना चाहिए, सीलिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और भूमिहीनों को जमीन देनी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसके अलावा जो एक प्रोग्राम तीसरी योजना तक चला रहा था, जिसको योजनाओं से दूर हटा दिया गया और इसी कारण स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने भी जिसकी उपेक्षा कर दी है, वह है कान्सालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स का प्रोग्राम। कई-कई काश्तकारों की छोटी छोटी होल्डिंग्स बिखरी हुई हैं। इस

[श्री नाथू राम]

कारण उनमें वैज्ञानिक तरीकों का उपयोग करके कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में कठिनाई होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अन्य कार्यक्रमों के साथ इसको भी योजना में जोड़ दिया जाये।

कृषि-उत्पादन में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ देश में पशु धन का विकास भी बहुत जरूरी है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में उसका जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। गायों के दूध और भेड़ों का ऊन में वृद्धि होने से हम दूध के इम्पोर्ट को बन्द करके और ऊन का एक्सपोर्ट करके काफी विदेशी मुद्रा बचा सकते हैं। इसलिए हमें पशुओं की नस्लों का सुधार कर, उनकी पोडिग्रिज को ऊंचा उठाकर, दूध और ऊन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहिए। पशुपालन की उन्नति भी हमारे देश के लिए एक बहुत महत्व का विषय है। इसलिए मैं उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री नाथू राम : अभी मुझे शुरू किये दस मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आपके दल से 26 सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। आपोजीशन का नम्बर कम है। अगर आपके दल के हर एक सदस्य को दस पन्द्रह मिनट का समय दिया जाये, तो निर्धारित समय में यह नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय सदस्य कट शार्ट करें।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सभापति महोदय प्रैजिडेंशल एड्रेस पर कोई भी सदस्य सात मिनट में अपना भाषण ठीक ढंग से नहीं दे सकेगा। इसलिए आप हमारा यह विचार स्पीकर साहब तक पहुंचा दें कि हमको थोड़ा अधिक समय दिया जाये। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि प्रत्येक सदस्य को कम से कम दस बारह मिनट मिलने चाहिएं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इस चर्चा के लिए चार घण्टे समय बढा दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : अभी उसका समय नहीं है।

श्री नाथू राम : खेती के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि उसका सही वितरण किया जाये और काश्तकारों को उचित दाम दिलाये जायें। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। सरकार ने प्रोक्युरमेंट करने के लिए बाजरे के मिनिमम भाव 52 रुपये प्रति-क्विटल निश्चित किये हैं। लेकिन चूंकि फूड कारपोरेशन ने खरीद बन्द कर दी है इसलिए हमारे इलाके में बाजरा 35 40 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिक रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर काश्तकारों को उचित दाम नहीं मिलेंगे, उनको इनसेन्टिव नहीं मिलेगा, तो देश में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ पायेगा। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि काश्तकारों को अपने उत्पादन की रीजनेबल प्राइस मिले। इसके अतिरिक्त वेयर-हाउसिंग और मार्केटिंग आदि का कोआर्डि-नेशन होना चाहिए। बिचौलियों को हटा कर, कारपोरेशन द्वारा एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस की खरीद का प्रबन्ध करके या अन्य उपायों से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिससे काश्तकारों को भी ठीक दाम मिलें और कान्ज्यूमर्स को खाद्यान्न ठीक कीमत पर मिलें। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इस बात का जिक्र नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इसकी तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, जिससे काश्तकार और कानज्यूमर दोनों का भला हो।

वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि हमने पिछले साल जो प्रावधान किये थे, उनमें से बहुत सी मदों पर खर्च नहीं किया जा सका और वे रकमें बचत में आ गई हैं।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम बहुत सोच समझ कर नर्बदा प्राजेक्ट, राजस्थान नहर के प्राजेक्ट और नागार्जुन सागर प्राजेक्ट जैसी योजनाओं के लिए धन का प्रावधान करके अपने देश मे पानी को काश्तकार के खेत के पास पहुँचाये और इस प्रकार अपने कृषि-उत्पादन को जल्दी से जल्दी बढ़ाये। इस रुपये के खर्च करने मे इनफ्लेशन नही बढ़ेगा और इसका रिटर्न भी तुरन्त होगा। इससे खाद्यान्नो, आयलसीड्स और काटन का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, जिनकी हमारे देश में कमी है। जिन मदो या प्राजेक्ट्स पर हम धन खर्च नही कर सकते, उनके लिए निश्चित की गई रकमों को रोककर रखने के बजाये उनको ऐसे प्राजेक्ट्स पर लगाना चाहिए, जिनसे हमारा उत्पादन काफी बढ़ सकता है।

