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Sravana 22, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATE

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday August 13, 1974/Śravana
22, 1896 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vindictive Policy against Railwaymen

+

*325. SHRIMATI SAVITRI
SHYAM:

SHRI BANAMALI
PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that the representatives of all Central Trade Unions Organisations and National Federations of Workers and Employees have warned Government on the 21st July, 1974 against the vindictive policy against Railwaymen and threatened to launch a sustained struggle to defend their rights;

(b) whether Government have received any letter or resolution in the matter;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). Government's attention has been drawn

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to a Press Report but no official communication has so far been received from any quarters.

It is not our policy to victimise any employee. Moreover, the two recognised Federations on the Railways which enjoy negotiating facilities with the Railway Board have adequate opportunities to bring any such cases where they feel that some injustice has been done. In view of the above no action appears necessary at this stage.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, प्र० सं० 333 का नेचर भी बही है जो इस प्रश्न का है। अगर दोनों को एक में मिला दिया जाय तो अच्छा रहे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई बोलेगा तभी मिलायेंगे। अभी वह हैं नहीं, आप कैसे मिलायेंगे। देख लेने दीजिये पहले मुझे।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं समझता हूं। मंत्री महोदय को कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मिला सकते। वह सवाल और किसी किस्म का है।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में और अपने व्यवहार में रेलवे स्ट्राइक के प्रति सहानुभूति का परिचय दिया है, इस के निम्न मैं उन को बधाई देना चाहती हूं। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि लगभग डेढ़ लाख रेलवे कर्मचारी ऐबसेन्ट रहे स्ट्राइक के दिनों में तो क्या रेल मंत्रालय ने इस प्रकार का सर्कुलर भेजा है कि जो रेल कर्मचारी उन दिनों अनुपस्थित रहे वह अपनी अनुपस्थिति के लिए कोई डाकमेंटी प्रूफ जैसे मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट आदि भेजें कि

क्या कारण थे उन की ऐबसेस के ? यदि ऐसा है तो क्या यह विक्टिमाइजेशन की पोलिसी के विपरीत नहीं है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैंने कल एक ध्यान में कहा था कि ढाई लाख लोगों का ब्रैक इन सर्विस हुआ है। उस में नौकरी नहीं जाती है, थोड़ा सा सहूलियत में नुकसान होता है। ७.५ लाख ४० हजार लोग आ चुके हैं सड़ें पाच लाख में से। जहां तक नौकरी से हटाने की बात है,

the number of employees who were dismissed or removed or whose services were terminated was 16,749, and the number taken back about 7000; individual cases are being examined on merit and I hope many more will be taken back.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा है। क्या रेल विभाग ने ऐसा कोई मर्कलर भेजा है कि जो लोग नौकरी में ऐम्प्लॉय हैं, छुट्टी पर रहे, काम नहीं किया वह डाकुमेंट्री प्रूफ दे कि इस के क्या कारण थे प्रायः वह ऐम्प्लॉय क्यों रहे। यदि ऐसा है तो जो सरकार की नीति है क्या यह उस के अनुरूप है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह बात सही है, और हम शुरू में कहते आये हैं कि जो लोग हड़ताल के दिनों में गैर-हाजिर थे, उनको हड़ताल के दिनों की तत्काल नहीं मिलेगी और उन के लिये ब्रेक इन सर्विस होगा। लेकिन उन को अपील करने का अधिकार है। यह सर्कुलर ज़रूर है कि वह कारण बतलाये कि वह क्यों गैर-हाजिर रहे। उन कारणों को देखा जा रहा है, और उम के अनुसार लोग काम पर वापस भी आ रहे हैं।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उस से मुझे सन्तोष नहीं हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आई एन टी यू सी को छोड़ कर क्या हिन्दुस्तान की

सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों ने इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि वह इस प्रश्न को आई एल ओ में ले जायेंगे और इस प्रकार का निवेदन वहां करेंगे कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में आये और आन दि स्पॉट स्टडी करें कि भारत में रेलवे मजदूरों का विक्टिमाइजेशन हो रहा है या नहीं, या कि उन के साथ भलाई हो रही है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि कई जगह आई कोर्ट ने जो अपना फैसला दिया है कि जो भी ऐक्ट है उस की धारा के अन्तर्गत रेलवे कर्मचारी आते हैं और जो कैंजुअल लेबर है वह ऐक्ट की धारा २५ (एफ) और (जी) के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। ऐसे कैंजुअल लेबरर्स की संख्या १५ हजार से अधिक है जिन को १८० दिन में अधिक काम करने हों गये हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय उन को स्थायी कर के वे सभी मुविधायें प्रदान करेंगे जो डम मम। स्थायी कर्मचारियों को मिल रही है या उन के विक्टिमाइजेशन की पोलिसी अख्यार करेंगे ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीया सदस्या ने कहा कि जो कैंजुअल लेबरर्स हैं उन को परमानेंट किया जाये। लेकिन हड़ताल पर जाने के लिये ईनाम तो नहीं दिया जा सकता। वह लोग हड़ताल पर गये और उन की नौकरी गई। ऐसे करीब १८,००० लोग हैं। उन में से हम ८-१० हजार आदमियों को कैंजुअल लेबर की तरह से काम पर ले चुके हैं। ८ हजार जोधों के कैंसज को देखा जा रहा है। अगर उन की बात में कुछ तथ्य हुआ तो उन को काम पर वापस लिया जाएगा, लेकिन कैंजुअल लेबर की तरह से।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बार बार कहते हैं कि जो सेमी-परमानेंट या टेम्पोरेरी लोग थे उनको हम कैंजुअल लेबर बना रहे हैं कई जगहों पर तो यह हमारी नीति है। हमारी नीति यह नहीं है कि हड़ताल करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि लोग आई एल ओ जाना चाहते हैं। मेरा ख्याल तो नहीं है कि उन को जाना चाहिए। जब श्री फ़रनैन्डोस साहब गिरफ्तार हो रहे थे तब उन्होंने इंटरनैशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनियन को तार भेजा था, जिसको मैंने यहां पढ़ कर सुनाया, दोनों सदनों में। वह जहां जाना चाहे जा सकते हैं, लेकिन हम ने आई एल ओ के कन्वेंशन को रेटिफाई किया हुआ है और जो कुछ भी हम कर रहे हैं वह उस के बाहर नहीं है। जो कुछ भी एक सभ्य देश या डिमाक्रेटिक कंट्री में हो सकता है उस में बाहर हम कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि हड़ताल के दौरान बहुत से कर्मचारी डी आई आर और मीसा में गिरफ्तार किए गए थे। यद्यपि उन में से कुछ को नौकरी पर ले लिया गया है लेकिन कइयों पर अभी भी मामले चल रहे हैं। इस संबंध में सरकार की नीति क्या है? क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि उनके मामलों को वापिस ले लिया जाए और उन कर्मचारियों के साथ रेल मंत्रालय विभागीय तौर पर व्यवहार करें और मीसा को बीच में न आने दे ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहां तक गिरफ्तारियों का सम्बन्ध है बार बार कहा गया है कि 19883 लोग गिरफ्तार हुए 14000 डी आई आर के तहत और 1400 मीसा में। उन में से 19,286 छूट गए हैं। केवल 600 लोग जेल में हैं। उन पर गम्भीर आरोप हैं, सबोटाज का है, सबवर्शन का है, डेमेज टू रेलवे प्रापर्टी का है। उनके केस भी देखे जा रहे हैं। अगर वे निर्दोष होंगे तो छोड़ दिए जाएंगे। जहां तक केस वापिस लेने का सम्बन्ध है और डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाई करने का सम्बन्ध है, इनकी गिरफ्तारियां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मशीनरीज ने की हैं और उन्हीं का काम इसको देखना है। हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर दबाव डालना नहीं चाहते हैं कि इनको वे छोड़ दें या न छोड़ें। उस कठिन घड़ी में स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट ने हमारी काफी मदद की है और हम उन पर कोई दबाव डालना नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डी आई आर और मीसा केन्द्रीय कानून हैं। किसी राज्य विधान सभा ने इनको नहीं बनाया है। हां इनको अमल में लाने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को दिया गया है। लेकिन केन्द्र उनके बारे में निर्देश दे सकता है। केन्द्र की नीति क्या है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। तमाम लोगों को झूठे मामलों में गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उन्हें परेशान किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय ने इन कर्मचारियों के बारे में क्या राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिया है?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : गृह मंत्रालय में मुझे काफी सहयोग मिला है। लेकिन यह बात तो हमें ही उठानी होगी क्योंकि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मिनिस्ट्री तो रेलवे ही है। हम उन लोगों का मदद लेने हैं। जो नीति अनर्गल है उसी के आधार पर यह हम कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए 19200 लोग छूट गए हैं। बाकी लोग जो नहीं छूटे हैं वे अगर तथ्यों के बल पर, अपनी शक्ति के बल पर छूट जाएंगे तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होगा बल्कि खुशी ही होगी। जो कमर-बार हैं और जिनके कमर सजावट हैं उनको छोड़ने के लिए मैं नहीं कहने वाला हूँ (इंटरप्शन)

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: A very large number of employees is involved in this. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether barring employees involved in sabotage and subversive activities, the cases of all other employees will be looked into favourably and with sympathy? Secondly, there were many loyal workers who took all risks upon their lives in maintaining the lifeline of the country. Have Government done anything to patronise them or are they feeling insecure now?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as the first part is concerned, I had answered. Out of 19,800, 19,200 have been

released. The rest of them have not been released because of serious charges against them on the count of sabotage, subversive activities, etc. (Interruptions). He may nod his head but it is a fact that there are charges against them and they will have to bear the consequences of it. In spite of our warning, they did it and they will have to reap the consequences of their action.

So far as the Railway Ministry is concerned, I will say that State Governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs have been clearly told about our policy. Our policy, as I have said earlier, is that those people who have committed sabotage and violence ought not to be released; the rest of them could be released. They have done it and they have released them. About dedicated workers, I must say that they have done a really good job and we did something to them; it is of course a continuing process which goes on. The number of staff for whom advance increments have been given are: 2,32,077. The number of staff for whom cash awards were given: 92,022. The number of staff for whom extension or re-employment has been given is about 1,000. The number of staff for whose wards appointments were given: 2700. We have opened 533 fair price shops also

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister that cash awards had been given to the loyal workers, may I know the total amount disbursed?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That was the first thing I have stated: 2,32,077.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The hon. Minister has given the number of employees who were dismissed from service but he left out the number of casual employees who were still not being taken in; they were already on a rated scale of pay. What is their number? Secondly, the hon. Minister has been consistently telling us how many have been taken

back; he has not been telling us how many appeals have been rejected and what is going to happen to those whose appeals were rejected? The information that we have is that workers are being asked to sign undertakings accusing this or that individual of so-called violence or sabotage and in this way cases are being built up against those who are in jail. What has he done to stop this or stop the officials who are demanding payment in order to take them back?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Perhaps, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan missed one answer which I gave to Shrimati Savitri Shyam. I said about casual labour that the number discharged was 18,500 and number taken back is about 10,000. About the undertaking, I should say that it is for the local administration to decide; if they decided to take an undertaking and release them, we have no objection. So far as we are concerned, we have not said like that... (Interruptions).

Reorientation of Oil Strategy

*326. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the policy of oil producing countries, Government are planning to reorient their oil strategy;

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

(c) whether it would be in any way affect saving in oil consumption and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Government have taken/are taking various measures to meet the situation created by the steep increases in oil prices and difficulties in obtaining supplies. These include (1) intensifying activity for maximising indigenous production; (2) placing increasing reliance

on alternative sources of energy; (3) curbing non-essential consumption of oil products; (4) import of crude oil under bilateral arrangements; and (5) maximising exports to meet the cost of oil imports.

(c) The provisional figures of consumption of petroleum products in the first five months of the current year show a reduction of 3.6 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Have the OPEC countries made any distinction between developing and the developed countries either in price or supplying oil? Are they supplying India oil at a cheaper rate compared to the rates of developed countries?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The OPEC countries have made no distinction between developing and developed countries either in the matter of supply of oil or price. But OPAC countries, i.e., Arab countries and Iran have made it convenient for us to make a crude available to us more conveniently than others. Bilaterally too both Iraq and Iran have given us certain concessions in respect of deferred payment.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In reply to part (c) he said there is a 3.6 per cent reduction in five months. What are the steps taken to curb the use of oil in non-essential consumption? What is the percentage reduction in non-essential consumption compared to essential consumption?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In this country, we use oil mostly for essential purposes. A major part of it is used for industrial development, agricultural development for pumping water and driving tractors and transportation by trucks, buses and railways. About personal consumption, there are 500,000 cars using petrol in this country. Also, kerosene is used as cooking fuel and for lighting purposes. Most of the consumption is in the developmental sector. We have

tried to reduce the consumption in the personal consumption sector in petrol, because if we save petrol, we can produce more naphtha. 80 per cent of our kerosene consumption is as cooking fuel and 20 per cent for lighting purpose. There also, much against our desire, we are obliged to impose a cut of 30 per cent. There has been no cut in diesel. In furnace oil we have reduced it by 10 per cent, but they can make it up by efficient management. We are introducing a little more cut in fuel oil. We have not reduced the LDO used for agricultural and traction purposes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Does the minister know that frequently very large rallies are held in this country by various political parties and organisations in which thousands of buses and trucks are used for bringing people? Does the minister propose to put a ban on the misuse of transport for such unproductive purposes to save fuel?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We are not concerned about reduction in transport but about stoppage of misuse of diesel oil, which is necessary for developmental purposes both in industry and agriculture. We have passed certain orders that diesel oil must not be used for generating power for non-essential purposes like marriage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His question was whether oil can be used for political power.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: A large number of tractors were used for political purposes or elections.

Then, we thought that diesel should be used only for tractors, for agricultural purposes, not for purposes of traction of voters or persons. We are taking it up with the State Governments because they control it. What I say is that the question of non-essential use of traction is being considered.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The hon. Minister has stated

that the Government is thinking in terms of utilising alternative sources of energy. In view of that, may I know what steps have been taken to explore the potentialities of coal in this country, particularly in the backward regions and the north-eastern region?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We have already in collaboration with the Ministry of Steel and Mines drawn up priorities for various industries. The industries which can switch on to coal immediately will be provided with coal. About the industries which can switch on to coal later, till such time they switch on to coal, they will be provided with oil. Under the Chairmanship of the D.G.T.D., we have drawn up the programme for identification of those industries which can switch on to coal and we will supply coal to them and release oil from them.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Since our consumption of petroleum products has been only 3.5 per cent less than that of in the previous year, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of introducing any ration for the use of oil for cars in the country so that the consumption of petroleum products may go down?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The main purpose of our increasing the price of petrol was to reduce the consumption by 25 per cent so that that will give us naphtha necessary for running the fertiliser plants. It works out to about 23.5 per cent. So, more or less, we have been successful in reducing the consumption of petrol so that we can get naphtha out of it. The number of cars in this country is only about half a million. It is not a very large number.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: What is the saving in the consumption of petroleum products in the use of Government of India staff cars during the first five months of the current year?

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the oil strategy. He is asking about the exact saving, I think, he should give a separate notice for that.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I would like to have a separate notice for that.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अरब देशों और ईरान के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के मिलता के ताल्लुकात होने के कारण वे और देशों के मुकामले में इस देश को कुछ कांसेशन देना चाहते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो तेल की सप्लाई की शर्तें हैं, उन में किस तरह की डील इन देशों में हमारे देश को मिलने वाली है।

श्री देवकाश बरुआ : हम ईराक और ईरान से क्रूड आयल मंगाते हैं, और इन दोनों मुल्कों ने हमें क्रूड दिया है और आईन्दा देने का आश्वासन दिया है। हमारी मद्रास रिफाइनरी का तेल ईरान से आता है। ईरान गवर्नमेंट ने उस रिफाइनरी के लिए जितना तेल चाहिए, उस का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है, और कहा है कि वे आईन्दा भी देंगे, और वह भी डेफ़िंटेमेंट बेसिस पर दे रहे हैं। और ईराक ने हमें आप जानते हैं 110 मिलियन डालर दिया है, वह तेल के रूप में मधुरा रिफाइनरी के काम काज के लिए है फारेन एक्सचेंज में। बाकी मधुरा रिफाइनरी के लिए जितना तेल चाहिए 6 मिलियन टन मालाना दस माल के लिए, उस के लिए भी वह राजी हैं। वह देने का आश्वासन उन्होंने दे दिया है और हमारा उन के साथ अंगीकार-पत्र भी हस्ताक्षर हो चुका है।

Take-over of Caltex

*328. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the Caltex earlier than expected and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be taken over?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to initiate negotiations with Caltex shortly. It is premature to indicate any details in this regard.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Is the hon. Minister aware that under the present acute shortage of crude oil in the world market, releasing the obligation on this foreign oil company, the Caltex will involve a certain amount of shortage in India? There is already a shortage of crude products, as it is. Has the Minister also thought about bringing in crude oil from alternative sources of his own and, if so, can he give the details as to from where he is bringing the crude oil? Then, the resources position in foreign exchange and in local currency is said to be acute. Has the Minister thought that with the money so required to pay off these people, he will be in a position to implement his large number of plants which he is today delaying, deferring or even putting them off?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as the taking over of foreign oil companies is concerned, we have already taken over the ESSO. We have already started negotiations with Burmah Shell and we are going to start negotiations with Caltex also. This stems out of policy of this Government generally approved by the Parliament that the foreign oil companies should be taken over as early as possible.

Regarding the difficulty mentioned by the hon. Member that if we take over this foreign Company, the certainty of getting crude oil would be thwarted and it will be made uncertain, I would say, in the present context, the availability of crude and getting crude either by them or by us is uncertain because of uncertain and fluctuating situation in the oil producing countries. But nonetheless, it is our conviction, based on our experience, that if they can get oil from the

Middle East, we can also get the same oil. There will be no difficulty about that. So far as the price is concerned, we have to pay in foreign exchange, whether they bring it or we bring it; whether they buy it or we buy it. There is no particular benefit in allowing these companies to bring oil for us because the sources are the same and the prices, more or less, are the same. So from all points of view, there is no particular benefit in allowing this Company to continue to function in this country.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: What about the other part, regarding resources position?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The resources position has been taken into account. If they continue to run those industries, the profits of these industries also would be repatriated to them. Taking into consideration all the factors, from all points of view, I do not think Government or the country will lose if we take over these companies.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Has the hon. Minister issued instructions stopping Shell Caltex from diversification or expansion and if so, what sort of programme the Ministry has got for utilising the capacity for increased production or for manufacturing new products through expansion or diversification?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Our plans and programmes are there. Naturally whatever plans and programmes we may have for new refineries must be in conformity with the total plan. But we can implement them much better if we take them over.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Representatives of some gulf countries were here recently and also agreements were entered into with Iraq and Iran. When we contemplated entering into a sort of agreement for import of crude oil from these countries, may I know whether take-over of this com-

pany and other companies was kept in mind for the overall uninterrupted supply of crude?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Naturally when we want to take them over, we also take into account the availability of crude. But the agreements we have arrived at do not relate to these companies; they are for the Madras refinery, for the additional crude they are buying, and also for the Mathura refinery. I feel that it will not be difficult for us to get crude for this even if they do not bring crude themselves.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My question was whether their contemplating to take over Caltex was also taken into account when we entered into agreements with those countries.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Yes. We have taken that fact into consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि उन के पास जानकारी आई है कि कालटेक्स आदि कम्पनियों ने अभी अभी 5 करोड़ रुपया मुनाफे के रूप में विदेशों में भेजा है और जब ये कालटेक्स के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल उन के साथ लगे तो क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि जैसे उन्होंने जब एस्सो के साथ करार किया तो गुप्त करार किया, अभी तक उस की तफसील सदन को नहीं मिली, उसी तरह कालटेक्स के साथ कोई गुप्त करार नहीं किया जाएगा. और मारी बात सदन के सामने रख दी जायेगी क्यों कि मंत्री महोदय की भावना है सीक्रेट करार करने की और सीक्रेट बिल रखने की।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : उन्होंने कहा है कि कालटेक्स ने 5 करोड़ रुपया भेजा है। मेरे पास 1967 से 72 तक के बांकड़े हैं। 1971 में कालटेक्स की मार्केटिंग कम्पनी और रिफ़ाइनरी दोनों ने निवा कर के

1,29,60,000 रुपया भेजा है और 1972 में 52 लाख 74 हजार भेजा है। इसलिये यह 5 करोड़ नहीं है, उस से दस गुना कम है। माननीय सदस्य महोदय की जरा बढ़ाने का आग्रह है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : दूसरे भाग का भी उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। जो काम किया जाता है वह कानून के अन्दर ही किया जाता है। तो जो कानूनी काम करना है वह जरूर किया जायगा, इतना मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक रखे थे उस का जो आधार है वह सीक्रेट ऐग्रीमेंट है तो इस को प्रकाशित करने के बारे में आप कुछ निर्णय देंगे ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मान्यवर, आप का पिदेश होगा तो जरूर कर देंगे। लेकिन अभी तक तो जो कानून है उस के अनुसार कार्य करते रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : एस्सो बिल पास हो गया लेकिन अभी तक उस का ऐग्रीमेंट नहीं आया—इस तरह से सदन के अधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I have a very important question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have no question, you would not be standing then. As you are standing, that means you have got a question.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: As I want to put a question, I am standing.

MR. SPEAKER: If I am not attracted by this, what other method will you use?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Before we take over the Caltex—I want to know one thing—the Government have already directed the Caltex to hand over about 140 retail outlets to the Indian Oil Corporation. May I know what happened to that?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH. For this specific question, I will need a separate notice.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Now it is clear that it is in the national interest to take over these oil companies. The Minister said that agreements are being negotiated. That means that we may go on discussing with them and we may not come to any agreement. Now, I want to know if these companies do not come to a definite agreement, what alternative course does the Government think of adopting? Will the Minister kindly tell us?

MR. SPEAKER: We has many secret things up his sleeve.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Confidence is a matter of experience. The hon. Member has seen that we have taken over ESSO and there is no earthly reason why we should not take over Burmah Shell and the Caltex and there is no earthly reason why they should oppose it. If they do it, certainly we will cross the bridge when we come to that.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: We are happy that the Government has taken a firm decision to nationalise the Caltex. But I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that the Vizag refinery is the poorest in the country, refining only one lakh tonnes of crude. What steps is the Minister taking to step up its production and in view of the fact that we are building such a huge refinery in the hinterland at Mathura, does he think of expanding the Vizag refinery by at least half a million tonnes? May I have a specific answer to this?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Although it is a small refinery, certainly when we get more oil from our own production, we will have to increase the capacity of our refineries, particularly, the coastal refineries because it is more likely that the oil will come from the off-shore.

रायपुर से नागपुर होकर भोपाल तथा दिल्ली
के लिए सीधी और तेज गति से चलने वाली
गाड़ी की मांग

* 329. श्री चम्पूलाल चन्नाकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रायपुर टाउन (मध्य प्रदेश) से नागपुर होकर भोपाल तथा दिल्ली आने के लिये सीधी तथा तेज रफ्तार से चलने वाली गाड़ी चलाये जाने के बारे में अनेक बार माग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस मांग को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण है ?

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

(b) Introduction of a direct train between Raipur and Bhopal/Delhi via Nagpur is not justified on traffic considerations. However, for passengers travelling to and from Nagpur, adequate train services are available with suitable connections for change over at Nagpur.

श्री बभ्रूलाल बन्नाकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश से यह मांग 1954 से आ रही है और बार बार मंत्रालय यह कहता जा रहा है कि यह जस्टीफाइड नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का काउंटेरिया क्या है, जिस के आधार पर थाप डायरेक्ट ट्रेन देते हैं? लोगों की यह धारणा पक्की होती जा रही है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय और रेलवे अधिकारी मध्य प्रदेश की हर मांग के लिये चाहे वैसेन्जर सर्विस हो या दूसरी कर्गिजम में ध्यान देने में उलझा कर रहे जा रहे हैं।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मध्य प्रदेश के साथ न्याय हो, इस से कोण इन्कार कर सकता है। फास्टेरिया यही है कि इकनामिकली जस्टीफाइड है या नहीं है। इस लाइन पर ऐसा देखा गया है कि औसतन 90 मुसाफिर होते हैं जो रा.पुर से भोपाल होते हुए जाते हैं। इस लिये मुसाफिरों की संख्या बढ़ेगी तो देखेंगे। फिर भी मैं इतना आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बोगी देते हैं जो कनेक्टिंग ट्रेन में जोड़ दी जाती है, यदि थोड़ा घाटा भी हो तो भी हम गाड़ी चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री बन्धुलाल चन्दाकर : मंत्री जी ने आंकड़े दिये हैं कि वहाँ 90 मुसाफिर होते हैं। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि केवल भिलाई से आनेवालों की प्रतिदिन संख्या 50 से अधिक है, भोपाल से आनेवालों की संख्या लगभग 40-50 है, इनके अतिरिक्त रायपुर और दूसरी जगहों से भी लोग आते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्यप्रदेश के किसी भी स्थान से राजधानी दिल्ली के लिये कोई रेलगाड़ी है? यदि नहीं है तो क्या किसी स्थान से शुरू करने की कोई योजना या कार्यक्रम है?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मध्य प्रदेश से जो गाड़ियाँ आती हैं उन की पूरी जानकारी आपको है। आप पत्रकार रहे हैं, सब से ज्यादा घूम हुए हैं। जहाँ तक इस क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है हमारी सर्वे की फाइण्डिंग है—

On an average 19 passengers travel daily in that direction.

इस लिये अभी हम बोगी दे रहे हैं जिस में फस्ट तथा सैकण्ड क्लास दोनों के लिये व्यवस्था होगी, लेकिन थोड़े दिन देखने के बाद हम वहाँ गाड़ी चलाना चाहते हैं, अगर थोड़ा बहुत घाटा भी होना तो भी चलाने।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that there is no train from Central India, particularly, from Bilaspur-Raipur region which comes direc-

tly to Delhi and further, in view of the fact that there is no connecting train for either G.T. or Dhakshin Express coming to Delhi—from Bilaspur side, the mail comes roundabout 4-25 and by that time the G. T. coming from Madras would have already left—will the hon. Minister kindly consider arranging the mail train coming from Calcutta side to Nagpur, for covering Raipur-Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh area, so that they can get a connecting train to Delhi? Or, will you consider this reasonable suggestion of running a train—you may call it 'Central India Express' as you call it 'Dhakshin Express', to cover the region of Bilaspur—Nagpur via Nagpur?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I shall examine this suggestion.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The House will agree with me that Madhya Pradesh is considered to be very backward State.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Without casting any aspersion to the Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, an impression is created that if the Railway Minister belongs to a particular State, that State gets preference in the matter of trains. Sir, out of seven, two are given to Bihar alone.

I am not against this (*Interruptions*) Madhya Pradesh is a backward area and a hill area. Is he willing to get a train from here to Bhopal, that is, from Bilaspur-Raipur via Nagpur and to Delhi. (*Interruptions*) He says there is no justification. May I know whether the Minister is going to give any special consideration in giving trains or railway lines to M. P. which is considered to be a backward area?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I would say that I cannot say anything about individual lines that have been given to M. P. in the course of 15 years. But, it has been fortunate enough in having engineering units. As I have stated earlier, his suggestion for a direct

train to Delhi will be examined and I shall be able to give a direction in that regard.

Priority for Construction of Railway Lines in Hilly and Backward Areas

*330. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any priority to the sanction and construction of Railway lines in the hilly and backward areas of the country during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the names of the Railway lines and the areas in which they have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). As per present Policy, the Railway have approved the following new lines in the Hilly/backward areas during the year 1974-75:—

- (1) Nadikude-Bibinagar (BG line in Andhra Pradesh).
- (2) Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar (MG in Bihar).
- (3) Rohtak-Bhiwani (BG in Haryana).
- (4) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat (MG in North Eastern Region—Tripura at the cost of N. E. Council).
- (5) BG rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam in U. P.
- (6) Sakri-Hasanpur in Bihar.
- (7) Jakhapura-Banspani in Orissa.

Construction work in respect of the first three projects listed above, is already in progress. Regarding the rest of the projects the question of issuing sanction is under consideration.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement it appears that seven new lines have been sanctioned but a great injustice has been done to Punjab and Himachal Pradesh because this region has not been given any new railway line. Even PAC recommended that hilly and backward areas should be given preference. Also the hon. Minister during his budget speech mentioned about the Nangal Dam and Talwara railway line for which survey has been completed. The Punjab Govt., H.P. Govt. and also the Central Ministry for Irrigation and Power have recommended this line. It will link two major power projects of N.W. India, Bhakra and Pong Dams. May I ask the hon. Minister if, in view of the importance of this line and in view of the vast potential for development of this region, he will give an assurance that justice will be done to hilly and backward areas by sanctioning and taking up this line this year?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I stand by the assurance given in my budget speech. There are about thirteen to fourteen proposals out of which we have taken up six or seven. We are taking up by phases. Everybody has sympathy for Himachal Pradesh because it has no railway line. The question is we are having difficulty on account of inadequate finance. We had asked for Rs 255 crores and we have been given only Rs. 100 crores. I am trying to get more money. I assure Parashar ji I might be able to give a better picture when I present my next budget.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, I wanted a specific assurance. In view of the fact that two State Governments and one Central Ministry have supported this proposal will the hon. Minister consider to take up this line this year?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The hon. Member is keen that the work should be taken up this year. The final location survey for the proposal has been approved and the traffic survey has

already been completed. A symbolic start with Rs. 5 or 10 lakhs can be made. If that satisfies the hon. Member I will be glad to do it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: A new railway line between Kakosi and Bilri which is a very very backward area of Rajasthan and Gujarat does not find any place in this list. May I know what is the present policy of the Railways to approve new lines during 1974-75?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: He wanted to know the policy. I have already stated the policy in my budget speech that only economic viability will not be the consideration. If the area is backward and hilly and it gives loss, even then the railways will try to take up the lines in order to develop these areas. That policy continues.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ यू० पी० में रामनगर-काठगोदाम लिंक की प्रगति के बारे में कोई जानकारी देगे ? जैसा कि आपने न० 5 में बताया है :

"Regarding the rest of the projects, the question of issuing sanction is under consideration."

तो यह जो ग्रन्डर कमिशन है इसमें कितना समय लगेगा और कब तक इसके कार्यान्वित होने की आशा है ।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहाँ तक राम-नगर-काठगोदाम का प्रश्न है इसको हम प्रारम्भ करने जा रहे हैं । इस काम को हम शीघ्र ही लेने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से इस बात की तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि पाराशर साहब ने जो सवाल उठाया है वह इसप्रकार है कि वहाँ वो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को डेवलप करने के लिए, उनको चालू रखने के लिए बजट की जिम्मेदारी

है कि वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन दे । वहाँ उस इलाके की हालत यह है कि जो मिनिंग लिक्स है वह भी पूरी नहीं की गई है । ब्रिटिश बक्त में जो रेलवे लाइन बनी थी उसके बाद से एक इन्च भी रेलवे लाइन वहाँ नहीं बनाई गई है । ऐसी हालत में उस इलाके को प्रिफेन्स मिलेगा या नहीं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : प्रिफेन्स जरूर मिलेगा । हमारी ओर पाराशर साहब की बात हुई है, कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी बात हुई है और हम हिमाचल के लिए स्पेशल एलाटमेंट करके कुछ करने वाले हैं ।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ बिहार का जो बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है वहाँ हाजीपुर से रक्सौल तक रेलवे लाइन खोलने की योजना आप बनाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं बनाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have been approaching the Railway Minister and the Ministry and suggesting to it that railway lines should be extended to the mining areas of the State for mining and transport purposes, due to the absence of which these mining areas are suffering a good deal, and if so, what action has been taken about it?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have not received any representation like that. But I know Bihar has got problems in the mining area.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pension Scheme for Loco Staff of Indian Railways

*327. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision about a pension scheme for Loco staff of Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof together with the broad outlines of benefits which the staff will receive as a result thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this scheme will be an improvement on the Central Provident fund system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Pension Scheme in vogue on Indian Railways covers all categories of Railway employees including Loco Staff.

Railway servants appointed on or after 16.11.1957 are pensionable. Those appointed earlier were governed by Provident Fund rules but have been given repeated options to be governed by Pension Rules. The current eighth option is open for six months from 23rd July, 1974.

The salient features of the pensionary benefits admissible to permanent Railway servants who quit service on retirement or invalidment are briefly summarised below:—

A Railway servant who quits service before completion of 10 years qualifying service is granted a lump sum Service gratuity at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ month's emoluments for every completed six monthly period of service for the first four years and $\frac{3}{8}$ th month's emoluments for every six monthly

period thereafter upto a qualifying service of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

A Railway servant who quits service after he has completed 10 years of qualifying service is entitled to a monthly pension. The pension is calculated at the rate of $\frac{1}{160}$ th of the average emoluments, drawn during the last three years of service, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2,500 per month, for each completed half yearly period of service not exceeding 66. The Maximum amount of pension is limited to Rs. 1000 per month. In respect of Railway servants who retire on invalid pension, however, the amount of invalid pension shall not be less than the amount of the family pension at ordinary rates mentioned hereunder.

Every Railway servant, irrespective of the length of qualifying service rendered by him, is entitled to a lump sum death-cum-retirement-gratuity. This is earned at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the emoluments drawn immediately before retirement for each completed six monthly period of his service subject to a maximum of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ months emoluments limited to Rs. 30,000. However, if he dies while in service, the death-cum-retirement-gratuity is granted at an enhanced rate, as shown below:—

Length of qualifying service	Death gratuity
Not more than 1 year	2 months' emoluments.
More than 1 year but less than 5 years.	6 months' emoluments
5 years and above.	$\frac{1}{4}$ th of emoluments for each completed six-monthly period of qualifying service subject to a maximum of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the emoluments and a minimum of 12 times the emoluments, but not exceeding Rs. 30,000

Temporary employees who quit service on superannuation or permanent incapacity or reduction in establishment or die in service are granted a terminal/death gratuity at the following rates—

Completed years of service at the time of quitting service.	Terminal gratuity	Death gratuity
One year or more but less than 3 years	Nil	1 month's pay
3 years or more but less than 5 years.	Half a month's pay for each completed year of service in excess of 3 years' service.	3 month's pay
5 years or more but less than 10 years.	One month's pay for the first 3 completed years' service plus half a month's pay for each subsequent completed year's service.	4 months' pay.
10 years or more	One month's pay for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000.	One month's pay for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 12,000 whichever is less.

The Railways also have a family pension scheme which is applicable to both permanent and temporary employees borne on pensionable establishments. Under this scheme, family pension is admissible in the case of death of Railway servant while in service or even after retirement, provided he had completed a minimum of one year's service. The amount of family pension admissible is as under—

Pay of the Railway servant	Amount of family pension per mensem
Below Rs. 400	30% of pay, subject to a minimum of Rs 60 and a maximum of Rs. 100.
Rs. 400 and above but below Rs. 1200.	15% of pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of Rs. 160.
Rs. 1200 and above.	12% of pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 160 and a maximum of Rs. 250.

In case an employee dies after having rendered a minimum of 7 years service, the family pension is paid at an enhanced rate so as to be equal to 50 per cent of the last pay drawn or twice the family pension, whichever is less, for a maximum period of 7 years or the age of 65 years, had he survived, whichever is earlier. Thereafter the family pension is payable at the ordinary rate only. The scheme is contributable and every employee governed by it is required to surrender a portion of his gratuity, if admissible, representing two months' emoluments subject to a maximum of Rs 5000/-

The Pension Scheme was introduced on the Railways as a result of representations from, and on behalf of Railway labour which were also voiced in the Parliament, and in consideration of its social security aspect.

It is, however, not possible to make a strict comparison of the benefits under the Pension Scheme on the one hand and the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme on the other as these

are two distinct schemes of retirement benefits with their own advantages and disadvantages.

Earnings from Perunguzhi Halt during the last two years

*331. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAIPALLI
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the earnings of Railways from the Perunguzhi halt during the last year and how does it compare with the income of the preceding two years,

(b) whether the present earnings from this halt Station are sufficient to merit conversion of this Station into a flag station, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c). Earnings from Perunguzhi Halt Station for the last three years are as under

1971-72	. Rs. 28,825
972-73	. . Rs. 43,460
1973-74	. . Rs. 38,544

Conversion of this Halt Station into a Flag Station can be considered only if the total earnings come to about Rs. 62,000/- per annum. In addition a sum of rupees two lakhs is required to provide basic amenities for this Flag Station

From the above it appears that if the Perunguzhi Halt Station is converted into a Flag Station, the Railway will have to bear a burden of Rs. two lakhs (non-recurring) and about rupees fourteen thousands (recurring) per annum.

In view of the circumstances explained above it is not feasible to convert this Halt Station into a Flag Station at this stage.

Supply of Ration to Railway Employees after last Strike

*332 SHRI M. S. PURTY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether after the last Railway strike, any steps have been taken to ensure regular supply of ration to the Railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) It was agreed during the course of discussion with recognised unions that fair price shops for foodgrains should be available at all Railway colonies where more than 300 staff are located. Necessary instructions to this effect have since been issued to the Zonal Railways. In addition Minister of Railways has written to Chief Ministers of State Governments to ensure regular supply of foodgrains to all fair price shops

रेल हडताल के दौरान रेलवे के टिकट बँकिंग स्टाफ के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

*333. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत रेल हडताल के दौरान सर्व-वार ने रेलवे के विभिन्न टिकट बँकिंग वर्क-चारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की, और

(ख) देश भर में, जोन-वार, कितने टी० टी० और टी० सी० निलम्बित किये गये और सेवा से निकाले गये और कितनों को पुनः ड्यूटी पर आने की अनुमति दी गई?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मब लक्ष्मी कुरेशी): (क) और (ख) . जिन

टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विषय पिछली रेल हड़ताल के संदर्भ में कार्रवाई की गयी थी, उनके झलग से घांकड़े तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन, उन टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों के घांकड़े (अलबार), जिन्हें नौकरी से हटाया/बरबास्त अथवा निलम्बित कर दिया गया था और बाद में पुनः इयूटी पर ले लिया गया था, नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

रेलवे	निल- म्बित किये गये	सेवा से बर- बास्त/ हटाये गये	जोड़ टिकट जांच करने वाले उन कर्म- चारियों की संख्या जिन्हें पुनः इयूटी पर ले लिया गया है
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	1	2	3	4	5
मध्य		9	3	12	11
पूर्व		2	109	111	73
उत्तर		4	14	18	16
पूर्वोत्तर		6	3	9	4
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	—		52	52	35
दक्षिण		1	7	8	—
दक्षिण मध्य		5	2	7	5
दक्षिण पूर्व	—		6	6	—
पश्चिम		23	29	52	

Decentralisation of Powers of Railway Board

*334. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government are considering the decentralisation of the powers of the Railway Board to facilitate the effective functioning of the Zonal railways; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The Government have considered the matter and taken steps recently to delegate more powers to the Zonal Railways. The delegation is by way of more powers for the General Managers in matters concerning "Works", "Establishment" and other matters.

Meeting of Law Secretaries on Free Legal Aid to the poor

*335. SHRI P. GANGADEB·
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a meeting of Law Secretaries of Central and State Governments was held on 20th July, 1974 in New Delhi to discuss the feasibility of rendering free legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, outcome of its discussions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). A conference of Law Secretaries of Central and State Governments was held on 20th July, 1974, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. This Conference was held mainly in connection with finding of ways and means of ensuring the availability of personnel trained in drafting

for manning the posts in the Law Departments of the State Governments and the Central Government. We had already sent copies of the Report of the Export Committee on the legal aid under the Chairmanship of Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer to the State Governments and an opportunity was taken for requesting the Law Secretaries assembled to utilise their good offices with the respective Governments to cooperate with us in the early implementation of the Report by sending comments and suggestions on this Report as early as possible.

Reservation of Class III posts for Wards of Loyal Railway Workers

*336. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given instruction for 20 per cent reservation in class III posts for the wards of the loyal workers who help Government in defeating the Railway strike; and

(b) if so, how far these instructions have been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Provision of employment on compassionate grounds already exists on Indian Railways.

In pursuance of the announcement by the Minister of Railways in the Parliament that services of loyal staff would be recognised, a decision was taken to enlarge the scope of employment in Class III category on compassionate grounds, to cover these categories of railway employees also. Instructions to this effect were issued in February, 1974 stating that recruitment in that category would be to the extent of 20 per cent of the vacancies in the initial recruitment grades. These instructions were issued much before the recent railway strike and as such this has the remotest connection to help meeting the strike situation.

(b) Progress of the implementation has not so far been received from the various Railways.

Salt lying in Gujarat due to non-availability of Wagons

*337. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of tonnes of salt is lying at various platforms in Gujarat due to non-availability of railway wagons; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to provide sufficient number of wagons on priority basis to clear up the stocks of salt lying at platforms.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). At certain stations, for the convenience of the consignors, plots are leased out in railway premises for stacking their goods so that, as and when wagons are supplied, they could be loaded. In case of others, consignments can be brought to the Railway stations only after the wagons have been allotted for loading.

There are about 18 stations in Gujarat State where plots have been leased out for stacking of salt. Generally, these are major salt loading stations. Approximately 89,000 tonnes of salt is stacked in the plots leased to the traders at these stations.

Salt moves under four different classes of priority viz. 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E'. Despite the unsettled conditions caused by different staff agitations and civil disturbances, particularly in Gujarat State, the loading of salt which moves under higher priorities is satisfactory. Consistent with the commitments of the railways to clear the wagons in higher priorities preferentially, every endeavour is being made to provide wagons for ensuring adequate movement of salt.

Proposal to prevent misuse of Official Machinery in Elections through Law

*338. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to accord legislative recognition to the rules laid down in the model code of conduct prepared by the Election Commission for checking misuse of official machinery in elections; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). A Code of Conduct is a set of guide-lines intended to ensure the observance of certain norms by political parties, including the ruling party and the candidates at elections. Strict compliance with the Code would ultimately depend upon agreement among the parties and no legal sanction is envisaged.