राजस्थान में मिनरल वेल्थ का जबर्दस्त पोटेंशल है। उदयपुर के पास 100 मिलियन टन्ज के राक फास्फेट के डिपाजिट्स मिले है जिनमें 35, 40 प्रतिशत फास्फेट है। आज उसका काम सन्तोषजनक ढंग से नही चल रहा है। हम इस समय 1,000 टन प्रति दिन प्रोड्यूज कर रहे है। वह 2,000 टन तो बहुत आसानी से हो सकता है और 10,000 टन तक ले जाया सकता है। हम इसरायल, जोर्डन और दूसरे मुल्कों से राक फास्फेट इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, जिस पर 35 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है। समझा जाता है कि 1974 तक हमको फर्टलाइजर के काम्पोनेंट्स पर 90 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ेगी। राक फास्फेट हमारे देश मे ही उपलब्ध है। उसके प्राडक्शन को बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसके लिए रेलवे लाइनो का जाल बिछाना बहुत जरूरी है

इसी तरह सीकर में पाइराइट्स के बहुत डिपाजिट्स मिले हैं। राजस्थान मे फासफेटिक फर्टलाइजर का एक जबर्दस्त कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है, जिससे देश में बहुत चीप कास्ट पर फासफेटिक फर्टलाइजर उपलब्ध हो सकता है। जो राक फासफेट हम इम्पोर्ट करते है, उस की कीमत 300 रुपये प्रति टन है, जबकि हमारे यहां उस की कीमत 125 और 150 रुपये के बीच मे है। इस तरह हम को सस्ते दाम पर फर्टलाइजर मिल सकता है और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो सकती है। इस के लिए विशेष प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश मे काश्तकारो को फर्टलाइजर्ज की बहुत जरूरत है। इसलिए उसके उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। मै खास तौर से कापर स्मेल्टर के लिए भी आप से कहना चाहूंगा। राजस्थान के अन्दर हैवी डिपाजिट्स कापर के है। दरीबा और खेतड़ी म वन परसेंट कापर कंटेट का 36 मिलियन टन डिपाजिट प्रूव्ड है जिसके उपयोग के लिए एक कारखाना जो चल रहा है उसके बारे में भारत सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि 1973 तक उसका उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा। लेकिन मै कहता हूं कि जिस स्पीड से काम चल रहा है उसको देखते हुए यह सम्भव नही हो सकता। इसलिए इस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अभी भी उस में बहुत से बाटिलनेक्स है। जब इतना अधिक कापर हम इम्पोर्ट करते है और उस पर विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है तो उसको बचाने के लिए यह जो इतना बड़ा कापर डिपाजिट है उसका उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से इस स्मेल्टर का काम तेजी से बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह उदयपुर में जिंक स्मेल्टर है जिसकी 18 हजार टन की क्षमता का काम उदयपुर में बढ़ाया जा सकता है। जिंक, लेड, मेगनीज, सिलवर इन के हैवी डिपाजिट्स उदयपुर में मौजूद है। इसलिए जो उदयपुर में कारखाना चल रहा है उसके उत्पादन को काफी और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। बजाय इसके कि विशाखापटनम मे एक जिंक का कारखाना शुरू करके इम्पोर्टेड मैटीरियल से काम आप वहा शुरू करेंगे या यहां से ट्रांसपोर्ट करके वहाँ भेजेंगे तो भी उसमें बहुत खर्चा पड़ेगा, इसलिए इसकी कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने का जो

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

प्रोपोजल है उस योजना को जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार राजस्थान के ये कुछ मसले हैं। मिनरल वेल्थ यहा बहुत ज्यादा है, मेटलिक और नान मेटलिक बहुत ज्यादा तादाद मे यहा मौजूद है जिनके जरिए लेवरर्स को बहुत काफी काम मिल सकता है, देश की बहुत सी विदेशी मुद्रा बचायी जा सकती है, देश के धन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है और गरीबो को काम दिया जा सकता है। इन खास खास मुद्दो पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