बरोनी के निकट पेट्रो-कैमिकल कारखाना खोलने की बिहार सरकार की योजना

*339. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बरोनी के निकट पेट्रो-कैमिकल कारखाना खोलने की कोई योजना उनके पास भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री देवकान्त बरुआ) : (क) से (ग) : बरोनी में पेट्रो-रसायन समूह की स्थापना के बारे में बिहार सरकार ने अपने पहले प्रस्ताव पर फिर से बल दिया है। मैसर्स इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि० द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट की संभावनाओं के आधार पर बिहार सरकार की योजना में निम्नलिखित रसायन एककों की स्थापना निहित है :—

- (1) जाइलीन
- (2) शुद्ध टर्गिफथालिक एसिड
- (3) डेटरजेंट एलकाइलेट
- (4) पोलिएस्टर फाइबर तथा
- (5) थालिक एनहाइड्राइड

भारत सरकार ने एरोमेटिक्स उत्पादन की संभावनाओं की जांच और इन सुविधाओं के लिए उचित स्थान का मुझाव देने के लिए अध्ययन दल संगठित किया है। तथापि, पांचवी योजना की अवधि में कोई बड़े पेट्रो-रसायन समूह का हाथ में लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

*340. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

✓ SHRI DHAMANKAR:

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

(a) to what extent savings have been achieved in terms of foreign exchange on import of crude oil and petroleum products during the current financial year; and

(b) the amount of the additional allocation made in foreign exchange for their import out of the aid promised by the Western Aid Consortium?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOOROOAH): (a) As a result of the steep

increases in crude oil prices since October, 1973 and further increases since January, 1974, the foreign exchange cost of crude imports to meet the demand for petroleum products in the country has enormously increased. While various measures have been taken to curb the consumption of petroleum products to the extent possible, arrangements have been made to meet the essential demands by supplementing the indigenous availability of both crude oil and products with imports.

As against a total foreign exchange utilisation of the order of Rs. 571.25 crores during 1973--74 for the import of 14.07 million tonnes of crude oil and 3.61 million tonnes of products, the foreign exchange allocation for the current financial year for both crude oil and products together will be of the order of Rs. 1120 crores for the import of about 13 million tonnes of crude oil and about 3 million tonnes of petroleum products.

(b) Aid from the Consortium is not available for oil imports.

Oil Exploration in Declining Fields

*342. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the escalating cost of crude oil, Government have decided to restart the exploring operations in the dead or dying oil fields which were discontinued because the production of oil in these fields was not considered economical in the past;

(b) if so, the places where such operations are likely to be re-started; and

(c) by what time the work of exploration will start and the estimated quantity of crude oil likely to be explored yearly?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOBOLAH): (a) There are no such fields within the concession areas held by Oil & Natural Gas Commission and

Oil India Limited. Assam Oil Company are still producing from their small oil fields at Digboi. The production of Digboi fields is, however, declining every year.

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

पेट्रो-रसायन के क्षेत्र में विदेशी सहयोग के लिये मार्ग-दर्शक सिद्धान्त

*343. श्री मूल चन्द्र डाया: क्या पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रो-रसायन के क्षेत्र में विदेशी सहयोग के लिये कोई उपयुक्त मार्ग-दर्शक सिद्धान्त तैयार किये गये हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त तैयार करने समय किन-किन बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है , और

(ग) वर्ष 1973 और 1974 में किन-किन विदेशी सहयोग के मामले पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है और किन-किन मामलों पर अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है ?

पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री देवकान्त बरमा): (क) और (ख): पेट्रो-रसायन के बारे में विदेश, सहयोग के लिए ऐसा कोई अलग मार्गदर्शन तैयार नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) 1973 और 1974 (जनवरी/जून) में सरकार द्वारा विदेश तकनीकी वित्तीय सहयोग के मजूर किए गए मामलों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 265 और 26 थी। इनमें 1973 और 1974 (जनवरी/जून) में पेट्रो-रसायन में सम्बन्धित विदेशी सहयोग के मामले क्रमशः 6 और 7 थे। विभिन्न पेट्रो-रसायन मंडलों के लिए विदेशी सहयोग हेतु 14 प्रस्ताव विचार-धीन हैं।

Cases of Foreign Companies referred to M.R.T.P. Commission during 1973-74 and 1974-75

*344. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of foreign companies were referred by Government to the M.R.T.P. Commission during 1973-74 and 1974-75 upto 31st July, together with the names of the companies; and

(b) whether any of the companies obtained stay orders from the Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Except for one reference under Section 31 of the M.R.T.P. Act to the M.R.T.P. Commission in respect of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, no case of any foreign company as defined in Section 591 of the Companies' Act, 1956 was referred to the Commission during the period 1st April, 1973 to 31st July, 1974. However, the cases of two Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies namely, the Cadbury Fry (India) Private Limited and the Colgate-Palmolive (India) Private Limited were referred to the Commission under Section 31 of the M.R.T.P. Act. The proceedings before the M.R.T.P. Commission in respect of these three references, were stayed by the Delhi High Court on civil writ-petitions filed under Articles 226 of the Constitution. These cases are posted for hearing in the Delhi High Court on different dates this month.

The following four companies in which 50 per cent or more of the paid-up equity capital is held directly or indirectly by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries or by foreign nationals or non-resident Indians, were referred to the Commission under Chapter III of the MRTP Act, 1969, namely,—

(1) M/s. Philips India Limited—two cases,

(2) M/s. J. Stone & Co. (India) Private Limited,

(3) M/s. Lucas TVS Limited (amalgamation of M/s. Lucas Indian Service Limited and Lucas Electrical Tractor Service Limited with M/s. Lucas TVS Limited).

(4) M/s. Gabriel India Limited

Loss sustained by the National Economy as a result of Arrest of Railway Leaders

2294. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made any assessment of the total loss sustained by the national economy as a result of the arrests of Railway leaders in the midst of negotiations and the consequent 20-day stoppage of movements of goods;

(b) if so, the total loss sustained, direct or indirect; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to make up this loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) It is not possible to assess the magnitude of the loss to the economy caused by the recent Rail strike. However, the direct loss sustained by the Railways is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 80 crores.

(c) In order to overcome the setback caused by the strike, a vigorous drive was launched to clear accumulated traffic, to ensure normal functioning of rail services and to improve productivity at all levels. An economy campaign has also been undertaken for reducing budgetted expenditure

Fresh Drilling of wells in Bombay High

2295 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA;
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS;
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER;
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

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

(a) whether drilling began afresh on Bombay High in June, 1974 in new location;

(b) if so, whether two new wells were drilled;

(c) when the drilling of the wells is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether a final decision on the installation of production facilities with a fixed drilling-cum-production platform has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The decision on installation of production facilities is expected to be taken after commercial potential of the oil field in Bombay High has been established.

Railway Facilities in Kerala

2296. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala is the most backward State in respect of Railway facilities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are considering to take to improve Railway facilities in that state?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) The following projects are under construction/consideration in the State of Kerala:—

(i) The work of conversion of metre to broad gauge from Ernakulam to Trivandrum a distance of 221 km. at a cost of Rs. 13.60 crores is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1976.

(ii) The work of construction of a Broad Gauge line from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli via Nagercoil with a branch line to Kanyakumari falling partly in the State of Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs 14.53 crores is in progress.

(iii) A Survey has been carried out for a Broad Gauge link from Kayamkulam to Ernakulam via Alleppy in 1970. The proposed Broad Gauge link will have a length of 97.0 kms and is estimated to cost Rs 100 crores. The line has been included in the list of new railway lines proposed to be taken up in the 5th Five Year Plan for development of backward areas subject to the allotment of additional funds for this purpose by the Planning Commission.

(iv) A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a rail link from Kuttipuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor has recently been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 86,421.

Distribution of Soap under Rationing in Capital

2297. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring the distribution of soaps under rationing in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Loan from World Bank for Trombay Fertiliser Plant

2298. SHRI P. GANGADEB-
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether negotiations with the World Bank for credit to meet the cost of expansion of the Trombay fertilisers plant have been completed, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). An agreement has recently been signed with the International Development Association for Credit Assistance of \$ 50 million. Out of this \$ 33 million would be utilised for Trombay Expansion IV which is going to be implemented at a capital cost of about Rs. 44 crores

Derailement of Special Goods Train carrying Coal near Jamalpur

2299 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a special goods train carrying coal was derailed on the 14th May, 1974 near the Jamalpur Railway Station in Monghyr,

(b) if so, causes of the accident, and

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) No. However, there was a derailment on 12th May, 1974 of UP Coal Special Goods train at Ratanpur station, which is adjacent to Jamalpur station.

(b) and (c). The accident at Ratanpur was due to tampering with the track by miscreants, for which two khalasis of Jamalpur Workshop have been arrested

Supply of Essential Commodities to Railway Employees

2300 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the time by which the scheme to supply essential commodities to the Railway Employees at subsidised rate will be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Instructions have been issued to provide facilities for opening of more Fair Price Shops either through Railwaymen's Consumer Co-operative Societies, or State Authorised Dealers for supply of food-grains and other essential commodities at the scale and rate that the State Government gives. It is however, not proposed to supply those commodities at subsidised rates

गंगा नदी में बाढ़ के कारण बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने की पाइप लाइनों की कटाव से खतरा

2301. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद दादर :

क्या पेट्रोलेमिक्स और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गंगा नदी में भीषण बाढ़ के कारण बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने की पाइप लाइनों को कटाव का भारी खतरा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पाइप लाइन को कटाव से बचाने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खा) (क) जी. नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Manufacturers of Low Density and High Density Polythelene

2302. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the manufacturers of low density and high density Polythelene, a raw-material for plastic goods and the quantity produced by them during the years 1972 and 1973;

(b) what control Government exercises on prices and distribution of these products amongst innumerable industrial consumers; and

(c) what efforts Government have made to ease shortages and to curb the market operations on higher prices involving black market prices so as to protect the small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The details are indicated below:

Name of the firm	Item manufactured	In metric tonnes production	
		1972	1973
M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., Bombay.	LDPE	15346	15009
M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd., Calcutta.	LDPE	12595	13116
M/s. Polyolefins Industries Ltd., Bombay.	HDPE	19098	23001

(b) There is no price and distribution control on thermoplastic resins including low and high density polyethylene.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken to increase indigenous production and imports of thermoplastic resins to the extent possible.

Committee on price for Fertilizers produced by Fuel Based Factories

2303. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

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

(a) whether a Committee has been set up recently by Government to decide a rational price formula for fertilizers produced by fuel based factories in view of their high production costs compared to plants which use naphtha as feedstock

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Expenditure on Drilling Projects**2304 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK****SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the names of places where drilling processes have been going on in the country at present,

(b) the amount spent by Government so far on each drilling project and

(c) whether any fruitful result has been achieved and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The drilling operations are at present being carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in 13 places—9 in Gujarat namely Ahmedabad Sanand and South Kadi in Ahmedabad project Wara Linch, North Kadi in Mehana Project North Serkheja and Nawagam in Nawagam Project and Sixta in Cambay Project three places in Assam namely, Lakwa Geleky and Amguri Baramura in Tripura, Karaikal in Pondicherry and Sumarwali Talai in Rajasthan

Exploratory drilling activities of Oil India Limited have presently been going on in the following place —

(i) Jorajan area in the Dibrugarh Distt of Assam (Dum Duma Mining Lease area)

(ii) Kharsang area in the Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh (Nigru Petroleum Exploration Licence area)

(b) Since inspection to 31st March, 1974, Oil and Natural Gas Commission has spent a sum of Rs 264.23 crores on exploratory and development drilling in all the drilling projects in

India, the break up of which region-wise is as follows —

Rs 151.16 crores in Western Region

Rs 81.62 crores in Eastern Region

Rs 24.74 crores in Northern Region

Rs. 6.81 crores in Southern Region

The estimate of expenditure by Oil India Limited in Jorajan and Kharsang areas will be available only after the drilling/testing operation are completed

(c) Yes Sir.

As a result of drilling and testing operations the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have discovered 31 oil/gas bearing areas—25 in Gujarat and 6 in Assam. Besides indications of small quantities of gas have been obtained in the shallow wells drilled in Rajasthan and in a deep well drilled in Himachal Pradesh. A well in Tripura which is still under drilling has also given encouraging signs of presence of gas. An off-shore deep well drilled in the Gulf of Cam also indicated presence of oil but not on commercial quantity. The most notable discovery in the recent months is the indication of the presence of oil in commercial quantity in Bombay High off shore structure. The recoverable reserves of oil and gas as a result of exploratory drilling carried out so far has been estimated at 108 million tonnes and 25,000 cubic million metres respectively.

No commercial hydrocarbon prospects have yet been established in Jorajan and Kharsang wells of Oil India Limited.

Agreement with Iran for Expansion of Madras Refinery

2305 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Iran and India have reached an agreement on the expansion of Madras Oil Refinery;

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

(c) whether the agreement is also aimed at increasing the capacity of the Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) During discussions in the Indo-Iran Joint Commission, agreement in principle has been reached regarding the expansion of the Madras Refinery and technical studies in this regard have been undertaken

Train Accident near Karjat in Bombay

2306 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any railway accident occurred near Karjat in Bombay on the 13th May, 1974,

(b) if so, causes of the accident,

(c) the number of persons killed, and

(d) whether any compensation was paid to the bereaved families?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) the cause of the accident is still under investigation

(c) In this accident 9 persons were killed

(d) No compensation under Indian Railways Act, 1890 or the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 has so far been paid to the families of the killed persons. However some ex-gratia payment has been made.

House Rent Cases pending in Courts of Delhi

2308 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether more than 10,000 cases relating to house rent are pending in Delhi courts at present,

(b) for how long these cases have been pending,

(c) whether preoccupation of the lawyers and frequent postponements are the causes for this long pendency; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that such cases are not allowed more than one postponement and are disposed of early?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) No, Sir The number of house rent cases pending in the Delhi courts on 31st July 1974 was 6067.

(b) Out of the aforesaid 6067 cases, 1528 cases have been pending for more than one year and 979 for more than two years

(c) Adjournments and at times pre-occupation of lawyers are amongst the various causes for the pendency of the cases

(d) The question of increasing the number of posts in the cadre of Delhi Judicial Service and assigning more officers to rent control work is under examination

New Railway Lines in Coastal Areas of Kerala

2309 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANAKAPPAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to construct Railway lines in Coastal areas of Kerala;

(b) if so, salient features of the proposed lines and the amount sanctioned therefor; and

(c) when these Railway lines will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c). The following projects are under construction falling partly/wholly in the coastal areas of Kerala

- (i) Conversion from M.G. to B.G. from Ernakulam to Trivandrum Length 221 kms., cost Rs 1360 lakhs, Target date of completion—March, 1976
- (ii) Construction of new B.G. line from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli via Nagercoil with a Branch line to Cape Conion Length—164 kms, Cost—1454 lakhs Target date of completion—1976-77
- (iii) The project for the construction of a railway line from Ernakulam to Kayamkulam via Alleppey for which a survey has recently been completed has been included in the list of railway lines to be taken up during the 5th Five Year Plan in backward areas subject to allotment of additional funds by the Planning Commission for this purpose

Survey for Railway Lines in Coastal Areas of Kerala

2310 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) how many times, date-wise and at what places, Surveys have been conducted in coastal areas of Kerala for new Railway lines;

(b) the salient features of reports of their surveys; and

(c) whether any techno-economic surveys have been accepted for implementation and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) to (c) Surveys for the following railway lines falling partly or wholly in the coastal areas of Kerala have been conducted

- (i) Tellicherry to Mysore—New Railway line (236 33 kms)

A reconnaissance-cum-Engineering survey for a 142 miles rail link between Mysore and Tellicherry via Coorg was completed in 1901 A traffic survey for the same was also carried out in 1902 But as a guarantee of 4 per cent interest on the cost of the line as required by the Government of India was not given by the then State Governments concerned the proposal was shelved

Again as a result of persistent public demand Engineering and traffic surveys were carried out in 1956-57 The project was shelved since the proposed lines were financially unremunerative

- (ii) Ernakulam to Kayamkulam via Alleppey Length 97 Kms (B.G.)

The traffic survey for the line carried out in 1970 revealed that the project will be financially unremunerative However, the proposal has been included in the list of Railway lines to be constructed in the backward areas of the country in the 5th Five Year Plan subject to the allotment of additional funds by the Planning Commission for this purpose.

- (iii) Kuttippuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor.

An Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a new rail link from Kuttippuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor is in progress. The proposal will be further

considered when the results of the survey are known and examined.

- (iv) Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum (conversion to B.G.).

A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for the project was carried out in 1969. Based on the results of the survey reports the work of conversion had been sanctioned and is in progress.

- (v) Tirunelveli-Nagercoil-Trivandrum with a branch line to Cape Comorin Length—183.95 kms.

A traffic survey had been carried out for an M.G. line between Trivandrum-Tirunelveli and Cape Comorin from first October 1955 to 30th June, 1956. The proposal was dropped since the project revealed it to be financially unremunerative.

A preliminary Engineering survey for a Railway line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum with a Branch line from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin was ordered on 15-5-63 at a cost of Rs. 2.49 lakhs. When this was still in progress a traffic survey was ordered on 24-3-66.

In 1969, the Railway Board communicated their sanction for updating the earlier survey reports of Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin—Trivandrum M.G. rail link and fresh survey for an alternative B.G. alignment. The survey reports were submitted to Board in 1970 and the project for the construction of a 164 km. new line as B.G. was sanctioned in 1972. The work is in progress.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge in Kerala

2311. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to convert metre gauge lines into broad

gauge in Kerala State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The metre gauge line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum for 221 kms. is being converted to broad gauge at an estimated cost of Rs. 1360 lakhs, and the work is scheduled for completion by 1976.

Reopening of Out-Agencies at Bharwain, Gargot, Nadaun, Jwalamukhi and Pragpur (Himachal Pradesh)

2312. SHRI NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the latest position regarding the re-opening of the out-Agencies at Bharwain, Gargot, Nadaun, Jwalamukhi, and Pragpur in Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The Out Agencies remain closed as no one is coming forward to take up contract for running the same, due to meagre prospects of traffic.

Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Line into Broad Gauge

- 2313 SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge line is going to be replaced by broad gauge line and a new metre gauge line between Jhanjharpur and Loukaha is going to be constructed;

(b) if so, whether the new Jhanjharpur Loukaha line is also not constructed as a broad gauge line so that with minor change between Darbhanga and Jhanjharpur the Nepal

bordering Loukaha Bazar will have direct access to the rest of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) It is necessary to maintain the through east-west metre gauge connection.

Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge and new Jhanjharpur-Loukaha Line

2314. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1866 on the 5th March, 1974 regarding conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Metre gauge line into broad gauge line and state:

(a) whether conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge into broad gauge line and construction of Jhanjharpur-Loukaha line have commenced;

(b) if so, the progress of the work and the proposed time limit set for completion;

(c) whether consideration of the conversion of Darbhanga-Raxaul metre gauge into broad gauge line has been finalised; and

(d) if so, salient features thereabout and if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Construction of the Jhanjharpur-Loukaha line has commenced; the conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga from metre gauge to Broad gauge will be taken in hand this year.

(b) This work will take about two years to complete.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (c).

Contract for Offshore Exploration by Foreign Firms

2315. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

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

(a) whether Government are considering the question of awarding contracts for offshore oil exploration at two more offshore basins in the Indian Continental shelf to foreign firms;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign firms and the main features of the contract; and

(c) to what extent will the contracts with foreign firms be advantageous to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Some preliminary discussions are being held in connection with awarding contracts for certain offshore areas. It is not in public interest to disclose the names of the parties concerned at this stage.

(c) Efforts are being made to obtain most advantageous terms

पश्चिम रेलवे में गिरफ्तार किये गये कर्मचारी

2316. श्री कृष्ण चन्द कश्यप :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे के रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा 8 मई, 1974 से की गई हड़ताल में कुल कितने कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गए ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को धन तक रिहा कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) इस समय कितने कर्मचारियाँ पर मकदम चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप सची (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) (ब) 6922

(ख) 6922

(ग) 4024

मई, 1974 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बंद की गई गाड़ियाँ

2317. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(ब) क्या सरकार ने मई, 1974 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कुछ गाड़ियाँ वापस चलाकर बन्द कर दिया था

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इन्हीं सरकार का अनुमान है कि कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप सची (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) (ब) ज. हा।

(ख) मई 1974 में हड़ताल के कारण प्रतिदिन औसतन लगभग 88 जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ और 177 माल गाड़ियाँ वापस चलाकर बन्द कर दिया गया था।

(ग) इस कारण से लगभग 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है।

पश्चिम रेलवे में सेवा से निकाले गये तथा निलम्बित कर्मचारियों को फिर से सेवा में लिया जाना

2318. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(ब) पश्चिम रेलवे में 8 मई 1974 में आरम्भ हुई हड़ताल के कारण कितने कर्मचारी सेवा में पृथक् दिये गये और कितने निलम्बित दिये गये और

(ख) उन बीच निलम्बित और पृथक् दिये कर्मचारियों में से कितने कर्मचारियों का सेवा में वापस ले लिया गया है।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप सची (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (ब) (i) नौबरी में बरखास्त दिये गये हटाये गये स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1,436

(ii) निलम्बित दिये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या 3,431

(ख) (1) उपर्युक्त (ब) (i) में से धन तक बहाल किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या 538

(ii) उपर्युक्त (ब) (ii) में से धन तक बहाल पर वापस लिये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या 3,304

पश्चिम रेलवे में हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2319. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में इस समय स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ,

(ख) 8 मई, 1974 से रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल में कितने कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया ,

(ग) कितने कर्मचारी काम पर थे ?

मैनेल लिफ्टिंग में उप-संघी (श्री सुहृन्मव
काकी कुरेसी) : (क) 1,83,757.

(ख) 72,581.

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या,
जिन्होंने हड़ताल में भाग नहीं लिया
1,11,176

Publishing of Full Text of Agreement with ESSO

2321. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when do Government intend
to publish the full text of the agree-
ment with ESSO;

(b) whether there are any clauses
therein which are inimical to Indian
interests;

(c) whether the agreement with
Burmah Shell has been finalised, and

(d) if not, the stage reached in ne-
gotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
KHAN). (a) In public interest, Gov-
ernment do not intend to publish-
the full text of the Agreement with
ESSO.