एक बात मैं रेल मन्त्रालय से कहना चाहूगा कि पायराइट्स और राक फास्फेट के जो डिपाजिट्स है उनके बारे मे कई दफा स्टेट की तरफ से लिखा गया है। कि इसके लिए कुछ ब्राडगेज की लाइने डालनी पड़ेगी। जो स्टेट लेवेल का काम है उस को तो कर रहे। लेकिन जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेवेल का काम है उस को आप टाइम से पूरा नही कर सके तो रामैटीरियल का फायदा हम नही उठा सकेंगे और देश के हित मे उसका उपयोग करके जो विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने का काम हम कर सकते है वह नही कर सकेंगे।

अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हू। मैं नागौर क्षेत्र से चुना गया हू। वहा एक छोटी खाट्ट गाव है। इस सदन मे और उस सदन में और लेजिस्लेचर मे एक बड़ा पोलिटिकल बवडर उस गाव के एक छोटे से इमीडेट को लेकर उठाया गया।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : छोटा सा नहीं बहुत बड़ा है।

श्री नाथू राम : आप सुनिए। सुनेंगे तो कन्विंस हो जाएगे।...(व्यवधान)...वह मेरा इलाका है और आप दूर से आते है, सुनी सुनाई बातें आप करते हैं (व्यवधान)...

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, यह यहां की मर्यादा के विरुद्ध है। कोई भी बोल रहा हो तो उसको बोलने दीजिये। अभी आप के ग्रुप के लोग बोलने वाले है तो नोट कर लीजिए और उनको बता दीजिएगा। यह बिना परमीशन के जो बोले हैं वह रेकर्ड पर नही जायेगा।

श्री नाथू राम : उस छोटे से गांव मे 12 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बावरियो के परिवार रहते है। उसमे से 9 घर तो वहा के साधारण नागरिको से घुल मिल चुके है और अपनी पुरानी क्रिमिनल हैबिट्स को उन्होने छोड दिया है। तीन घरो के लोग ऐसे है जिन्होने अपने पुराने पेशे को नही त्यागा है। उन्होने एक काश्तकार की भेंस चुरा ली और उसको मार कर काट कर वह खा गए। उस काश्तकार ने पता लगा लिया और इन के घरो से उस भेंस का चमड़ा और मास भी बरामद कर लिया। उसके बाद उनसे राजीनामा करके वह मामला वही सुलट गया। बाद मे कुछ जनसघ के लोग वहां जाते है और उन लोगो को बहकाते हैं। उन्होने उनको बहकाया और भड़काया। उनको वहा स उठा कर एक जनसघ के एम०एल०ए० जयपुर ले आए और वहा फाल्स प्रदर्शन कराए। (व्यवधान) मेरे इलाके की बात है, मुझे कहने दीजिए। मेरे इलाके की बात मैं कहूगा और माननीय सदस्य को सुनना पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस प्रकार सारा मामला वहां पर लोगो ने निपटा दिया था। लेकिन फिर जनसघ के लोगो ने जाकर उनको उभाड़ा।...(व्यवधान)...यह कोई राजनैतिक मामला नही था। जनसघ के लोगो ने इसे राजनैतिक रंग दिया और लोगो को भड़का करके वहा पर उन्होने एक तरह का फिसाद पैदा करने की कोशिश की। उन्होने गलत

**Not Recorded.

एलीगेशंस वहां के प्रधान के खिलाफ लगाए । असल में ग्राम पंचायत की जमीन पर इन लोगों का इल्लीगल एन्क्रोचमेंट था । इलेक्शन से एक महीना पहले कानून के मुताबिक उनके उस एन्क्रोचमेंट को हटाने का आदेश दिया गया था और उन्हें हटा दिया गया था ।...

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री नाथू राम : यही मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । इस प्रकार जो उन्होंने टेंशन क्रियेट किया यह टेंशन क्रियेट करना देश के हित में किसी तरह भी नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब जो भी बोलेंगे वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं । इस सदन में इतनी अच्छी बहस चल रही है और...

सभापति महोदय : देखिये आप लोग खुद गलत काम कर रहे है । अगर वह बोल रहे है तो उनको सुन करके अभी आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने वाले थे उन से आप जो चाहते कहलवा सकते थे । यह क्या तरीका है जो बीच में इस तरह टोकना शुरू कर दिया । यह पुराना तरीका जो आप दोनो ने अख्तियार कर लिया यह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मै दूसरी बात कहना चाहता था । हमारे हाउस की एक परम्परा रही है कि इतने महत्व के राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं और आप देख रहे होंगे कि माननीय नये मन्त्री जी फाइल उलट रहे हैं । जो लोग बोल रहे हैं उनकी कोई बात वह नोट नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं यह कोई व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं है । मन्त्री जी हैं । वह आपकी बातों को सुन रहे हैं और नोट भी कर रहे हैं । आप बैठिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा एक यह सुझाव है कि काफी लोग इस पर अभी बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए इस पर चार घण्टा टाइम और बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it augurs well for the future of our Union Territory that when I make this presentatian, the hon. Member from Pondicherry acts as the ear of the Government in this House.

Even before our return to the Indian fold, we, in Goa, Daman and Diu, always wanted to be a full-fleged State of the Indian Union. And when, at their request, Goa was liberated in 1961, the people felt that this aspiration would soon be fulfilled. But this feeling was belied.

To the detriment of the progress of our territorry, a distortion was deliberately introduced into the territory. This distortion caused a cleavage among people knowwn to be friends. This distortion caused a cleavage in the bosom of many a family. We went through painful days in Goa, Daman and Diu.

This distortion, Sir, was resented by the people of Goa, Daman and Diu. This distortion was fought by the people. And this distortion was removed by the people of Goa, Daman and Diu, always peaceful, briefly cleaved than reuniting.

In this process, the United Goans' Party became the vehicle of popular expression. Contrary to what we had expected, we had to fight hard, even for the opportunity to decide our own future within this great country. Still, we are grateful to Parliament and we are grateful in a very special way to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for it was she who took the decision at our behest to hold an opinion poll.

The wheel has now turned full circle— to the place from where, in the first place, it should never have been allowed to be shifted. In this historic opinion poll, the people of Goa, Daman and Diu cast away, once and for all, the distortion that had played havoc with our lives. I pay them my tribute.

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

With the passage of time our case for Statehood was reinforced by other events.

The demand of Himachal Pradesh was conceded. Government accepted the principle of Statehood to Union territories Manipur and Tripura's demand was conceded in principle

The *Statesman* in its editorial of 4th September, 1970 wrote

"The Centre would do well similarly to anticipate the demand for full Statehood by other Union Territories such as Goa "

The *Indian Express* in its editorial on 5th September, 1970 wrote

"Now, that Manipur and Tripura have been conceded Statehood, Goa's claim must in all fairness be accepted. In rational terms the claim is far stronger for a number of reasons Goa is economically viable to a much greater degree than Manipur or Tripura or for that matter Himachal Pradesh To argue that Goa's claim is weaker because it is not backed up by a popular agitation would be most irresponsible It would only incite an agitation "

In Goa, Daman and Diu we moved steadily towards Statehood In the recent Parliamentary election, both the Goa seats were won by candidates standing on a platform of Statehood This is what the Executive Committee of the Goa Pradesh Congress had to say in a resolution dated 28th March, 1971 I quote from *Patriot*

"The Committee said that the votes polled by both candidates were votes to the progressive national policies of the Prime Minister, mainly in favour of the common programmes which the Congress and the United Goans jointly placed before the electorate, namely, attainment of Statehood and inclusion of Konkani in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution."

By electing both me and my colleague from the Congress Party the people of Goa, Daman and Diu expressed their clear mandate for Statehood.

At midnight on Friday last week in response to this mandate, the Goa, Daman and Diu assembly passed by a massive majority a historic resolution seeking Statehood for the Union Territory.

We have waited many years for this day. It is my proud privilege to request today in this House that Government should fulfil the aspirations of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu and bring forward at the earliest opportunity legislation to this House granting Statehood to our Union Territory Himachal's demand has been conceded Manipur and Tripura's demand have been conceded Let not Government be tempted to keep Goa, Daman and Diu away from the mainstream We do not seek any addition of territory or break of existing territory into two All we ask is that a territory which has existed as one administrative unit for far longer than any other in the country should be elevated from Union Territory to Statehood I seek the support of every Member of this House and of all our colleagues in the Rajya Sabha in making this possible and in making this unanimous

I quote here the editorial of the *Hindustan Standard* Calcutta, dated the 5th September, 1970 entitled Delayed Justice"

"There seems to be a snag of sorts in the announcement made in Parliament in this regard The Government, it is stated, has accepted in principle the demand for Statehood for Manipur and Tripura Does it mean that the translation of the principle into practice is going to be a long drawn-out process? It should be realised that procrastination at this stage will create complications which should be avoided The delay in coming to the present decision has already robbed it of much of its grace Further tardiness will make it a wholly ungracious act "

It has been a long quest, with many obstacles I am proud that throughout it has been peaceful and without any untoward incident. I am confident that with no logical obstacle now remaining, we shall fulfil our natural aspirations soon and in the same manner.