(b) No, Sir

(c) No, Sir

(d) The negotiations have com-
menced.

Delay in Production of Caprolactum and D.M.T. at G.S.F.C. and I.P.C.L. Plants

2322. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any
further delay in the production of

caprolactum and D.M.T. at the G.S.
E.C. and I.P.C.L. plants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. These
plants are now in production.

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

2323. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

SHRI BANAMALI
PATNAIK:

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

(a) what is the total tonnage of
imported crude oil and other petro-
leum products during the years
1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the increase in the foreign ex-
change value of each of these items
per tonne;

(c) what was the price per tonne
in rupee terms for imports from the
rupee area countries, and

(d) the main features of forward
contracts entered for import of these
items for the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
KHAN): (a) The quantities of crude
oil and petroleum products imported
during these years are:—

Item	1972-73	(in million tonnes)
		1973-74
(i) Crude oil	12.08	14.07
(ii) Petroleum products	3.72	3.61

(b) The average increase in the c.i.f.
value of import in 1973-74 over 1972-73
works out to be Rs. 184.24 per tonne
for crude oil and Rs. 217.78 per tonne
for petroleum products.

(c) It is not in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation and public interest to disclose the prices at which imports are made from these areas.

(d) Indian Oil Corporation has entered into agreements with the National Oil Company of some of the oil producing countries for the import of crude oil and certain petroleum products. The foreign oil companies import crude oil into India on the basis of arrangements with their own suppliers.

Production of Soda Ash to meet Requirements

2324 SHRI N K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether since 1970, the production of soda ash has remained stagnant while the demand is rising steadily;

(b) whether Government have assessed the annual growth rate of demand and production separately during the last three years;

(c) whether the stagnation in production is mainly due to the fact that none of the parties issued letters of intent since 1970, have gone into production nor the existing producing firms have been permitted to expand their capacity; and

(d) if so, the steps being proposed to step up production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The production of soda ash in the past few years has been as follows:—

Year	Production in tonnes
1969	4,21,972
1970	4,46,444
1971	4,82,993
1972	4,86,572
1973	4,73,132

The fall in production in 1973 was mainly due to power cuts and inadequate availability of hard coke, furnace oil, etc.

According to the Task Force for Inorganic Chemicals set up by the Planning Commission, a growth rate of 10 per cent per annum has been considered sufficient to meet the future requirements of this chemical.

During 1974 the production is expected to increase to 5.5 lakh tonnes as an additional capacity of 11 lakh tonnes in the case of M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur, has come into production.

The capacity and production targets proposed for end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan are 11 lakh tonnes and 8.8 lakh tonnes respectively. The capacity already covered by industrial licences is 6.92 lakh tonnes of which 6.18 lakh tonnes is already installed. An additional capacity of 6.24 lakh tonnes has been covered by letters of intent which along with the capacity covered by industrial licences totals 13.16 lakh tonnes.

The existing producing firms have been permitted to expand their capacities as follows —

- (i) M/s. Tata Chemicals
1.4 lakh tonnes
- (ii) M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals
1.0 lakh tonnes
- (iii) M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works
0.15 lakh tonnes

Permission sought by Foreign Oil Companies to Re-explore the On-Shore Areas

2325. SHRI N. K. SANGHI. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether some foreign companies have sought Government's permission to re-explore the on-shore areas which have been abandoned by the Indian authorities and

(b) if so the names of the firms and the areas which they have sought and the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Trains Suspended during Railway Strike

2326 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of trains suspended during the recent Railway strike and

(b) the number of trains which have not been re-started so far and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) 578 pairs of trains were cancelled

during the railway strike. Only 133 pairs of trains now remain suspended. Restoration of these trains is under active consideration of the railways and some of them are expected to be re-introduced shortly

Establishment of Additional Capacity for Nylon Yarn

2327. SHRI P GANGADEB;
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI;
SHRI D. D. DESAI.

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

(a) whether Government propose to instal additional capacity for production of nylon yarn;

(b) whether any inter-Ministerial discussion took place in this regard and

(c) if so, the final decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) Certain important aspects like the overall development of nylon yarn industry in the country and the need for import of foreign technology for nylon plants are under examination in the light of various relevant factors

Tapping Oil Reserves in Arunachal Pradesh

2328. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps being taken to tap the oil reserves of Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Oil India Limited are presently engaged in exploratory drilling at Kharsang Well No. 2. In the period 1974-77, the Company proposes to drill four exploratory wells, one each year in Arunachal Pradesh.

Kerala Government's offer for sleeper for construction of Railway Line between Cochin and Kayamkulam via Alleppey

2330. C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Kerala Government had offered free land and railway sleepers to the Railways for the construction of the proposed rail link between Cochin and Kayamkulam via Alleppey;

(b) if so, the salient features regarding this;

(c) whether Government have reconsidered its stand regarding the construction of this rail link in view of this new offer; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (d) A proposal has been received from the Government of the state of Kerala only a week back offering government land along the line and sleepers required for the construction of the line from Ernakulam to Alleppey free of cost. The proposal is under examination.

Subsidiaries of Multinational Corporations in India

2331. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN.** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many subsidiaries of the multinational corporations are func-

tioning in India and which of the Indian firms are having connections with them;

(b) how much capital of these multinational corporations is invested in these firms;

(c) names of their parent multinational corporations and names of these Indian firms; and

(d) what kind of control is exercised by Government over these multinational firms in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) There are 217 subsidiaries of multinational corporations functioning in India as on 31-3-1971. Information regarding shares held by Indian corporate bodies in these subsidiaries is being collected.

(b) These multinational corporations have invested an amount of Rs 179.78 crores in share capital of 217 subsidiaries as on 31-3-1971.

(c) Names of parent multinational corporations together with the names of their subsidiaries are given in Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8178/74]

(d) Consistent with the overall national interests, Government's policy with regard to private foreign investment has recently been strengthened by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Under Sections 28 and 29 of that Act, branches of companies incorporated abroad as well as Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holdings will need the approval of the Reserve Bank of India to act or accept appointments as agents or as technical or management advisers or to permit others to make use of their trade marks, for carrying on their existing business activities of a trading, commercial or industrial nature and for establishment of new branches in India.

Railway Ministry's Survey in different aspect of Railways functioning

2332. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry has made any survey in recent years or earlier regarding the nature and extent of (i) wasteful expenditure (ii) corruption (iii) under-utilisation of productive capacity in workshops or other productive units or repairing units and (iv) lack of utilisation of maximum permissible capacity in office work and other works in dealing with administration and functioning of Railways, if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether Government have planned any efforts to improve the income and curtail expenditure other than made in development programme of the Railways; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed for improving the economy of the Railways without increasing fare or freight charges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a). (i) No. specific survey has been undertaken to determine the extent of wasteful expenditure, if any. The extent instructions, however provide for a review of expenditure against allotment of funds and the full financial implications being worked out before embarking on new projects. Productivity tests are carried out on a selective basis to compare the actual materialisation of benefits *vis-a-vis* the estimations.

(ii) Study of the nature and extent of corrupt practices prevailing on the Indian Railways with a view to taking effective steps for rooting out corruption and evolving measures to plug loopholes in procedure and remove lacunae in rules is in fact a continuous process which is being maintained through a system of preventive checks by the fullfledged Vigilance Organisations ex-

isting on all the Zonal Railways as well as all the Ministry of Railways. No separate specific study as such has been conducted by the Ministry of Railways in the recent past.

(iii) The load and output of all the Railways Repair Workshops and Production Units are carefully monitored at the Headquarters' level as well as at the level of the Railway Board. Rationalisation of load between workshops is also undertaken to ensure that capacity in shops is fully and most efficiently utilised. In case rationalisation is not possible, diversification of activities is resorted to. At present, there is no under utilisation of workshop capacity either in the Railway Repair Workshops or in the Production Units.

(iv) There is no lack of utilisation of the establishment engaged in the office work and other works in dealing with administration on Railways.

(b) and (c). Vigorous measures are being taken to control expenditure under such heads as use of stores and materials contingencies, travelling allowance, daily allowance, petrol consumption, compensation for goods lost or damaged etc. Studies have been undertaken to improve the utilisation of rolling stock by reducing time on repairs and detention at terminals and yards. A system of exchequer control has been introduced to regulate cash expenditure within the budgetary provision.

रेलों में हड़ताल पर प्रतिबन्ध की अवधि बढ़ाया जाना

2333. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलों में हड़ताल पर प्रतिबन्ध की अवधि केवल छः माह ही बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसा करने का माध्यम क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार रेलवे को आवश्यक सेवा मानती है और यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार

रेलों में हड़ताल पर प्रतिबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में कोई कड़ा रुख अपनायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख).

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम में उन परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख है जिनमें जनोपयोगी सेवा में हड़ताल करना गैरकानूनी होगा और इस प्रयोजन के लिए रेलों को जनोपयोगी सेवाओं में शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा इन व्यवस्थाओं से तथा भारत रक्षा अधिनियम और उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों से यथास्थिति केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करने का अधिकार है कि वे अन्य चीजों के अनुरक्षण के साथ-साथ समाज के जीवन के लिए अनिवार्य सप्लाई और सेवाओं की बनाये रखने के लिए हड़ताल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के सम्बन्ध में उपबन्ध बना सके।

इस समय रेलों में 6 महिनो के लिए हड़तालों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा है जो 26-11-74 को समाप्त होगा। उस समय तक स्थिति की समीक्षा कर ली जायेगी कि प्रतिबन्ध को और अधिक समय तक बढ़ाया जाये अथवा नहीं। अनिवार्य सेवायें भग्न न हों, इसके लिए सरकार सभी कदम उठाएगी और उपयुक्त समय पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेगी।

Anti-victimisation day against repressive measures

2334. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway workers all over the country observed 18th June as "anti-victimization" day to protest against repressive measures resorted to by Railway Administration following the recent country-wide Rail strike; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No formal communication has been received by Government in this regard. However, it has been reported that 18th June, 1974 was observed as 'Anti-Victimisation Day'.

गरहंस रेलवे यार्ड, बरोनी जंक्शन तिलरथ, बरोनी प्लेग और तेघरा स्टेशन पर कोयले और रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी

2335. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार पढ़े हैं कि गरहंस रेलवे यार्ड बरोनी जंक्शन तिलरथ बरोनी प्लेग और तेघरा स्टेशन पर रेलवे अधिकारियों की सांठगांठ से दिनदहाड़े कोयले और रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी की जाती है और शिकायतों के बावजूद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसको रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां, जनवरी-जुलाई, 1974 की अवधि में बृक किये गये परेवर्णों, रेलवे सामान और फिटिंग्स तथा कोयले की चोरियों की कुछ घटनाएं गड़हरा, बरोनी जंक्शन तिलरथ और बरोनी तेघरा एवं बरोनी ज०—तिलरथ खंडों में हुई हैं। अब तक इन मामलों में से किसी में भी रेल कर्मचारियों के सांठगांठ की सूचना नहीं मिली है। रेल सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए इस क्षेत्र में जोरदार निवारक और रक्षात्मक उपाय चले हैं।

(ख) रेलवे के किसी विशेष खंड पर अपराध देश के उस भाग के कानून और व्यवस्था तथा अपराध की स्थितियों का भ्रम है। उल्लिखित स्टेशनो के घास-पास का क्षेत्र सामान्यतः अपराध के लिए अत्यधिक प्रवृत्त है।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की प्रतिकूल स्थितियों के बावजूद अपराध की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य सरकार के निकट सहयोग से गाड़ियों पर मार्ग रक्षकों की व्यवस्था तथा कुख्यात स्थानों पर पहरा दिये जाने जैसे प्रभावकारी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रभावित खंडों की कठोर निगरानी भी की जा रही है।

राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारणों और रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा की गयी कार्रवाई के फलस्वरूप जनवरी-जुलाई 1974 के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में 53 अपराधों गिरफ्तार किये गये और काफी मात्रा में चोरी गयी सम्पत्ति बरामद की गयी है।

धोगरडोह स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के निकट 20 चोरी कोयले की कबित बिक्की

2336 श्री राम/बतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित यह समाचार पढ़े हैं कि 18 जून, 1974 धोगरडोह स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के निकट इजन के लिये निर्धारित 20 बोरी कोयला स्टेशन अधिकारियों की साठगाठ से बंका गया था ?

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और

(ग) सरकार ने ऐसी चोरी रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जहां।

(ख) स्थानीय जनता ने तीन शिकायतें दर्ज करायी हैं जिनमें धोगरडोह-निर्मली खण्ड में रेल ड्राइवरो की साठ-गाठ से कोयले की चोरिया होने के आरोप लगाये गये हैं। धोगरडोह से कोयले के स्टेशन मास्टर ने यह शिकायतें मंडल अधीक्षक, समस्तीपुर के पास भेज दी है, जहां मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) ऐसी चोरियों की रोकथाम के लिये बागगर ची स तथा निरोधात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं।

बनबाद डिवीजन और पहाड़पुर स्टेशन पर मालगाड़ियों से खाद्यान्नों और अन्य वस्तुओं की चोरी

2337. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस प्राणय के समाचार देखे हैं कि धनबाद डिवीजन में ब्राड गार्ड लाइन तथा पहाड़पुर स्टेशन पर माल गाड़ियां से खाद्यान्नों और अन्य वस्तुओं की जून 1974 में चोरी हुई थी,

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं, और

(ग) ऐसी चोरियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) (क) जी हा। परन्तु रिपोर्ट में जून, 1974 में पहाड़पुर स्टेशन पर चोरी के किसी मामले का उल्लेख नहीं है।

(ख) जून 1974 में, ब्राड गार्ड खण्ड से चलती माल गाड़ियों से बुरा किया गया

परेशनों की चोरी के 5 मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली जिनमें सम्पत्ति को हानि हुई।

परसाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर भी चोरी की एक घटना हुई, जिसमें चुराई गई पूरी सम्पत्ति बरामद कर ली गई और एक अपराधी को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इसके अलावा, उस क्षेत्र के रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने जून, 1974 में छापे मारकर और तलाशी लेकर लगभग 10,000 रुपये के मूल्य की चुराई गई सम्पत्ति बरामद की और 22 अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया।

(ग) माल गाड़ियों के साथ आरक्षी दल चलाने के अलावा, टुकड़ियों की तैनाती आसूचना का संग्रह, पुलिस के साथ सम्पर्क और कर्मचारियों पर पर्यवेक्षण को सदन कर दिया गया है।

पुलिस के साथ मिलकर बार-बार छापे मारकर अपराध-नियंत्रण और अपराधियों की गिरफ्तारी की जा रही है। पूर्व रेलवे के मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी ने भी, 18-6-74 को घनबाद का दौरा किया और उन्होंने अपराधों पर नियंत्रण रखने और अपराधियों तथा चोरी की सम्पत्ति रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की योजना बनाने के लिये स्थानीय अधिकारियों का उपयुक्त ढंग से संदर्शन किया।

Allocation of diesel oil to Karnataka

2338. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the allocation of diesel oil to the State of Karnataka during the last six months, month wise; and

(b) the actual quantity of diesel oil supplied to the State during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Supplies of all petroleum products except kerosene oil are made on the basis of pricing and supply zones. These figures are not maintained on a State-wise basis. Except for some temporary local shortages, demand of diesel oil in Karnataka has so far been met in full.

Banning use of naphtha for PVC manufacturing

2339. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have totally banned the use of naphtha for expansion of capacity of P.V.C. manufacturing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternate measures Government have taken for expansion of capacity of P.V.C. units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). There is no ban as such. But considering the overall availability of naphtha for various essential uses in future, it is considered necessary to encourage the production of PVC based on Calcium Carbide.

उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में श्रम सम्बन्धी मामलों को निपटाने के लिए पृथक् बेंच स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

2340. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल: क्या बिचि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या श्रम सम्बन्धी मामलों को निपटाने के लिये उच्चतम न्यायालय और

प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में एक यूथक् बैच स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कानून काव्य बंधी (जी एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) और (ख). विशेष रूप से निर्देशित कतिपय ऐसी अन्य प्रपीलो के प्रतिरिक्त, जिनका निपटारा जाना प्रपेक्षित होता है, अम सम्बन्धी मामलों की सुनवाई के लिये उच्चतम न्यायालय में सदैव एक बैच कार्य करती रही है। विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में लम्बित अम सम्बन्धी मामलों का निपटार के लिये विशेष बैच की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न की जाच की जा रही है।

Fixed platform ordered by O.N.G.C. from Mazagaon Docks

2341. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has ordered a 'fixed Platform' with the Mazagaon Docks;

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the targets; and

(c) the time by which this platform is expected to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. This matter will be considered after some additional wells are drilled in the Bombay High for better evaluation of the oil find at the first well on this structure.

Representation from Secretary, Mayurbhanj (Orissa) Banik Sangha, Baripada

2342. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Mayurbhanj (Orissa) Banik Sangha, Baripada regarding the difficulties being experienced by the users of this section; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding the proposal of Government for converting the narrow gauge line into broad gauge in this backward area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Traffic survey for conversion of Rupsa-Talband N. G. section into B. G. in Mayurbhanj District of backward area of Orissa has already been completed and the report is under examination. A decision regarding its conversion will be taken after the examination of the report is completed and the results thereof become known.

Existence of Oil Beds in areas having prawns

2343. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the areas having abundance of prawns have a close relationship with the existence of oil beds in those areas;

(b) whether Government are aware that the prawn grounds in the Gulf of Mexico, Persian Gulf, Sarawak and Borneo were rich oil beds; and

(c) whether Government propose to examine the possibility of existence of a hidden oil bed on the West Coast of India particularly the Kerala Coast, which abound in prawns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) That is a mere coincidence, without any valid scientific reason.

(c) There is no proposal for oil exploration in Kerala offshore areas immediately.

Traffic survey for Railway line between Trichur-Kuttipuram via Guruvayoor

2344. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway Construction Section has submitted an estimate for the Traffic Survey to construct a Railway line between Trichur-Kuttipuram via Guruvayoor;

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

(c) action taken by Government on the estimate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). An estimate for a Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a rail link from Kuttipuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor has recently been sanctioned. The cost of the survey will be Rs. 86421. The proposal will be considered further after the results of the survey report are received and examined.

Import of Crude Oil and distillation of its products

2345. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures about the import of crude and its distillation products from different countries;

(b) prices paid or to be paid for such imports;

(c) whether joint efforts are being made for exploitation of crude in countries outside India;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) when such exploitation of crude will add to crude resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The provisional figures of import of crude oil during the first four months of 1974 are given below:

Country	Quantity (in million tonnes)
Iran	2.75
Iraq	0.91
Saudi Arabia	1.53
Total	5.19

During the same period, the import of petroleum products amounts to 1.05 million tonnes.

(b) The c.i.f. value of the crude oil and petroleum products amounts to Rs. 328.92 crores, and Rs. 78.96 crores, respectively.

(c) to (e) The Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, a subsidiary of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, is exploring for and producing oil in an offshore area comprising four blocks

in the Persian Gulf under a Joint Structure Agreement dated January 17, 1965, between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, A.G.I.P. of Italy, the Phillips Petroleum Company of USA, on the one part and the National Iranian Oil Company on the other part. The interests of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission were assigned to the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited which thus hold 1/6th share of the joint venture. At present about 0.6 million tonnes of oil per year comes to the share of Hydrocarbons India Private Limited from the production in this venture.

In Iraq, Oil and Natural Gas Commission is exploring for oil on-land under a Service Contract with Iraq National Oil Company. The question of production will come only after oil is discovered in commercial quantities in the area being explored by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

C B. I investigations against Concerns during 1972, 1973 and 1974

2346 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the commercial and industrial concerns against whom CBI investigations were conducted during the years 1972, 1973, and 1974;

(b) the nature of findings of the investigations; and

(c) steps taken against those found guilty of violation of Companies Act and other provisions of law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) At the instance of the Department of Company Affairs, the Central Bureau of Investigation took up investigation into the affairs of the following companies:—

1. Ouchterlony Valley Estate (1938) Limited.
2. Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited.
3. Indian Metallurgical Industries Limited.
4. Britannia Engineering Company Limited.
5. Panipat Woollen and General Mills Limited.
6. Globe Motors Limited.
7. New Standard Engineering Company Limited.
8. Bharat Jute Mills Limited
9. National Company Limited
10. Andhra Prabha Private Limited.
11. Sardesai Brothers Limited Sarindage (P) Limited. Speciality Formulation Limited
12. P. Natesan and Company Limited.

(b) and (c).

1. Ouchterlony Valley Estate (1938) Limited.

As on 9th October, 1973, stay orders passed by the Calcutta High Court

restraining C.B.I. from filing charge sheet were in force.

2. Lodna Colliery Company (1929) Limited.

Investigation is in progress.

3. Indian Metallurgical Industries Limited.

Charge sheet under section 409 IPC was filed by C.B.I. in the Court on 25th January, 1972, against Shri B. K. Bedi. The case is pending trial in the Court.

4. Britannia Engineering Company Limited.

Several writ petitions have been filed in the Calcutta High Court challenging investigation by the C.B.I. Cases are pending.

5. Panipat Wollen and General Mills Limited.

Charge sheets have been filed under sections 12 OB r.w. 409 IPC Section 409 IPC and 477A IPC.

6. Globe Motors Limited.

Investigation is in progress.

7. New Standard Engineering Company Limited.

Investigation is in progress.