In Goa today, we have a minority Government propped up by five defectors whose services it has acquired We have a Chief Minister against whom serious charges of misuse and abuse of office for personal gain have been publicly made by two of his

own Cabinet colleagues and are now awaiting investigation. We have a party in power, which, with both its nominees for election to the Lok Sabha summarily rejected in the recent election has clearly lost whatever mandate it might once have had.

I request this Government to save my present Chief Minister the acute embarrassment of having himself to press for Statehood for this is the fiat which he has received. I suggest that this Government should persuade him to resign before he goes through that embarrassment. With the passage by the Goa Assembly of the historic resolution seeking Statehood in response to the clear call given by the people in the recent election, the continuation of a Territorial Assembly in Goa ceases to have any meaning and any purpose.

I request, therefore, that Government should recommend the immediate dissolution of the Goa Assembly, that Government should bring forward legislation in the next session of Parliament granting Statehood to our territory and let the next elections in Goa, Daman and Diu be held in our own State. This has always been the desire and the aspiration of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu. This is now our immediate goal.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): In summoning us to new endeavours on the basis of a massive mandate for change accorded by the electorate, the President has also wisely instilled in us a sense of urgency for that change as clearly indicated by the voter. It is not that we were not aware of this urgency before the elections. An immediate war on poverty was a conspicuously common promise included in the manifestoes of all the parties represented in this House. Never before in the history of our Republic were we so completely united on a single domestic issue.

It is, therefore, naturally understandable that our Prime Minister should keep in touch with the Opposition leaders as often as possible. I am, however, inclined to confess that there may be some Members in the ruling party who with a touch of envy would feel that it might have been better if they had stood on the ticket of another party, because it seems that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's attention could have been drawn to us more in that manner. But I suppose that that is the price that one has to pay for an overwhelming majority. Jokes apart, there is no mistaking the fact that we are in the midst of an extremely uneven struggle. The guns of poverty in our country are heavily loaded and it is only the undaunted will to win and an intelligent and imaginative planning that can see us through. The resounding popularity enjoyed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and other national leaders among the people will, I am sure, be of immense help in inflaming the minds of our people with an unyielding will to win. Their efforts, however, must be supported by a plan drawn up in such a way as to make the people feel that it is their plan.

Their needs, aspirations and wishes have to be considered. The success of the plan is bound to be their success.

17.50 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare *in the Chair*]

It is a good thing that midway through the Fourth Five Year Plan, Government have decided to take a new look at it. It might be advisable before any further step is taken to first draw up a separate master plan for every zila or district in the States taking into full account the wishes and idiosyncrasies of the people of the area concerned. Pooling these plans at the State level, modifications may be made to meet the interests of the State as a whole. In order to ensure cohesion with the national interests in view, the plan should then be finalised at the Centre.

A Plan drawn up in this manner gives almost everyone at some stage or other a chance to have his say and to make recommendations without detracting from the interests of the nation as a whole. This is surely what is meant by involving the people and awakening in them a sense of participation.

The Government certainly mean well in setting up a Credit Guarantee Corporation that will stand guaranttee upto 75 per cent of the small loans advanced to farmers, with no or insufficient security to fill the requirements of commercial banks. Since the nationalised banks are rapidly opening up branches in rural areas, it might be better to direct these banks to equip their branches with a loan administration department run by officers with knowledge of both agriculture and banking. In case the farmer has

[Shri Nimbalkar]

insufficient security but his scheme is feasible, the administration department in consultation with the BDO of the area together with the farmer should be made co-responsible for the management of the scheme until such time as the loan is repaid.

This will have some definite advantages. It will ensure that the loan is recovered The money will be used for the purpose for which it is borrowed. More jobs will be created for banking personnel, with a definite advantage for the bank. Through the association, the farmers too will be enlightened.