8. Bharat Jute Mills Limited.

Investigation is in progress. Two interim reports dealing with violations of Companies Act have been received and necessary action is being taken.

9. National Company Limited.

C.B.I. has not completed investigation due to filing of writ petitions in the Calcutta High Court. Two writ petitions are still pending in the Calcutta High Court and, in regard to the 3rd petition, an appeal has been filed before the Supreme Court.

10. Andhra Prabha Private Limited.

C.B.I. filed charge sheet on 21st May, 1973, under various sections of I.P.C.

11. Sardesai Brothers Limited Sarindage Private Limited. Speciality Formulation Limited.

C.B.I. has completed investigation. As on August, 1973, the C.B.I. was awaiting the consent under section 196A(2) Cr. P.C. of the State Government of Maharashtra before putting the matter in the Court.

12. P. Natesan and Company Limited.

C.B.I. filed charge sheet on 24th March, 1972, under sections 12 OB r.w. 409 IPC. The accused have been acquitted on 30th April, 1973 by Additional Sessions Judge. The question of filing an appeal is under consideration.

Increase in Crimes on Railways

2347. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently assaults and murders of railway passengers have increased;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of the railway passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, there has been a slight increase in the incidence of assaults and murders on railway passengers.

(b) 99 cases of assault and 23 cases of murder of railway passengers were reported during the period January-June, 1974 as against 91 cases of assault and 20 cases of murder during the period January-June, 1973.

(c) Security of the person and property of the passengers is the responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through the Agency of the Government Railway Police. Government Railway Police discharges this duty by escorting important passenger trains at night particularly in vulnerable sections, regular beat patrolling at station platforms/waiting halls, keeping surveillance over criminals and known bad characters, and taking legal action against criminals.

Conversion of Mahmad-Secunderabad line into broad gauge

2348. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to convert the metre gauge line from Manmad to Secunderabad into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work can be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The conversion of the metre gauge section from Manmad to Puri Vajnath to Broad Gauge has been included in the budget. A survey for this conversion is in progress. Further action will be taken after the survey reports are received and examined.

Puri Vajnath and Secunderabad are already connected by Broad gauge. As and when this conversion between Manmad and Puri Vajnath is completed a shorter broad gauge line from Manmad to Secunderabad will be established.

Electrification of Kharagpur-Adra Railway Line (South Eastern Railway)

2349. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kharagpur-Adra line of the South Eastern Railway is

going to be electrified during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Black-marketing of tickets near New Delhi Railway Station

2350 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increased activities of anti-social elements near the New Delhi Railway Station reservation counter who are engaged in blackmarketing of Railway tickets and threatening and intimidation of passengers who want to reserve tickets; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Some anti-social elements do reserve accommodation in fictitious names to resell it later at a premium. No case of threats and intimidation of passengers has, however, come to notice.

A statement showing steps taken to check resale of the tickets by unauthorised persons and various other malpractices in reservation is attached.

STATEMENT

With a view to checking the various malpractices in reservations, the following steps have been taken:

1. The Indian Railways Act was amended in the year 1964 to deal with cases of transfer of tickets on which reservations have been made. Such trans-

fers are now illegal and persons travelling on such reservations can be prosecuted under the Act.

2. The number of berths that could be reserved by one party is limited to four and for a family to six. Only in genuine cases of bonafide parties like scouts, etc., can a relaxation be given to the existing limit by the local Railway authorities.
3. Public co-operation is sought through the press, notice boards at stations and announcement through the public address system to the effect that the passengers should purchase the tickets only through booking counters and not through unauthorised sources. Additional counters are being opened to render quick service.
4. Supervision has been tightened up at booking and reservation offices and at certain important stations and a task force consisting of R.P.F., G.R.P and Railway Officials exercises checks just before the opening of reservation offices to prevent the activities of anti-social elements who corner reservations and sell at a premium.
5. Raids are organised to ensure that no unauthorised passengers are carried. Surprise vigilance checks are also made to detect irregularities committed by TTEs in the allotment of berths in trains.
6. Since the problem is basically due to the available accommodation being less than the demand, special trains are run during the rush season and trains augmented wherever necessary.
7. A committee of Members of Parliament has been appointed

ed to look into the problems arising out of the existing rules and procedures pertaining to the sale of tickets and reservation of train accommodation. One of the terms of reference of the Committee is to identify the nature of malpractices and irregularities committed by outsiders including unrecognised Travel Agencies in securing unauthorised reservations and to suggest measures to stop the same. The final report of the Committee is awaited

Specially prepared Ayurvedic Oil to save petrol

2352. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports that Ayurvedic Oil prepared by an Ayurvedacharya of Kolhapur when mixed with Petrol, can save petrol consumption by 20 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The said report has appeared in the Times of India issue of 16th July, 1974.

(b) Indian Institute of Petroleum has been advised to study and give their opinion on the technical feasibility of reducing the consumption of petrol in this manner.

Free land and sleeper offer of Kerala Government for Ernakulam and Kayamkulam Railway Line

2353. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has taken a decision to supply

free land and railway sleepers for the construction of a railway line between Ernakulam and Kayamkulam via Alleppey; and

(b) if so, what decision the Central Government have taken to fulfil the aspirations of the people and Government of that State regarding the construction of this railway line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the Government of the State of Kerala only a week back offering government land along the line and sleepers required for the construction of the line from Ernakulam to Alleppey free of cost. The proposal is under examination.

Delivery System of Indane Gas Cylinders

2354 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the inadequate delivery system of gas cylinders of Indane Gas through dealers;

(b) whether any check is maintained on the proper delivery of gas cylinders during the period of shortages; and

(c) whether the desirability of taking over the distribution by Indian Oil Corporation itself, especially in big cities has been considered and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Complaints are received at times, particularly, during the period of shortages, about delays

in supply of refills and other malpractices in delivery of gas cylinders through dealers. Such complaints are looked into by the IOC and action is taken to streamline the system for proper delivery of gas cylinders as far as possible.

(c) After careful consideration, IOC has formulated the policy of selling Indane Gas, filled in cylinders, through distributorship organisation, while bulk LPG sales for industrial applications are handled directly by the Corporation. No change is contemplated in this policy.

Bangladesh Official Training in Railway Training Centres in India

2355 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Bangladesh Railway officials had been imparted training at Railway Training Centres in India;

(b) if so, the number of such foreign employees and the Centre at which they were given training and the salient features of the expenditure on their training;

(c) whether some more personnel are expected from other countries to receive training; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI). (a) Yes.

(b) The number of trainees from Bangladesh so far is 58 and training was imparted to them in the Railway Staff College, Baroda, Indian Railway Institute of Advanced Track Technology, Poona and the Indian Railways Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Jamalpur, within the available training capacity of these institutes. As no exclusive courses were organised for this purpose, ex-

cept in one case, figures of detailed expenditure are not available. However, each trainee was paid a maintenance allowance of Rs. 600 per month during the training period except in the case of 3 trainees to whom the maintenance allowance was paid by the Canadian Government at whose request their training was arranged.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Indian Railways have been providing institutional and 'on the field' training in rail operation to railway officials of foreign countries. The institutional training is imparted in the Railway Staff College, Baroda, the Indian Railways Institute of Advanced Track Technology, Poona, the Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad, the Indian Railways Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Jamalpur and in the zonal training schools. 'On the field' training is given on the Railway establishments according to training requirements.

The training is generally arranged under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan and the Colombo Plan. Under these plans the cost of international travel and maintenance of the trainees is borne by the Ministry of Finance while the Indian Railways provide training free of cost. Foreign nationals not covered under these plans are also accepted for training, free of cost, provided their sponsoring countries bear the cost of travel and maintenance.

Cancellation of Long Distance Trains

2356. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suspended the running of some of the important long distance trains in the country;

(b) if so, their particulars and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to cope up with the rush of passengers as a result of suspension of these trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Some of the important long distance mail/express trains had to be suspended due to the Railwaymen's strike in May, 1974. By and large all these trains have since been restored except 115/116 Bombay-Lucknow Bi-weekly Janata Express, which is also likely to be restored shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Rail Link between Mysore and Chamarajanagar in Mysore Division (Southern Railway)

2357. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway track between Mysore and Chamarajanagar in Mysore Division, Southern Railway has been replaced by 60 lbs. rails;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the speed of the trains between Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar has been improved thereafter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes

(b) Replacement has been completed in March, 1974.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to increase the speed to 65 kmph from the present 40 kmph after conducting speed trials.

Allotment of Fertilizer Distributorships to Unemployed Graduates

2359. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether any priority

is given for dealership of fertilisers for unemployed graduates, particularly for graduates in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss suffered due to Ticketless Travelling in Trains during 1973-74

2360. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered due to ticketless travelling in Railway trains during 1973-74; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to involve public in measures to check ticketless travel by giving free railway passes to volunteers for checks in Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Estimates of the loss of revenue on account of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways are not made from year to year and, as such, separate figure for the year 1973-74 is not available. On the basis of sample checks conducted on all Indian Railways during 1967-68, the loss was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 20 to 25 crores per annum. Subsequent checks have revealed that incidence of ticketless travel has come down noticeably. Another sample survey to assess the extent of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways is on hand.

(b) Scheme to involve the public in measures to check ticketless travel are already in vogue. For example, volunteers from Voluntary Social Service Organisations of repute are often associated in the surprise checks conducted by the Railways and such volunteers are given free Second Class

(old Third Class) passes between the stations serving their place of residence and the station near the proposed site of surprise check. Boy Scouts, students and village elders in the area are also occasionally associated in local checks on ticketless travel conducted by the Railways. Members of the Railway Users' Consultative Committees have also powers to call upon railway checking staff to conduct specific checks.

Effect of Price Control on Drug Units

2361. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out a comparative study of the effect of price control on small scale sector units, medium and large sector units and units in foreign collaboration sector in the drug industry;

(b) whether the package deal for a number of items has adversely affected the small sector units; and

(c) if so, the measures taken/proposed to help small scale units to come up in their production programmes and to protect them from the big units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such study has been made. However, the latest study made in respect of 18 foreign companies and 5 other companies revealed that the pre-tax profitability on turn-over of formulations declined from 14.72 per cent in 1969/69-70 to 7.54 per cent in 1972/72-73 for foreign companies and from 14.72 per cent to 7.00 per cent for other companies.

(b) No Sir. The prices of formulations produced by the small scale sector were fixed in 1970 under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 after taking into account the prices of comparative products produced by the firms in the organised sector and other firms in the small scale sector.

(c) The following concessions are available to small scale drug manufacturing units.

- (i) All drug manufacturing units with an annual turn-over not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs have been exempted from paragraphs 9, 10 and 13 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 relating to obtaining approval of Government for the revision/fixation of prices of formulations.
- (ii) Units having turn-over not exceeding Rs one crore are allocated canalised raw materials on the basis of best of past two years' consumption plus 30 per cent towards growth
- (iii) Units having turn-over of Rs one crore or above are allocated canalised raw material on the basis of best of past two years' consumption plus 15 per cent towards growth

Shortage of Raw Material for Small Drug Units

2362 SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

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

(a) whether the small sector units in the Drugs industry are facing acute problem in regard to availability of raw material, particularly that of pooled and canalised items;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure regular and sufficient supply of raw materials to small scale units in the drug industry and the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government have received a number of complaints from the small scale units regarding undue delay and harassment from the organisations like STC and IDPL in the

matter of supply of raw material to the small-scale units; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Due to the recent petroleum crisis, not only did the prices of drugs in the world market increase, but availability of some of them also became difficult. Even so, out of 36 drugs and drug intermediates imported by STC and distributed by SFC or 'DPL, full quantity according to entitlements for 1973-74 has been made available to the various drug manufacturing units except in case of Vitamin B6, Phenobarbitone Tetracycline Hcl and Sulphaguanidine For 1974-75. STC have made arrangements for obtaining adequate supplies of all drugs except Vitamin-B6, Sulphaguanidine and Phenobarbitone As regards entitlements for 1974-75, adequate releases have been made of some of the drugs and in other cases while some supplies have been received and releases in the remaining other cases including Phenobarbitone and Sulphaguanidine 'supplies' are expected shortly, so that shortage is expected to be relieved soon Even in case of Vitamin B6, some supplies have been arranged though a considerable gap remains to be covered for which efforts are continuing

(c) and (d) The industry brings to notice of Government from time to time the position regarding availability of various bulk drugs and drug intermediates These are discussed at periodical meetings held with the representatives of the industry and suitable steps are taken in each case The position regarding arrangements for import and for releases to the drug manufacturing units is also discussed at STC's Import Advisory Committee meetings which are usually held every quarter.

Production at Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri

2363. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production programme in Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri, has been adversely affected as a result of labour unrest in the unit and the company is likely to incur a loss of over Rs. 1.50 crores during 1973-74, resulting in financial crisis for the unit; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and the action taken/proposed by Government to restore industrial peace in the unit and to help normalisation of the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Production of various items at Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was as under:—

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Penicillin MMU	66.32	81.87	75.54
Streptomycin Kgs	61474	72350	63972
Hamycin (Kgs)	13.00	6.747	7.28
Vialling (Lakhs)	520.31	500.23	522.95

The production programme has not been affected by any labour unrest during 1973-74.

The anticipated loss of about Rs. 1.70 crores during 1973-74 to the company was mainly due to sharp increase in the prices of raw materials. With the introduction of a new strain for the manufacture of streptomycin, it is hoped that the financial position of the company will improve.

Plans for Curbing Consumption of Petroleum Products

2364. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contingency plans for curbing consumption of various petroleum products, imposing further restrictions on consumption of High Speed Diesel and Light Diesel Oil furnace oil and kerosene and finding alternative source of energy are being contemplated and whether the restrictions would equally apply to Railway and Defence;

(b) whether any time targeted national energy policy is proposed to be framed and switch over from oil to other forms of energy is to be made compulsory in certain cases;

(c) whether special inducements and incentives are to be offered to those going in for alternative source of energy; and

(d) whether foreign exchange allocations for the import of crude are likely to be slashed to bring down the import bill for crude and petroleum products and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Government is actively trying to reduce the consumption of petroleum products. If felt necessary, curbs on the consumption of petroleum products being used by Railways and Defence would also be applied to the extent possible without affecting the operational efficiency or defence preparedness. Planning Commission and the National Committee on Science and Technology are seized of the problem of oil crisis and the need to develop alternative sources of energy. The Fuel Policy Committee appointed by Government has gone into all aspects of a national en-

ergy policy. The Standing Committee on Furnace Oil under DGTD is preparing a programme for phased switch over from oil to coal by such industries as, on technological considerations, can do so. No new licences are to be issued to industries requiring oil unless it is considered necessary on technological considerations.

(c) Government has already announced a scheme of incentives by allowing development rebate in respect of coal fired boilers or any machinery or plant for converting oil fired boilers to coal fired boilers when installed before June 1, 1975. Pricing of petroleum products is also such as would encourage the use of cheaper alternative sources of energy.

(d) Because of the steep increase in the price of crude oil and other petroleum products, their imports have to be restricted. Against an import of about 14.07 million tonnes of crude oil and 3.61 million tonnes of products during 1973-74, provision has been made for import of about 13 million tonnes of crude and 3 million tonnes of products during the current financial year.

Issue of Licences to Pfizers and Hoechst for Manufacture of Doxycycline and Analgin

2365. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pfizers and Hoechst Companies have sought licences for manufacture of Doxycycline and Analgin along with IDPL and other units;

(b) whether the Indian units and IDPL have taken objection to giving these licences to the foreign dominated units; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in regard to the matter and the factual position regarding issue of licence for manufacture of Doxycycline and Analgin?

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

(b) IDMA have objected to grant of licence to Pfizers for Doxycycline. IDPL have objected to grant of licence to Hoechst for Analgin.

(c) No industrial licences have been granted to M/s. Pfizers for Doxycycline and to Hoechst for Analgin. Their respective applications are at various stages of processing.

Oil Exploration in Kachchativu Island by Sri Lanka

2366. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has found oil in the area near Kachchativu recently;

(b) whether that area comes under the territorial waters of India;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to explore oil near the area which is under control of India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have no information on reported oil find near Kachchativu.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the Indian part of the Palk Straits reconnaissance seismic surveys were carried out in 1966 by ONGC using a Soviet seismic ship. Measures to explore this part of Palk Straits for oil and gas are under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Recommendation of Miabhoy Tribunal about Casual Labour

(c) what steps if any, have been or are being taken to give effect to these recommendations?

2367 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total strength of casual labourers in the railways;

(b) the recommendations of the Miabhoy Tribunal regarding casual labour made in 1972, and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) 317 lakhs as on 31-3-1973.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached

STATEMENT

Main recommendations made by the Miabhoy Tribunal in 1972

Action taken

(i) If local rates are not or cannot be ascertained for a period of more than 1½ years, casual labour may be paid at the rate of 1/30th of the minimum of the scale plus Dearness Allowance

(ii) In the case of casual labour engaged on non-project works, the period of maximum service for earning temporary status be reduced from the existing six months to 4 months

(iii) Labour governed by Minimum Wages Act may be paid at

(a) Local rates, or

(b) 1/30 of the minimum of scale of pay plus Dearness Allowance if (a) is not available, and

(c) if either (a) or (b) is less than the rate under the Minimum Wages Act then rates fixed by the Minimum Wages Authority

(iv) Project casual labour will also be paid the scale rate if the same happens to be higher than the local rate if they are employed for a continuous period of six months in the same type of work.

These recommendations have been generally implemented by Railways

Orders were issued on 13-6-74 and are in the process of implementation

Alternate Employment to Railwaymen engaged on Kangra Valley Railway

(c) if so, whether they would be absorbed in their original posts after the restoration of the said line, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

2368 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) 295

(b) Yes

(a) the number of Railwaymen who have been affected by the closure of Kangra Valley Railway line beyond Jawanwala Shehr,

(b) whether they have been provided any alternative employment,

(c) and (d) The question of absorbing them in their original posts will be considered when the line is restored, taking into account the circumstances and the needs of the individual employees as far as possible.

Reinstatement of certain suspended Officers of F.C.I.

2369. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the F.C.I. who were involved in violation of the Essential Commodities Act and who were either suspended or sent on long leave have been reinstated in their original posts;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this has been done; and

(c) the names of the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Some of the officers of the FCI who were allegedly involved in certain marketing transactions of Trombay last year were advised to proceed on leave pending enquiry into these transactions. The names of the officers concerned are given below:—

1. Dr. S. K. Mukherjee, Director (Production)
2. Shri Duleep Singh, General Manager
3. Shri V. Chandrasekharan, Marketing Manager.

None of these officers was placed under suspension in regard to this matter. The officers have since rejoined duty.

Change in Product Mix for Nitrogen, Phosphate, Urea and other products

2370. SHRI P. GANGADEB. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to make any change in the product-mix

so that production of Nitrogen, Phosphates, Urea and other products are so balanced that they could cover a part of the fertilizer gaps;

(b) whether any steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No such proposal is presently under consideration. Also, any variation in the product-mix of particular units would not add to the total availability of the plant nutrients in the country.

Visit of Soviet Expert Team for increased Oil Exploration in India

2371. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Soviet expert team is due to visit India in the near future to explore the possibility of increased oil exploration in India;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has suggested that this team should visit Kerala to study the possibility of oil exploration in the offshore of that State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Scheme of Indo-Burma Petroleum Company to set up a Chemical Detergent Plant at Mathura

2372. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Burma Petroleum Company has any schemes to set up

a chemical detergent plant at Mathura;

(b) if so, whether the project report has been completed; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) M/s Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd., Bombay have been issued a letter of intent for the establishment of a synthetic detergent unit but have not yet finalised the location. No project report has been submitted by the party.

The details of the scheme as in the application are given below:—

1. Capacity . . . 10,000 tonnes per annum
2. Cost of the project . Rs 138 lakhs
3. No imported equipment required.
4. Value of indigenous equipment . . . Rs. 67.22 lakhs
5. Requirement of im-ported raw material . Rs. 30.00 lakhs per annum till it becomes indigenously available from IPCL

Salt piled up in Rajasthan due to non-availability of Wagons

2373 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether huge stocks of salt have piled up in Rajasthan because of the non-availability of wagons for transportation of salt to other places in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to place adequate number of wagons at the disposal of the authorities concerned for transportation of salt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Employees in Gujarat to be released from Jail

2374. SHRI P. M. MEHTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether 700 employees of the Railways in Gujarat State are still to be released from jail;

(b) if so, the main reasons for delay in taking the decision; and

(c) the nature of charges against them and when their cases are likely to be decided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Railway link for new areas in Gujarat during First Year of Fifth Plan

2375 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the allotment made to the State of Gujarat during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of new areas which have not been connected with rail;

(b) whether any survey was conducted by the State Government in this regard and a proposal was forwarded to the Union Government;

(c) the salient features of the new areas where rail lines will be set up; and

(d) how many areas have been undertaken during the First year of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Allotment of funds for new lines is not made on State-wise basis, but on considerations of over-all national interests. New lines to be taken in the country as a whole during the Fifth Plan, have not yet been finalised. It is therefore, difficult to indicate the outlay to be provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan for new lines in Gujarat. An amount of Rs. 1.43 crores has however, been provided for completing the work on Sabarmati-Gandhinagar B. G. line sanctioned in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). Along with the study construction of a new line from Bhavnagar to Tarapore.

(c) and (d). Along with the study conducted by the State Government, a traffic survey was carried out by the Railway for a new B.G. line between Bhavnagar and Tarapore in 1968 which revealed that the line would be financially unremunerative. An engineering-cum-traffic survey has been sanctioned in 1974-75 for the Bhavnagar-Tarapore B.G. line for updating the previous survey and obtaining a better appreciation of this project. The survey work is in progress. The survey for new line in Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Modasa area is also in progress. The decision regarding construction of the lines will be taken after the reports are examined and the availability of funds.

Gas Dealers opposing proposed Decentralisation of Distribution System

2376. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

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

(a) whether the cooking gas dealers have opposed the proposal of the

Petroleum Ministry to decentralise gas distribution by the Indian Oil Company in the Capital;

(b) whether under the new proposal dealership will be given to small traders and individuals with a preference to war widows, ex-servicemen and unemployed engineers;

(c) whether Government are aware that small traders have little facilities for storage, installation and transportation, and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to continue the present system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) There has been some resistance to the proposal of reducing the trading areas of big Indane Distributors in Delhi.

(b) With the reduction in trading areas of distributors, it is proposed to upgrade some of the Sub-Distributors of these big Distributors to Distributor level, and to create a few new dealerships. The general policy of IOC to give their new Indane Distributorships to disabled defence personnel, widows and dependants of those killed or missing in action and to the members of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes will be followed in the award of these additional dealerships.

(c) and (d). The sub-distributors have been asked by IOC to provide facilities for godowns, showrooms, transportation etc., and only such of those sub-distributors who provide these facilities are being upgraded to the distributor level. New Dealers have also to provide minimum of such facilities. Government do not propose to change the present system followed by IOC in award of its dealerships/agencies.

Companies affected by the Ordinance on Dividend Freeze

2377. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the new Ordinance how many companies would be affected by Dividend freeze; and

(b) whether the Department of Company Affairs was consulted before the Ordinance was issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Section 3 of The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 lays down the categories of companies to which the Ordinance will apply. The number of companies coming under the categories mentioned therein will have to be determined with reference to the annual accounts and the shareholding pattern of the companies. The shareholding pattern and the annual accounts of the companies for the relevant period are not yet available. As such, determination of the correct number of companies affected by the Ordinance will not be possible at this stage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Response of strike by Officers of Administration in Railways

2378. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officers of the administration in Railways have responded to the strike in any part of India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No gazetted officer participated in the recent strike.

(b) Does not arise.

Harassment of Malayali Passengers between Ernakulam and Madras by Tamilians

2379. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malayali passengers are always harassed by the Tamilians between Ernakulam and Madras Railway stations due to the anti-Malayalis feelings; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the safety of Malayali passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. However, between May 1974 and 5th August, 1974 there have been three incidents of quarrel for securing accommodation in railway compartments between long distance Passengers and local commuters, particularly students on the Madras Central-Arkonam Section in Up & Down Kerala Expresses. No reports about occurrence of such incidents beyond Arkonam have been received.

(b) Does not arise. However, the following steps are being taken for the safety of passengers in this Section:—

(i) The timings of both Up & Down Kerala Expresses have been revised from 20th July, 1974 to prevent such incidents.

(ii) A special train is run for local commuters, particularly for students of Arkonam, to suit their college timings and to avoid rush in Kerala Expresses.

One Section of Tamil Nadu Armed Reserve Police with an Officer and

four constables of Government Railway Police are being deputed to travel daily on the Up and Down Kerala Expresses between Madras Central and Arkonam.

Demand for opening out Agency at Leh

2380. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demand made for opening an out agency at Leh to enable materials for the Stakna Hydel Project to reach Leh District ensuring its early completion; and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The proposal is under examination in consultation with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों को पेट्रोल पम्पों का आबंटन

2381. श्री जगन्नाथ ब्रह्मालः क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने शिक्षित हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को पेट्रोल पम्प आबंटित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या शिक्षित शरीर हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को पेट्रोल पम्प आबंटित करने के लिये कोई सकारात्मक प्रारम्भ की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जनवरी, 1971 से जुलाई, 1974 के दौरान

भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को 2 डीलरशिप दी गई है ।

(ख) 1-1-74 से भारतीय तेल की 25 प्रतिशत डीलरशिप आदि [कुटकर पेट्रोल पम्प (पेट्रोल पम्प) सहित] अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिये रखी गई है ।

कुकिंग गैस की कमी

2382. श्री जगन्नाथ ब्रह्मालः क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुकिंग गैस की कमी की वर्तमान स्थिति की ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार का विचार इसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने का है ;

(ग) गत तीन महीनों में प्राइवेट एजेंसियों से गैस के उत्पादन और वितरण के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) घरेलू गैस की सप्लाई करने के लिये न केवल उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना अपितु भाव्य विपणन तथा विभिष्टीकृत परिवहन व्यवस्थाओं में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक है । शोधनशाला से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल ० पी० जी०) के विपणन की अधिकतम करने के लिये इन समस्त सुविधाओं के विकास हेतु कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ख) इस समय कोई निजी एजेंसियों एल० पी० जी० के उत्पादन में नहीं लगी हैं । अतः इसके उत्पादन के लिये निजी एजेंसियों को लाइसेंस देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । सरकार से स्वीकृत पत्र निम्नलिखित नीति के अनुसार

नियुक्त छोट एजेंसियों तथा एजेंटों के केंद्रों के माध्यम से भारतीय तेल निगम एन० पी० जी० का वितरण करता है। हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन, जो हाल ही में सरकारी क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित किया गया है तथा अन्य विदेशी तेल कंपनियों के अपने वितरक केंद्र हैं।

Appeals by Railway Employees whose Services were terminated during Strike

2383 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway employees whose services have been terminated as a sequel to the railway strike of May, 1974 have preferred appeals for their reinstatement, and

(b) in how many cases, the railway authorities have considered the appeals sympathetically and reinstated the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The figures of the appeals are not being maintained. The appeals as and when received from the employees against termination of their services are being considered by the Railway Administrations. Out of a total of 16749 staff whose services were terminated 6966 have been reinstated on appeal so far.

Reports submitted by MRTP Commission

2384 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports submitted by the MRTP Commission to Government so far, and

(b) how many of these reports have been placed before both the houses of Parliament as required by the mandatory provisions and the MRTP Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Out of 32 Reports in respect of notices under Sections 21/22/23 of the M.R.T.P. Act, submitted by the Commission, 27 were laid on the Table of the House along with the Central Government's orders thereon

Permission sought by Electronic Entrepreneurs to manufacture Medical Electronics from M.R.T.P Commission

2385 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Electronic Entrepreneurs who have sought permission from Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission to manufacture medical electronics in their expansion programme,

(b) whether Government have taken any decision thereon, and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) to (c) Two applications—

(i) one from M/s Philips India Limited under Section 22 of the MRTP Act for the manufacture of Cardiac Monitoring equipment and accessories thereof, Patient Monitoring systems and accessories thereof, Cardio & Physiotherapy equipment & accessories and Respiration and anaesthesiology equipment; and

(ii) the other from M/s. Siemens India Limited under Section 21 of the MRTP Act for the manufacture

of Cobalt moving Beam radio therapy units,

were received on the 24th January and the 12th March, 1974 respectively. The proposal of M/s. Philips India Limited was referred to the MRTF Commission on the 8th April, 1974 for further inquiry and report. The report of the Commission is awaited. The proposal of the Siemens India Ltd., is being examined.

Raw Material Supplied to M/s. Tatas and Hindustan Lever Limited for manufacturing Soap

2386. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of raw material supplied at the subsidised rate to Messers Tatas and Hindustan Lever Limited for manufacturing toilet soap during the years 1972, 1973 and till July, 1974; and

(b) whether the material supplied to these firms was utilised fully and if not, reasons therefor and the action taken by Government against these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No raw material for the manufacture of soap is supplied by the Government to M/s. Tatas and Hindustan Lever Limited at subsidised rates.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Naphtha at Madras Refineries

2387. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Naphtha, particularly at the Madras Re-

fineries has increased considerably during the last one year;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for the years 1972 and 1973;

(c) whether Government propose to curtail the production of Naphtha and increase the production of motor spirit; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Whereas production of Naphtha in the Country increased by about 7 per cent in 1973 as compared to 1972, production from Madras Refinery was less by about 9 per cent.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Whereas Motor gasoline is used as automotive fuel, Naphtha forms an essential raw material for production of fertilisers and in petrochemical industries. With the progressive increase in naphtha demands for these industries, it is proposed to continue increase in production of naphtha by reducing the production and demand of Motor gasoline to the extent possible.

Allocation of Kerosene Oil to Orissa

2388 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of kerosene oil made to Orissa State during the last six months, month-wise; and

(b) whether the supply of kerosene oil has been made to the State in accordance the allotted quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The allocations and supplies of kerosene oil to Orissa

during the last six months have been as follows:

(Figures in Mts.)

Month	Allocations	Supplies
FEBRUARY, 1974	4,570	7,063
MARCH, 1974	4,752	5,069
APRIL, 1974	4,543	6,125
MAY, 1974	4,188	5,782
JUNE, 1974	4,628	4,420
JULY, 1974	4,038	Not yet available

It will be seen from the above that the actual supplies have been more than the allocations.

Allocation of kerosene oil to Punjab

2389. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of kerosene oil made to Punjab State during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) whether the supply of kerosene oil has been made to the State in accordance with the allotted quota; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The allocation and supplies of kerosene oil to Punjab during the last six months have been as follows:

(Figures in mts.)

Month	Allocations	Supplies
FEBRUARY, 1974	9,779	9,231
MARCH, 1974	10,589	7,904
APRIL, 1974	9,076	11,757
MAY, 1974	9,258	11,318
JUNE, 1974	9,971	9,967
JULY, 1974	6,781	Not yet available

Shortfalls in the earlier months were primarily due to priority given for movement of diesel oils required urgently in the agricultural sector due to the failure of winter rains. It will however be seen that these shortfalls were made up by additional supplies in other months and the total supplies upto June, 1974 have been more than the allocation.

Conversion of Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway into broad gauge line

2390. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the conversion of Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway into broad gauge;

(b) if so, the names of the proposed towns which will be connected and disconnected with the implementation of the proposal; and

(c) the reasons for disconnecting some of the existing railway stations/towns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Construction of a new B.G. line in the area served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway, has already been approved. A final location survey for the same is in progress. A final decision regarding the alignment to be followed and the towns connected or disconnected will

be taken after the survey is completed and the survey report thereof is examined from all angles.

**Bilaspur Spinning and Weaving Mills,
Hanuman Sugar Mills and
Rama Engineering Works**

2391. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be please
ed to state:

(a) whether Bilaspur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Hanuman Sugar Mills and Rama Engineering works belong to the same proprietor;

(b) whether proprietor of Rama Engineering has converted it into a new company called Ramacast;

(c) whether the cases of these concerns, connected with Birlas have been referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission for clearance; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The correct names of the three companies mentioned in the question would be (i) Bilaspur Spinning Mills and Industries Ltd. (ii) Shree Hanuman Sugar and Industries Ltd. and (iii) Ramacast Ltd. [formerly known as Rama Engineering Works (Motihari) Ltd. prior to February 8, 1974]. All the three companies are Public Limited companies. The Managing Director of Shree Hanuman Sugar and Industries Ltd. is Shri Shiv Prasad Nopany (son

of Shri Rameshwar Lal Nopany), while the Managing Director of the other two companies is Shri Bimal Kumar Nopany (son of Shri Mohan Lal Nopany).

(b) The name of Rama Engineering Works (Motihari) Ltd. was changed into Ramacast Ltd. with effect from 8th February 1974.

(c) and (d). None of the three companies is registered under the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, either as single undertakings or as interconnected undertakings of undertakings belonging to the Birla Group. Nor have they made any application for clearance under Sections 21, 22 or 23 of the M.R.T.P. Act. The names of these companies also do not appear in the list of Birla companies in the reports of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

Development of Pali-Marwar Station

2392. SHRI M. C. DAGA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been invited towards the necessity of improvement and development of Pali-Marwar Station;

(b) whether on orders from him a senior most Railway officer of Jodhpur Division, accompanied by a local Member of Parliament inspected the Station and if so, when;

(c) whether a report was prepared in this regard and if so, when; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI). (a) Yes.

the Asstt Commercial Superintendent, Jodhpur.

(c) Yes On 1st March, 1974

(b) Yes. On 9th February, 1974, a joint inspection was made by the Honourable Member of Parliament and

(d) The action taken on the report containing the suggestions given by Honourable Member is indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Suggestion given by Shri M C Daga, M.P during the inspection of Pali-Marwar Railway station on 9-2-1974

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(a) Extension of passenger hall at Pali-Marwar Railway station.</p> <p>(ii) The line taking off from main line on the Marwar junction end of the yard for goods shed and Pali-Marwar, which links up with the main line on Luni junction end of the yard crosses the approach road from the city to the station and thus should be removed</p> <p>(iii) Railway land between station building and the railway boundary should be utilized for car and tonga parking</p> <p>(iv) Adequate lighting arrangement should be made on the approach road within railway premises</p> | <p>(i) The average number of passengers dealt with at any one time at this station is 223 To meet their requirement at this station a 2nd class waiting hall measuring 1433 sq ft. already exists, which is considered adequate Extension of the passenger hall is, therefore, not considered necessary.</p> <p>(ii) Removal of lines, as suggested will cause extra detention to all up and down goods trains to the extent of an hour and half per day, which is not desirable from operational point of view.</p> <p>(iii) This is also not feasible unless the goods lines as mentioned in (ii) above are removed.</p> <p>(iv) The Hon'ble Member of Parliament was shown the existing lighting arrangements at site and after inspection felt that these were adequate and no action was necessary in this regard.</p> |
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मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर रेयन्स के निकट सोडा फैक्ट्री उत्पादन

2393. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण बांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में बिरला ग्राम स्थित ग्वालियर रेयन्स के निकट सोडा फैक्ट्री की उत्पादन क्षमता तथा उसका वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याणदास जा) : मध्य

प्रदेश में बिरलाग्राम में मौसम ग्वालियर रेयन्स एण्ड लिक्व एण्ड मैनुफैक्चरिंग (बीमिंग) कम्पनी लिमिटेड की कास्टिक सोडा सयन को लाइसेंसकृत क्षमता 33,000 मीटरी टन प्रतिवर्ष है और इनके द्वारा वर्ष 1972-73 में 12,565 मीटरी टन तथा वर्ष 1973-74 में 38,035 मीटरी टन का उत्पादन किया गया ।

Railway Accident near Sahibabad

2394. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the inquiry held into the accident that occurred on the 15th July, 1974 near Sahibabad (Delhi-U.P. border) has since been received; and

(b) how many accidents have occurred on this line and near this station in the recent past and the number of lives lost and the persons injured therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The report of the inquiry Committee is under finalization.

(b) During the period January, 1973 to July, 1974, there were 3 consequential train accidents on Delhi-Ghaziabad section. In these accidents, 3 railway employees and 1 passenger were killed and 1 passenger sustained grievous injuries.

इंडियन इरस एण्ड फार्मैस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड को हुई हानि

2395. श्री माधवराव सिधिया :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन इरस एण्ड फार्मैस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड की पूंजी 33.7 करोड़ रूप में थी और इसे 31 मार्च, 1973 तक 38 करोड़ रूपये की हानि हुई ;

(ख) उक्त हानि के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार एक निष्पक्ष आयोग के माध्यम से इस हानि के कारणों की जांच करेगी ?

पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानेश्वर यादव) : (क) जी,

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना युक्त एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा है। [अन्वय-लय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन० टी० 8/79 74]

(ग) जी नहीं। सरकारी उपक्रम पर समिति ने अप्रैल, 1974 में प्रस्तुत की गई अपनी 56वीं रिपोर्ट में इण्डियन इरस एण्ड फार्मैस्यूटिकल्स लि० के 3 परिचालित यूनिटों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिये अनेक सिफारिशें की हैं। इन सिफारिशों की उप-युक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिये अध्ययन किया जा रहा है

Rules and Regulations framed to regulate Inter-Corporate Investments

2396. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules and regulations have been framed under the provisions of the Companies Act to regulate inter-corporate investments;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the broad features of inter-corporate investments allowed to the firms under the control of the Birlas, Tatas, Mafatlals, Shri Ram, Goenkas of Duncan Brothers and Surajmull Nagur Mulls during the last three years; and

(d) whether the provisions of the Companies Act and the rules and regulation framed thereunder have been strictly adhered to in all cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing inter-corporate investments allowed during the last three years to Birlas, Tatas, Shri Rams and Goenkas is laid on the Table of the House [Place in Library See No LT-8180/74]. No application of a company in the Mafatlal or Surajmull Nagurmull Group was approved during the period

(d) In considering applications received under Section 372 of the Companies Act, 1956, sufficiency of liquid resources of the investing company, financial position of the investee company and the extent to which the investments are likely to create conditions conducive to the interest of the concerned companies as well as to their economic working and the betterment of production are taken into consideration. Inter-company investments are not permitted where there is a reasonable suspicion that they are prompted by speculative or mala fide purposes

Surface and Underground Tube Railways in Delhi

2397 **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a decision has been arrived at by the Government of India to have both a surface and underground Tube Railways in Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which the work is expected to be completed and the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the extent to which such a rail traffic will improve the local traffic burden in the city?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Under consideration.

(b) and (c). Two systems of underground rapid transit, one north to south between the inter-State Bus Terminal and the Indian Institute of Technology for a distance of about 17 kms, and the other east to west between Rajouri Gardens and Shahdara across the Yamuna river for a distance of about 19 kms, besides a surface rapid transit system more or less along the broad gauge railway lines in and around Delhi for about 100 kms are proposed to help solve the local traffic problem

Export of Naphtha to Japan

2398 **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of Naphtha exported to Japan and the total quantity of urea imported therefrom during 1972 and 1973, and

(b) the export and import cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) No naphtha was exported to Japan during 1972 and 1973

The quantity of urea imported from Japan and the value thereof during 1972 and 1973 is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

12.02 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION
(Query)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालियर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक काम रोकने प्रस्ताव दिया है। कल बलनार रेलवे स्टेशन पर यूथ कांग्रेस के प्रदर्शनकारियों पर गोली चली थी जिसमें एक व्यक्ति मारा गया और कई व्यक्ति घायल हुये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में मैंने कालिग अटेंशन एडमिट किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें स्थगन नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर आप यह व्यवस्था दीजिये कि जिन्होंने नोटिस दी है, जिन्होंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है उनका नाम भी शामिल कर लिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पहले इसको देख लूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो आप कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखकर कर दूंगा।

श्री मधु लियये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, भगतपुर बैंगन फँकटरी के मजदूरों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया है, वस लोग मारे गये हैं, तो इसके ऊपर 377 या कालिग अटेंशन कुछ होगा या नहीं ?

(अवधान)

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

INCOMPLETE INFORMATION SENT TO THE
SPEAKER re ARREST OF SHRIMATI
BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I move:

"That the question of privilege arising from the incomplete intimation sent by the Officer-in-charge, Ranaghat Police Station, West Bengal, about the arrest of Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, MP., on the 3rd may 1974 and the subsequent explanation and regrets expressed by the District Magistrate, Nadia, and the Government of West Bengal conveyed to the House by the Speaker on the 9th August 1974, be referred to the Committee of privileges".

I must want to make a few submissions.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it go to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is not the only case. I would make a brief submission.

This privilege motion should also include the District Magistrate, the District Supdt. of Police and other concerned police officers because, according to rule 229 the intimation must come to you from no less a person than a committing judge, magistrate or executive authority. Now in this case you will see from the telegram that this intimation came from a puny sub-inspector, officer-in-charge of the police station, which is highly objectionable. If you say they did not know, I would only draw your attention to the intimation that you had received in November 1973 in the case of the

arrest of Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami once before from the District Magistrate.

Then another very important thing is that the District Magistrate has taken shelter by making...

MR. SPEAKER: Let it go to the Privileges Committee. We decided it the other day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the explanation submitted before you by the magistrate, they have said something which is grossly untrue and inaccurate. They must have done it deliberately to cover up serious lapses.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it go to the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The District Magistrate has informed that the news of the arrest of Shrimati Goswami was immediately notified by the SDPO, Sub-divisional police officer Ranaghat, to the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha. You will see the telegram came only from the sub-inspector or inspector in charge of Ranaghat police Station. Then he says that rule 229 is not quite clear. But this is not the first time this has happened. This is also another untruth. Rule 229 quite clearly specifies that the intimation has to come as per requirement of the rule and the third schedule to be read together.