It is time to give irrigation the highest priority as part of the super-structure of our country. A formula should be drawn up clearly defining the financial responsibilities in each State, as in the case of roads. We have, for instance, national highways which are looked after by the Centre ; there are state highways which are looked after by the States, zila parishad roads and so on

Where water is available for irrigation, it should be the responsibility of the Centre to bear the cost upto 5 to 4 kms of the farm in the area, the State from 1½ to 2½ kms. and the zila upto 500 metres to 1 km. and the rest the owner of the farm.

At present, too many haphazard irrigation shemes have come up all over the country. Much money and water are wasted because of lack of overall planning and the poor farmers are mostly left to fend for themselves.

17.54 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

A fall in the price of any agricultural commodity is a thing they look for with fear. Together with a rise in the wholesale price index of 3 to 4 per cent, a fall in the price of grain by 5 to 6 per cent has to be considered cautiously, for it could also mean that the farmer who bears the brunt of the burden of our economy is made to pay more for other's produce including agricultural inputs, while for his own produce he receives less. Government should, therefore, be wary and carefully watch this trend, for with another favourable monsoon, ths prices of foodgrains can fall dangerously low for the farmer. Government should anticipate such a situation and be prepared to help farmers with subsidies, if necessary.

No mention has been made of forestry. My experience is that developing countries somehow or other have been shy to talk about forestry. It might be because the Government which sows the seeds seldom lives long enough to reap the harvest. Under the circumstances they might be agreeing with Dr. Samuel Johnson who once said, "What has posterity ever done for me that I should do anything for posterity ?" But we should not forget that if immediately after independence enough had been done for this department, we would have been reaping the harvest today and with it might well have bridged many a gap in our economy. Not only that. With scientifically spread out vegetation it is possible to control the weather and it is the surest way of increasing the rainfall in particular areas of our sub-continent.

I am glad that even though no mention of it is made specifically in the President's Address, the hon Finance Minister has realised the importance of stepping up the production of steel. Many a modern economist has gone over to calculating the standard of living of a nation by working out the ratio of unit steel consumed per head of the population. This is a simple and above all a more telling way, because it throws light not only on the standard of living but also the state of the economy. The prices of iron and steel have rocketed in the past couple of years. If we can by substantial higher production normalise the price of this commodity, it is bound to have a salutary effect on the entire economy of our country.

I wish at this juncture to put into words two solemn thoughts, one for this august assembly and the other for our nation and those brothers fighting against imperialism, brutality and inhumanity beyond our eastern borders. Just about a month ago all of us were involved in canvassing for votes. In no constituency in our country can we say that we do not have large pockets of poverty. Even when I talk of the experience of my own constituency, I think I can claim to talk more or less for all. It was worth watching how the people voted, particularly on the polling day, with what feeling for

democracy they voted. Particularly it is the poor people who were worth watching. They exercised their franchise as if it was a religious rite. I was so deeply touched and I was reminded of the lines of Shelly :

"I give thee not what men call love
But wilt thou accept not
The devotion the heart lifts above
And the heavens reject not
The desire of the moth for the star
The night for the morrow
The longing for something after
From the spheres of our sorrow ?

Our people are so deeply steeped in poverty that it is our first duty, as long as there is a drop of blood in our veins and an ounce of energy in our body, to see that this poverty is really eradicated. The people across the border are putting up a huge battle. While in the battle of the people of Bangla Desh they can see their enemy in front of them, ours is an intrinsic battle against povery in which we do not know exactly what we are supposed to attack. In this I want to request my countrymen to be please patient. The laws that we make here will take some time before their effects reach the common man. It may take longer than he can wait, but he has to be patient like the people of Bangla Desh who are fighting with conviction for their country. We must also fight poverty with the same conviction. I want to quote here the following lines :

"Say not, the struggle naught availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.
If hopes were dupes, then fears may be liars,
It might be in yon smoke concealed,
Your enemy chase, even now the fliers,
But for you possess the field.
For while the tired waves vainly breaking,
Seem here, no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent flooding, in the main.
And not through eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, look; the sun climbs slow, bow slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright."

This is the last chance we have of proving our honour and vindicating the faith of our people in democracy.

18.00 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from 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 the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Orissa 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 Orissa 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."

(iii) "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 Mysore 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

[Secretary]

Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "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 Mysore 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."

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 31, 1971/Chaitra 10, 1893 (Saka)

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