This is not one case. They have said so many untrue things to no less a person than the Speaker of the highest national forum, the Lok Sabha. Therefore, I request you to take cognisance of this and include these people also within the scope of investigation by the Committee and exemplary punishment should be given, because in West Bengal alone in two years' time, so many MPs belonging to my party have been harassed humiliated and intimidated by the police. There are three cases of privilege now pending before the Privileges Committee. You have been to many countries and as our spokesmen in the Inter-Parliamentary

Union you have seen in many countries MPs enjoying immunity from court and police action. Here the police are constantly harassing our MPs. You can see this in West Bengal from the number of cases that have been raised on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We had taken a decision the other day. The other day, when it came, some of the hon. Members desired and I also said; you better bring a motion and it will go to the Privileges Committee; they will examine the points mentioned the other day and today. There is no controversy about it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): On intimation received from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Home Ministry contacted the officers concerned and finally the District Magistrate sent a detailed report and expressed his regret. Not only the District Magistrate but also the Government of West Bengal have expressed their regret for the omission that occurred. More than that we have no information. We are in your hands and in the hands of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: While expressing regret also he gave a wrong statement; I have given the example where he made the wrong statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said it.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH (Murshidabad): After the Hon. Minister in charge of the Home Department has told the House that deep regret has been expressed I wanted to draw your attention to this point only. Sir, that the law requires that the executive authority should inform the hon. Speaker of this House in case of the arrest of an hon. Member of this House. Sir, does the hon. Member opposite want to exclude a police inspector or a police sub-inspector who has got the powers of arresting anybody with or without arrest warrant... (Interruptions). Is he or is he not an executive

authority under the meaning of this rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, we are not excluding anybody.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): It is a settled principle that has been established in this House that this House does not believe in witch-hunting; once there is an expression of regret by the Government and the District Magistrate, the matter should end there. It should not be referred to the Privileges Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : क्या यह सलाहगरी दल के सदस्य इसको बोट के द्वारा गिरा देंगे ? अगर आपकी यह राय है कि यह सदन की मानहानि का मामला जाना चाहिये तो कमेटी में जाने दीजिये, बोट से यह तय नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर) : ग्राम तौर पर अगर विशेषाधिकार भंग का मामला है और सम्बन्धित अधिकारी क्षमा याचना करता है तो सदन उसको स्वीकार कर लेता है लेकिन इस मामले में एक विशेष बात है कि जो माननीय सदस्य हैं उनको लेकर यह दूधरी घटना हुई है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : चीथी घटना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारे सामने जो तथ्य आये हैं उनके अनुसार यह दूधरी घटना हुई है और पहली घटना के बारे में भी सदन को जानकारी नहीं दी गई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई ऐसी बात है तो उसके बारे में पता कर सकते हैं ।

1619 LS-6

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पश्चिम बंगाल के और भी मामले कमेटी के सामने आये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उमी दिन जिस दिन पहले यह मामला आया था उस अफसर ने रिपोर्ट किया था और मि० बसु और श्रीमता धोव ने कहा था कि यह एक आफ इन्फार्मेशन की वजह से नहीं है, यह जेन्सुइन इन्फोरेन्स की वजह से नहीं है ।

He wanted to send it back to the Privileges Committee. I think that was not sent to the Privileges Committee. This came as a matter of privilege and the information was sought and the information then came to the Speaker. The Officer had expressed his regrets and he said that he was under the genuine impression that the information sent by the police officer was enough. The West Bengal Government have also noted it for future and they also expressed their regrets.

Then he says, it should go to the Privileges Committee because this officer is committing this offence for the second time.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): It is a matter for clarification whether it is the same officer who has done it for the second time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस दिन जब हम सभा पर चर्चा हुई तो श्रीमती बिमा घोष स्वामी ने कहा था :

"On 14th November, 1973, during the food movement, I was detained for 4 hours in the same place Rana-ghat and no intimation whatsoever was sent to the Lok Sabha."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Firstly, the intimation should have come from

the District Magistrate, as it did come in November 1973. At that time, Shrimati Biba Ghosh Goswami was arrested and an intimation as required under rule 229 and third schedule read together came to your goodself under the signature of the District Magistrate. This time, the intimation came from a Sub-Inspector or Inspector of Police, who is the Officer in charge of the Ranaghat police station. That is one lapse. He is not competent to communicate to the hon. Speaker. It should come from the District authorities, the sitting judge or the Principal Executive. Secondly while expressing regret, they have made certain misstatements. In the explanation that the District Magistrate has submitted to you, they have said something which is grossly untrue and inaccurate and this must have been done deliberately to cover up their serious lapse. The District Magistrate informed that the news of arrest of Shrimati Goswami was immediately notified by the SDPO (Sub-divisional Police Officer) Ranaghat to the hon. Speaker. The SDPO is a gazetted officer, holding charge of a sub-division. He is also an executive authority. But you will see that the telegram was actually sent by a mere sub-inspector or inspector of the police station. The District Magistrate also tried to take shelter under a plea of misunderstanding which is also not tenable rule 229 is quite clear on the subject and this is not the first time that they have done it in the case of an M.P. He has also gone to the extent of trying to mislead us in that he has stated "I thought that the report as per the third schedule should be sent by the judicial authorities". So, even while expressing regret, he is trying to mislead the House and deliberately trying to give wrong information to cover up the lapse. Since it has been constantly repeated as far as MPs belonging to my party from West Bengal are concerned, you being our protector in this House, I would beg of you to refer the matter to the privileges committee. If they find them to be guilty let them give them exemplary punishment, so that the people's representatives are not harass-

sed by the police. You know in many countries the MPs enjoy immunity from court and police action. Not only we do not have it in this country, but the MPs belonging to a particular party, because they are opposed to the ruling party are constantly harassed by the police. Therefore, I beg of you to send this matter to the privileges committee. Let them sit in judgment on it and give their verdict.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, if you will recall, last time when this matter came up, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had submitted, as he had submitted just now, about the error committed by the sub-inspector and the authorities is not sending proper intimation. But we felt that the matter was aggravated when Shrimati Goswami came up and said that this is "not for the first time". The impression we then got was that the same officer in the same place had previously also committed the same breach. But it is seen that that was not the case. If that was the case, we on this side would have joined to say "yes, this is an aggravating factor, therefore, the matters should be referred to the Privileges Committee. But now the position is that the West Bengal Government and also the magisterial authorities have categorically and unconditionally express their regrets over this incident. If there was any aggravating factors we would have joined hands with Shri Bosu in demanding a reference of the case to the Privileges Committee. As has been explained by Shri Bosu, in the earlier case intimation was sent by the proper authorities under rule 229 to you. So, there is only a technical lapse and no disregard of the House. No purpose will be served by referring it to the Privileges Committee which will come to the same conclusion. This is not a fit case for reference.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Sir, on a point of order. A member of the Privileges Committee should not express his opinion now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as I am concerned, I am no more a member of the Privileges Committee

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रिविलेज का मामला पार्टी का नहीं मारे सदन का मामला है। उस दिन जब चर्चा हुई थी, बमुखाह्व माफ़ करे मुझे, उस से हमारे दिमाग में यह धारणा बनी थी कि अपराध इसलिए गम्भीर हो गया है कि उसी अफसर ने दो बार गलती की है। लेकिन आज जो नथ्य सामने आये है वे इस के विपरीत है। श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य ने कहा था

"The same police officer on the 14th November, 1973 had detained the same member in the same place Banaghat and no intimation was sent to the Speaker"

इस के बाद श्रीमती विमा गोस्वामी ने इस बात की तृप्ति क। श्री शंभरनन्दन मिश्र ने भी यही बात ही की। उस दिन।

"Would you kindly consider whether an officer should be allowed to go scot-free with a mere expression of regret although he has been repeating the same offence."

इस के बाद श्री पेंडियान ने भी यही कहा था।

"The State police officer has done this. We can understand it the first time. If it is repeated we have to see what we should do"

जब ये बातें कही गईं कि इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दिया जाय तो मैं ने भी कहा कि अगर एक ही पुलिस अफसर दो बार उरी मसद् सदस्य के साथ गलत व्यवहार करता है और आपको सूचना नहीं देता है तो इस का अपराध गुरुतर है, गम्भीर है, और केवल माफी मागने से उस को छोड़ा

नहीं जा सकता है और प्रिविलेज कमेटी को उस के अपराध पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन अब जो तथ्य सामने आये है उन से ऐसा लगता है कि वही पुलिस अफसर इसमें जुटा हुआ नहीं है, जो जुड़े हुए है उनका अपराध पहली बार है, उन्होंने क्षमायाचना कर ली है मैं अपने मित्र श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से अपील करूंगा कि वे इस पर जोर न दें। उनके दर्द को मैं जानता हूँ। प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास पश्चिम बंगाल के ससद् सदस्यों के कई मामले पड़े हुए हैं। उन के साथ पुलिस अश्रमता का व्यवहार कर रही है। हमारी पार्टी के मंत्री श्री ईश्वर चौधरी का भी हथकड़ी डाल कर पुलिस अफसर कोर्ट ले गए। ये आपत्तिजनक बातें हैं। लेकिन इस मामले में मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कहूंगा कि माफ़ माग ली गई है, उस को वह स्वीकार कर ल और इस मामले को अब आगे न बढ़ाये। तथ्य यह बताते हैं कि एक ही अफसर दोबारा अपराध करने का दोषी नहीं है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). I have only one thing to add I do not think that in the explanation given the District Magistrate has the right to plead ignorance of the law No citizen is permitted to plead ignorance of the law Ignorance of the law is no excuse where the citizen is concerned Where the District Magistrate is concerned, it is criminal neglect That is all I have to add

MR SPEAKER Rule 229 reads-

"When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority as the case may be ..."

It means the person who arrested. In the case of an arrest of a person, it is the arresting authority, in the case of a conviction it is the convicting magistrate or judge. Suppose the stage for conviction or trial has not come, is the magistrate or judge still bound to send it, or the man who has arrested alone is responsible for sending it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The magistrate will have to send it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to examine this. I will get opinion on it, because it is complicated. Suppose a person is arrested and then let off. Should it not be done by the arresting authority? But if he is committed, then it has to be done by the committing authority whether it be the judge or magistrate. The term "as the case may be" gives scope for thinking on other lines also. What would you advise me? Should we accept his apology?

SHRI PILOO MODY: My advice is that is should be sent to the Privileges Committee, which can consider whether it is the first offence, second offence or no offence at all. It is very difficult to have the whole House decide something like that. When a Committee is appointed for the purpose, it should go into the merits of the case and decide on it.

MR. SPEAKER: If the fact to be ascertained is whether it is the same man who has committed the offence the second time we can obtain it even otherwise.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If it is done a second time the matter becomes so much more serious. The fact he has done it for the first time does not make the matter less serious. If he has done it at all, then it should be properly examined by a competent authority like the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Could it be the pleasure of the House to postpone it for a day so

that we are able to comprehend fully what are the issues involved? Frankly speaking, some of us have not been able to comprehend the matter fully. You may kindly permit it to be postponed for a day.

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow or some other day?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tomorrow, if possible.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: We can have it on the 16th. 15th August is a holiday.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I would expect you do not take a lot of time on that day, too.

In this connection I would assure the House that, so far as privilege of a member is concerned whether it relates to a member on the right or it relates to a member on the left, it is privilege of a member in which all are interested. We interpret it most dispassionately and very objectively. I hope, Mr. Joytirmoy Bosu also does the same. I have sometimes doubts about him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is casting aspersions on me.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we shall take it up on the 16th August.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That means another discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DRUGS (PRICES CONTROL) AMENDMENT
ORDER 1974

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 485(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8173/74.]

ORDERS NOS. 16 AND 17 OF DELIMITATION
COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972:-

(1) Order No. 16 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh, published in Notification No. S.O. 449 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1974.

(2) Order No. 17 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Maharashtra, published in Notification No. S. O. 452 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8174/74.]

REPORT OF THE C.A.G. OF INDIA FOR
1970-71—UNION GOVT. (COMMERCIAL)
PART VI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi version) of

the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Commercial) Part VI—Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8175/74.]

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON
REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF ALUMINIUM
INDUSTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of the Progress of the Aluminium Industry, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(2) A statement (Hindi & English versions) showing reasons (i) for not laying simultaneously the Government Resolution on the above Report and (ii) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the said Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8176/74.]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जर्ज ने जो कागज रखे हैं, उन के साथ एक वयान भी रख दिया गया कि हिन्दी संस्करण क्यों नहीं दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप विधि मंत्री के साथ बैठ कर एक बार फैसला कर लें। राजभाषा अधिनियम हम ने बनाया है। उस का उल्लंघन हम कब तक बर्दाश्त करेंगे? मंत्री महोदय का स्टेटमेंट जरा भी कन्विन्सिंग नहीं है। आप इस बारे में एक बैठक बुलायें, जिस में विधि मंत्री भी रहें और गृह मंत्री भी रहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जनेरेल परपञ्जि
कमेटी की मीटिंग होगी उसमें गृह मंत्री
भी आ जाएंगे। उसमें सारी बातें कर लेंगे।

AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC NOTICE Re. IM-
PORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT FOR
1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Amendment to
Public Notice No. 79-ITC(PN)/74
dated the 7th June, 1974, regarding
Import Policy for Newsprint for the
year 1974-75. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-8177/74.]

12.30 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I
have to report the following messages
received from the Secretary-General
of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the pro-
visions of rule 111 of the
Rules of Procedure and Con-
duct of Business in the Rajya
Sabha, I am directed to en-
close a copy of the Indian
Iron and Steel Company
(Taking over of Management)
Amendment Bill, 1974, which
has been passed by the Rajya
Sabha at its sitting held on
the 8th August, 1974."

(ii) "In accordance with the pro-
visions of rule 111 of the
Rules of Procedure and Con-
duct of Business in the Rajya
Sabha, I am directed to en-

close a copy of the Alcock
Ashdown Company Limited
(Acquisition of Undertak-
ings) Amendment Bill, 1974
which has been passed by
the Rajya Sabha at its sitting
held on the 8th August,
1974."

(iii) "In accordance with the pro-
visions 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 here-
with the Direct Taxes
(Amendment) Bill, 1974,
which was passed by the Lok
Sabha at its sitting held on
the 1st August, 1974, and
transmitted to the Rajya
Sabha for its recommenda-
tions and to state that this
House has no recommenda-
tions to make to the Lok
Sabha in regard to the said
Bill."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I
lay on the Table of the House the
Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Indian Iron and Steel
Company (Taking Over of
Management) Amendment
Bill, 1974.

(2) The Alcock Ashdown Com-
pany Limited (Acquisition of
Undertakings) Amendment
Bill 1974

12.32 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FILTERED WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI
REPORTED TO BE CONTAMINATED WITH
INFECTIVE HEPATITIS VIRUS

श्री मधु निमये (बाप) अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं प्रबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित
विषय की और स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन
मन्त्री का ध्यान दिवाना हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ
कि वे इस के बारे में एक बकाव्य दें

“दिल्ली में मलार्ड बिं जाने वाले पंथ
जल में इन्फेक्टिव हेपेटाइटिस के कीटाणुओं
के पाए जाने के बारे में स्वास्थ्य सेवा महा-
निदेश का एगिन बकाव्य और उस स्थिति का
सामना करने के लिये सरकार के द्वारा की गई
कार्यवाही।”

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली
में Hepatitis महामारी के फैलने का
जो समाचार छपा है, वह सही नहीं है। पिछले
वर्षों की तुलना में दिल्ली राज्य में इस रोग
की घटनाओं में कोई असाधारण वृद्धि नहीं
हुई है।

एक प्रेम सवाददाता ने स्वास्थ्य सेवा
महानिदेशक से यह जानना चाहा था कि
मौनसून वाले महीनों में पीने के पानी के बारे
में क्या-क्या सावधानिया बरनी जानी चाहियें,
इस पर उन्होंने सामान्यतः यह बताया कि पी
कि यद्यपि फिल्ट्रेशन और क्वॉरीनेशन से अन्य
जीव तो नष्ट हो जाते हैं, तथापि Hepatitis के

कीटाणु पानी के उबालने से ही नष्ट हो सकते
हैं। पानी को दूषित होने से बचाने के लिए
दिल्ली नगर निगम ने जो-जो उपाय किए हैं
उन्होंने वे सब बतलाए और साथ ही साथ कहा
कि वर्जागाबाद में जो बाध बनाया गया है वह
भी इन्हीं उपायों में से एक है। फिर भी, दिल्ली
में विशेषकर अग्रधिकृत बस्तियों में उपयोग
निये जाने वाले हैंड पम्पों के पानी में जिन में
केवल जमीन के अन्दर का बच्चा पानी ही
आता है, समय-समय पर दूषण पाया गया है
और इसलिए पानी से होने वाली जो बीमारिया
हैं उन का एक कारण यह पानी भी हो सकता
है। नगर निगम द्वारा इन बस्तियों में प्राय पीने
के पानी के सार्वजनिक नलके लगा दिए गए
हैं।

आन्त्रशोथ (Gastroenteritis)
सत्रामव बिस्म का पीलिया ()
तथा इस प्रकार की अन्य बीमारियों के फैलने
के सम्भावित खतरे के कारण दिल्ली में
इन की घटनाओं पर सारे साल नजर रखी जाती
है और अस्पतालों में माप्ताहिक आकड़े
इकट्ठे किए जाते हैं। हम ने यह देखा है कि
गमियों के महीनों में जब पानी की कमी हो जाती
है और मौनसून के महीनों में जब पानी के दूषित
होने की सम्भावना अधिक रहती है ये
बीमारिया कुछ अधिक हो जाती हैं।

श्री मधु निमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ
दिन पहले 8 अगस्त को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में
यह समाचार छपा था

“Though the authorities are re-
luctant to disclose the exact num-
ber of infective hepatitis cases in
the capital, running into hundreds,
or describing the current situation

as 'an epidemic' the Director-General of Health Services, Dr. J. B. Shrivastava says that Delhi's water supply is not free from the danger of this disease."

और उन्होंने भी यही कहा है कि हर सप्ताह हम लोग आकडे इकट्ठा करते हैं। दिल्ली में तकरीबन दस बड़े अस्पताल हैं और जो प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनर्स हैं कुल मिला कर हर रोज 40-50 हजार जो मरीज होते हैं उन की जाच की जाती है तो सब से पहले मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह सवाल है कि जो प्रति सप्ताह आकडे वे इकट्ठा करते हैं क्या केवल अस्पतालों के बारे में आकडे हैं या जो प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनर्स क्लिनिकों की सख्या लगभग 3 हजार हैं उन के पास जो मरीज जाते हैं उन के बारे में भी क्या जांचकारी इकट्ठा करने का प्रयास करते हैं और खास कर के चूंकि उन्होंने स्वयं कबूल किया है कि बरसाती मौसम इस तरह की बीमारियां ज्यादा बढ़ जाती हैं तो क्या वे 1 जून के बाद दिल्ली के बारे में यह विस्तृत जांचकारी देगे कि हर सप्ताह हेपेटाइटिस के और जाडिस के किन्ने मरीज अस्पतालों में या प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनर्स के पास आएं हैं ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो सागरीय शहर हैं, समुद्र के किनारे बसे हुए, उनके जो सीवरेज वगैरह हैं या इंडस्ट्रियल एफ्लुएंट्स हैं, वे समुद्र में छोड़ दिए जाते हैं इस के बारे में भी इस तरह के नियम दूसरे देशों में हैं कि जब तक सीवरेज को और इंडस्ट्रियल एफ्लुएंट्स को ट्रीट नहीं किया जायगा उस का शुद्धीकरण नहीं होगा वह समुद्र में नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से मछलियां वगैरह मर जाती हैं। लेकिन जहां तक दिल्ली जैसे शहर का संबंध है दिल्ली में तो कोई समुद्र नहीं है सारा सीवरेज और इंडस्ट्रियल एफ्लुएंट्स यहां दो नदियों में छोड़ा जाता है जहां से हमारा पानी का सारा सप्लाई आता है एक हिन्दन नदी से और दूसरा जमुना नदी से। तो क्या मंत्री

महोदय हम को इस बारे में तकमील देंगे कि क्या इस शहर के लिए, यह राजधानी है भारत की कोई कानून या आप का कोई आदेश है कि कोई भी इंडस्ट्रियल एफ्लुएंट या सीवरेज बिना उस के शुद्धीकरण के नदियों में नहीं छोड़ा जायगा ? इस से आप को एक दूसरा लाभ भी होगा स्वास्थ्य के अलावा कि सीवरेज ट्रीट करने से उस का शुद्धीकरण करने से कुछ सैस भी आप को मिलेगी, उस का प्युएल के तौर पर आप इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इस के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, सीवरेज और इंडस्ट्रियल एफ्लुएंट के बारे में।

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैज्ञानिकों का यह कहना है कि दिल्ली और उस के आस पास के जो उत्तर पश्चिमी इलाके हैं वहां जमीन के नीचे का जो पानी है उस की सतह ऊंची उठ गई है और साधारण लोग जो हैंड पम्प के द्वारा पानी खींचते हैं उस में यह जो सब-सोयल वाटर है जिसमें बहुत ही दूषित फीटाणु रहते हैं उस के कारण बीमारियां फैल जाती हैं। तो क्या इस तरह के सब-सोयल वाटर के बारे में कोई सेबोरेटरी में टेस्ट वगैरह किया है ? मैं पूरे दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी टैरिटरी के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ, केवल पुरानी दिल्ली की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। तो इस के बारे में भी वे मदन को जानकारी दें। दूसरी जो महामारियां हैं उन के बारे में भी अखबारों में खबरे आई हैं बाढ़ के बाद जो अन्य राज्य हैं जैसे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार आदि इन में जो बाढ़ प्रस्त लोग हैं उन में कालरा टायफाइड, जाडिस आदि-आदि बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। हालांकि यह नोटिस दिल्ली से ही सम्बन्धित है लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का इन राज्यों के बारे में भी, जो बाढ़ प्रस्त हैं, बिहार है, आसाम है, उड़ीसा है, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है इन के बारे में कोई कर्तव्य है, तो क्या इन के बारे में भी केन्द्र की सरकार की ओर से वे कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

आखिरी सवाल मेरा यह है कि वाटर सप्लाई एंड सीवरेज डिप्टीजल अडरटेकिंग जो है उस के काम के बारे में काफी असंतोष है। ठीक वृग से यह अडरटेकिंग काम नहीं कर रहा है। तो क्या इस की पुनर्रचना के बारे में सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है? और कर रही है तो उस का क्या निष्कर्ष है?

डॉ० कर्ण सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली रिपोर्ट थी हैपेटाइटिस एपिडेमि- के विषय में उस का तो मैंने मूल वक्तव्य में खण्डन किया है कि कोई ऐसा ऐपिडेमिक नहीं है और नहीं हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने कहा कि इस प्रकार का कोई ऐपिडेमिक है। उस से पूछा गया कि क्या कर्षा चाहिए, बरसात में तो उन्हो ने कहा कि ठीक है, पानी उबाल मको तो उगाल लो। आकड़ों का जहा तक प्रश्न है हमारे पास 6 महीने के आकड़े हैं जो रा-स्टेटिस्टिक्स है जो अस्पतालों में आए हैं। यह इन्फेक्टिव हैपेटाइटिस कोई न टि-फाइड डिजीज नहीं है इसलिए कोई यह आवश्यक नहीं होता है कि इस को नोटिफाइ किया जाय जैसे स्माल पाक्स और अन्य डिजीज नोटिफाइ किए जाते हैं। लेकिन हमारे पास जो आकड़े हैं उस से हमें लगता है जैसे गैस्ट्रो एन्टेरेटाइटिस, हैपेटाइटिस, कालरा पैरा टाइफाइड इत्यादि के सब आकड़े हमारे पास हैं इन आकड़ों से हमें यह लगता है, हैपेटाइटिस के आकड़ों में से लू 1972 में 4620 केसिस हुए हैं दिल्ली के अन्दर। 1973 में 4981 केसिस हुए हैं और 1974 के छ महीनों में 1633 केसिस हुए हैं। इसलिए कोई ऐसा नहीं लगता कि इस समय कोई ऐपिडेमिक है।

श्री मधु लिमये: ये अस्पतालों के है या प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनर्स के भी है? कितने मरीज होने पर महामारी मानी जाती है?

डॉ० कर्ण सिंह: प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनर्स के नहीं हैं लेकिन अस्पतालों के जो आकड़े होते हैं

उन से पता चल जाता है। अगर कहीं कोई बीमारी फैलती है तो अधिकतर लोग अस्पतालों में जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां निशुल्क सेवा होती है। प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनर्स को तो फीस देनी होती है। इसलिए अधिकतर हमें पता चल जाता है कि क्या ट्रेंड है।

उन्होंने सीवरेज के सम्बन्ध में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया। इसके सम्बन्ध में वाटर पोल्यूशन एक्ट अभी पास हुआ है और दिल्ली में जो सीवरेज के ट्रीटमेंट के प्लांट हैं उनकी इस समय 98 एम जी पर डे क्षमता है। इस को बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। वर्म हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने एक मास्टर प्लान के तहत इस की स्कीम बनाई है।

इसके अलावा वाटर सप्लाई के लिए भी डब्ल्यू एच एस मिनिस्ट्री एक मास्टर प्लान बना रही है। इस में दो प्रश्न हैं एक वाटर सप्लाई पर्याप्त होनी चाहिए और दूसरा जब उसका उपयोग हुआ जाता है और जब वह सीवज बगता है तो उस का दाप दूर करने के लिए सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट की क्षमता बढ़ानी चाहिए। दोनों जो क्षेत्र हैं उसकी ओर हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं और इस समय 193 एम जी डी हमारे पास वाटर सप्लाई है। उस का बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं जिन का अधिक विस्तार अगर आप चाहें हना मैं आप को दे सकता हूँ।

सब गेयल लेबेल में अवश्य पानी बढ़ा है और जैसा मूल वक्तव्य में कहा सब-सायल वाटर बहुत दूषित पाया जा रहा है। इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने की जरूरत है कि क्या टेबल सब सायल का बढ़ रहा है या नहीं लेकिन इस का एक ही इलाज है कि हम नई वाटर सप्लाई की क्षमता अपनी बढ़ाए जिसके लिए हैदरपुर विलेज के पास 100 एम जी पी डी का एक प्लांट हम बना रहे हैं। एक शाहदरा में लगाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है रैनी-वे सब रहे हैं और राम गधा की जो कंभाल योजना है उस के ऊपर भी विचार

हो रहा है। जब ये सज़्ज बातें हो ज़रूरती तब इसमें हम भागे बढ़ सकेंगे।

श्री शरद लखिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
वर्षों से विचार हो रहा है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी हा, विचार हो रहा है।

जहां तक अन्य राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, यद्यपि इस प्रश्न में उस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, फिर भी यदि आप आज्ञा दें तो उस का जवाब दें। हम जानते हैं कि जहां बाढ़ आई हुई है वहां बाढ़ के समय और बाढ़ के बाद रोग फैलने की बड़ी सम्भावना होती है। इसके लिये हमने अग्रिम, वैस्ट बंगाल, बिहार यू० पी० और केरल में "हालोजिन टेबलेट्स" भेजी हैं जिनको पानी में डाल कर पीने से पानी का दोष कुछ हद तक दूर किया जा सकता है। बाढ़ के समाप्त होने के बाद ब्लीचिंग पाउडर की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। हम 200 टन ब्लीचिंग पाउडर रिक्वी-जीशन कर रहे हैं और अपनी टीम्स भी भेज रहे हैं। यद्यपि इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों का प्राथमिक दायित्व है, फिर भी हमारा मंत्रालय इस पर नज़र रख रहा है और जहां तक सम्भव हो सकेगा हम उनकी मदद करेंगे।

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri).
In a big city like Delhi there are so many causes which lead to all kinds of diseases. They are water pollution, air pollution and adulteration of food. So, we should be very careful regarding the health and sanitation system.

Now, we are concerned with water pollution in Delhi. It is because of mis-management and negligence of water supply and sewerage authority. All sorts of diseases like cholera, malaria, gastro-enteritis, infective hepatitis, etc. now-a-days are increasing. The Times of India published in a news-item that deaths from gastro-enteritis were 730 whereas from in-

fective hepatitis 32 in the year 1973. This shows the water-borne incidents are increasing. Regarding water-borne incidents certain care should be taken. The most important thing at Delhi is inadequate supply of water. The Delhi people get less water than they need. At least 40 gallons are required whereas they get only 25 gallons per head.

There are only five water units working at Delhi. In this connection I would like to know whether these five units are sufficient to supply minimum required water. If not, what steps have been taken.

My second point is regarding water distribution and pollution. In a big city like Delhi pipelines are running into hundred kilometres. There are so many leakages, bursts of pipes, repairs which involve a lot of dust and other contaminated substances which make water get polluted.

The Delhi Corporation had set up so many hand pumps which are another source of pollution. These pumps are not only in authorised colonies but also in unauthorised colonies. The water coming out from the pumps is unsafe and contains all sorts of contamination including the germs of infective hepatitis. There is no control over these pumps.

In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by Government to prevent contamination and the spread of water-borne diseases, and whether Government are thinking of setting up mobile water testing laboratories in the city.

Chlorination and filtration are generally used to purify the water. Sometimes we find that there is excessive chlorination of water and sometimes there is no chlorination at all. In one of the Rainy wells chlorine is mixed with the water which contains iron. So, as soon as chlorine is mixed with iron, the iron contents

are turned into ferric chloride which is bad for the stomach. So, no proper method is being adopted for purification of water.

The Okhla water plant contains highly contaminated raw water. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to rectify the position? May I know also whether the Okhla water plant which possesses highly contaminated raw water was recommended for closure? May I know whether it is a fact that the hepatitis virus cannot be eliminated by mere purification techniques, and if so, whether Government have been thinking of some other techniques to eliminate this virus?

MR SPEAKER: According to the rules, the hon. Member can ask only a question; somehow, he should connect his other questions with that one question. Let him try to finish all his questions as part of one question, so that I may also justify it when I ask somebody to stop.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I shall conclude in a minute. It is often complained that there are no adequate or proper measures like vaccination and inoculation adopted to arrest the spread of diseases.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member has not followed what I said. This is not an occasion for making a speech. This is just an occasion for seeking clarifications.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I shall conclude by putting a question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The hon. Member has asked about ten questions and I shall try to reply to each one of them.

MR. SPEAKER: He may treat it as one question.

DR. KARAN SINGH: First of all, as regards the causes of diseases, there are multiple causes for diseases, and water-borne diseases are one of our greatest health hazards in this country. As Health Minister, I am keenly aware of the fact that water supply is one of the basic requirements for good health.

At the outset, I would like to make one thing clear. Delhi is very much better off than most States in India. I am not saying that it could not be better. I am simply saying that the water supply for Delhi per day is 48 gallons per head, while in Bombay it is 29 gallons, in Calcutta 31.5 gallons and in Madras it is only 17 gallons. So, the first thing that I would like to say is that although there is scope for improvement in Delhi which is the capital city, the situation is not quite as bad as the hon. Member has tried to make out.

Secondly, as regards the pipe-bursts, I think evidently the hon. Member has been relying very heavily on the press report. Pipe-bursts were there, but the information that I have received from the WWS Ministry tells me that these pipe-bursts were looked into urgently. They took place between March and October, 1973 and they were plugged.

The hand-pumps are not installed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. They are installed by the private people who live there. The DMC in fact installs hydrants for drinking water, and we have gone round and see that they have been giving warnings to people that drinking water should only be used from these hydrants and not from the hand-pumps.

Therefore, it is not true that the hand-pumps are provided. Hand-pumps do provide polluted water, as I said in reply to Shri Madhu Limaye. Sub-soil water is heavily polluted.

Therefore, it should not be drunk without being boiled.

(Interruptions)

I do not want to cause a panic. The Delhi Municipal Corporation does chlorinate and treat the water supply to Delhi. It is not as if the water is all polluted; that will create an unnecessary scare. As I said, I and my colleagues in the WHS are certainly keen to improve the situation.

With regard to Okhla, it is true that several committees have suggested that the Okhla Plant should be closed down. Unfortunately, until such time as the Ramganga Canal or the Hyderpur project is completed, if we close down the Okhla plant the water supply will drop sharply. In order to make up for that, super chlorination of the Okhla water is being undertaken. That may be responsible for the taste that the hon. member mentioned. So in order to make up for the unsatisfactory situation at Okhla, we are going in for special chlorination. But we hope that when the Hyderpur project is completed, which should be within the course of the next two or three years, it should be possible to close down the Okhla plant.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): In the first part of the statement of the hon. Minister, there is this sentence:

"There has been no abnormal increase in the incidence of this disease in the Union Territory of Delhi as compared to previous years".

DR. KARAN SINGH: In fact, there is a decrease.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: But the last sentence says:

"It has been our observation that these diseases tend to show an increased incidence during the summer

months when there is scarcity of water and also during the monsoon months because of increased chances of water pollution".

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is every year-general.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: That means, during this period when there is scarcity of water or when there is more water, you get this. There is a normal increase. What he is pleading is that there is no abnormal increase in the incidence of this.

It is a well-known fact that these water borne diseases manifest themselves not immediately but in 30-40 days. While I do not want to create a panic, if there is the slightest doubt of contamination, is it not better for them to take immediate steps for surveillance in respect of this disease? It is said that the period of May to September is considered to be the crucial period for the three types of diseases, dysentery, typhoid and infective hepatitis. Is it not better for him to take advance and preventive steps if there is even the slightest doubt about contamination, even if there is a recorded normal increase, as he says?

Comparison of the quality of water here with that in western countries is not helpful because what is considered to be safe in western countries will not be safe here. The consumption of water here is more where as in western countries consumption of drinking water is very low, they take to liquor whereas we take to drinking water and we take more of it. What is safe there cannot be safe here. Therefore, will he arrange for a redefinition and to set up our own norms and parameters as to what is safe for human consumption in this country with the expertise available here instead of relying on the standards set in western countries?

He made a comparison of the availability of water here in Delhi with

other cities and said Delhi is better off than many other cities. I will put it the other way. Madras and other cities are worse off than Delhi in regard to the supply of water.

I will make one more suggestion. Instead of using iron pipes for taking drinking water will be consider using plastic pipes which are free from corrosion, which are easy and do not get broken up? In western countries, this has become very popular as a substitute for iron pipes. In Holland, West Germany and other countries, now a days 80 per cent of the pipes is plastic. Will he make a move in this matter which will go a long way to reduce the consumption of iron and also reduce pollution and other things which emanate from the use of iron pipes?

DR. KARAN SINGH: First about the question of increase. I think I have not been able to make myself clear. I was trying to say that in the summer and monsoon months generally there was an increase in this sort of diseases. That is a normal increase every year. About comparative increase, compared to the last year, there has been no abnormal increase this year in fact there is no increase. Figures with regard to other things are not yet available. 1,000 samples are tested every month regularly by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases in my ministry and the CSIR. Apart from the standards laid down by the WHO, the Health Ministry has laid down chemical, physical, bacteriological and biological standards for water test. We do not rely upon the norms of the western countries; we have developed our own norms. Finally, the suggestion regarding the plastic pipes, it is interesting. My colleague Shri Om Mehta of the WHO Ministry is here and I am sure he will take cognisance of this.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nazamabad): On account of water borne diseases, the death rate is about 25 per cent. I want to know whether the death rate

has gone up on account of water borne diseases. Is it due to the hand pumps installed in unauthorised colonies? Will they dismantle them and instead have deep wells so that people may get good water from these areas. Poor people are not getting fuel even to cook their food, boiling water for drinking purposes is in their case next to impossible. The population of Delhi has increased enormously. Are the civil amenities increasing in the same proportion or not? The hon. Minister knows that when the summer months or the monsoon months are coming, why should he wait for these two seasons to come for taking action? Why not these steps be planned in advance so that there is no recurrence of these diseases?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am not sure where the hon. Member got his figure of 25 per cent death rate, according to the figures I have for infective hepatitis in 1972 the death rate was about 1.2 per cent and in 1973 it was less than one per cent.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about other diseases?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Certainly it is not 25; it varies from diseases to disease. In small pox it is high. I am not saying that one per cent should be accepted, we should try to prevent it. Hand pumps are mainly in unauthorised colonies. It is part of the problem of urban development with which we are grappling: how to prevent unauthorised colonies and see that the metropolitan city develops properly. He asked: are municipal amenities in Delhi keeping pace with the growth in population? This is a question which every city in the world is facing I do not think there is a single city in the world which can claim that the municipal arrangements are absolutely as they should be. It is a constant battle. I think Delhi by and large is better than most cities in India. Certainly if more funds are made available, more amenities could be provided. The general point is with regard to preventive measures rather than

curative measures. That brings us to the very important aspect of community and preventive health. So far we have concentrated on clinical aspect to the comparative neglect of community and preventive health. This is something which we have got to set right. General warring should be given but the real solution lies in more drinking water supply and better sewage facilities. The Government is working on these measures in order to give better service to the citizens of the capital.

13 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: STRIKE BY
 ENGINEERS IN NEYVELI LIG-
 NITE CORPORATION, LTD.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Sir, about 1,200 Junior Engineers and intermediary technical staff working in the Neyveli Lignite complex of Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu went on strike from the morning of 11th August, 1974 in connection with their demand for higher emoluments, automatic promotion and upgradation of certain categories. Following the strike and sympathetic work-to-rule action by the Assistant Engineers, the Corporation has been compelled to close down their briquetting, fertilizer and power plants. According to information received this morning, the mines are, however, being worked.

The Junior Engineers and intermediary technical staff have already been offered higher emoluments but in regard to other demands, like automatic promotion, etc., these could not be conceded. The Chairman, Neyveli Lignite Corporation had offered to place the matter before the Central Government but this was not accepted by the Engineers and these officers decided to go on strike. Earlier, there were ~~conversations~~ ^{negotiations} with the Management at Madras, which had also failed. In this context it is relevant to note

that strikes in the Neyveli complex have been prohibited by the Union Government under the Defence of India Rules. Forty seven persons have been arrested so far in connection with this illegal strike under the Defence of India Rules.

This stoppage of work in a core-sector industry like Neyveli Lignite Corporation which produces badly need power and fertilizers at this juncture when the country is facing serious economic difficulties and all-out efforts are being made by the Government to raise production and combat inflation is most unfortunate. I, therefore, appeal to the striking Engineers of Neyveli to appreciate the serious consequences of their unjustified and illegal strike and come back to work.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): As the statement has revealed, it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to the procedural matter. Don't go into the merits of the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU, I am seeking your guidance in the matter. 16 people have been arrested. The briquetting plant, the fertilizer plant etc., have been shut down. We have earlier given calling attention notices. But you have allowed the minister to come with a *suo motu* statement.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): When there is a calling attention notice pending, if the minister makes a statement, that will scuttle the calling attention notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a notice under 377, a short notice question and a calling attention notice on this subject. They have been agitating for the fulfilment of their legitimate demands. Now 16 of them have been arrested under the DIR. Who should have precedence—those who have given calling attention notice so that there is a complete dialogue between both sides or the minister to make a *suo motu* speech in ~~admi~~ ^{admi} ~~nistr~~ ^{nistr} ~~ation~~ ^{ration} and an appeal to the engineers?

MR. SPEAKER: I receive so many Calling Attention Notices every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But why did you allow the *suo motu* statement of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I select only one Calling Attention Notice for each day. If no Calling Attention Notice is admitted, that does not debar a Minister from making a statement. Out of the 50 notices which I receive, I select only one. In the other cases the Minister may make statements. There is no question of procedure involved in this.

Now Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. By the way, who is the stranger sitting behind you?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (भारतीय) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह श्री ईश्वर चौधरी हैं।
इनका मामला हम लोग कल उठाते वाले हैं।
आप जग इन की क्या सुनिये। जेल में इन
की शकल ही बदल गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारी तो जेल में
बाहर ही ऐसी शकल है।

श्री जय तिमय बसु : इन को हैडक्वार्टर
लगा कर औरकमर में रखा जा कर जेल
में दिखाया गया कि वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर
हैं।

13.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) TWENTY 5-RUPEE CURRENCY NOTES
REPORTED TO BE BEARING THE SAME
NUMBER

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai): Sir, I have sought your permission to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to an intriguing and disturbing report that appeared in the newspapers day before yesterday. A news item dated Rajkot August 10, stated that 20 consecutive 5-Rupee notes bearing the same number had been received by the Gujarat State Transport Corporation from the State Bank of Saura-

shtra. The notes No. T/77 218978 were collected from the Bank for payment of salaries to the staff. It is remarkable that these notes were not found in the market place or in private hands; they were issued by and obtained from the State Bank of India. The receiving agency also happened to be a government agency.

The House will recall that as far back as 26th July, 1971 a news agency had reported from the same place that is, Rajkot that four apparently genuine 10-Rupee notes bearing identical numbers G/77 876344 had come in the possession of Shri Balubhai Jadeja, a social worker of Morvi. According to Shri Jadeja, the local bankers were unable to find any difference between these notes and others. Shri Jadeja had come across such currency notes—all of ten-rupee denomination—during the campaign in the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha in 1971 from Surendranagar constituency. Shri Jadeja had sent photostat copies of the notes to Acharya Kripalani. During the discussion on the subject later in the Lok Sabha, Shri K. R. Ganesh, Minister of State for Finance, had stated that in all cases where the notes were available for examination it was found that the numbers had been forged on genuine notes. But Shri Jadeja had maintained that he had contacted some bankers in Morvi who scrutinised the four notes with the aid of the ultra violet device used by the banks and found nothing wrong with any of those notes.

The fact that these notes were found in the same place must have some mysterious significance on which Government should throw some light.

Acharya Kripalani had also made an allegation, as far back as July 1971, in a reputed journal that fake currency notes of various denominations "worth several hundred crores of rupees, bearing duplicate numbers of official notes" have been clandestinely put into circulation in the coun-

try. According to him, the volume of fake currency in circulation could be assumed to be of the same order as the genuine ones. One cannot say that a person of the standing of Acharya Kripalani was making this allegation light-heartedly.

So it is clear that such a disturbing piece of information has been reaching us from time to time for the last so many years and that it cannot be lightly brushed aside. Earlier, printing presses or mini mints were unearthed and seized by police in various places—Coimbatore, Salem, Thana and so on.

As far back as in December, 1961 a report in the *Statesman* had stated that an international gang forging Indian currency in Lahore had been unearthed.

There had also been reports that fake notes from China had been in circulation.

The question of old and soiled notes had also been raised and it was stated that some elements had been using them. In November, 1972, allegations had been made that Rs. 16 crores old notes had been rotting in the State Bank of India, U.P. Branch. The Minister had, however, stated that destruction of soiled notes was fool-proof.

As such disturbing reports have been frequently confronting us and causing us grave concern, it is necessary that the Government makes a full and comprehensive statement on various facets of the problem of counterfeit currency.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you want to make a statement....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have been told by your Assistant that my name is second.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever be the number of names, only the first name is called. You know the ruling that I gave. Even when two names are mentioned, only the first one is allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not mind. But I was given to understand that my name was second. You don't like my face. That is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not that. It is a question of practice that we follow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will show you a dozen cases.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, since the matter concerns the currency of the country....

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many points raised in it. If you want time, you make a statement later on. Don't make an off-hand statement because everybody is concerned about it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes, Sir.

(i) PROPRIETY OF REPORTED DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO GIVE PRESIDENT'S AWARD TO A DECEASED SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhote, I think, so far as this award is concerned it could be relevant only to that. So far as what happened in Vidarbha is concerned, I am sorry you are not allowed on it. You confine yourself only to that part of it.

श्री जादुवंत घोटे (नागपुर) : विदर्भ आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में मई 1973 में तुमसर में गोलीबारी हुई जिस गोलीबारी में 3 मृत्यु बचने गोलियों से जगह की जगह भूमि दिए गए और 7 आदमी बुरी तरह से घायल हुए। उत्तेजित श्री ने जब खून से लथपथ लाशों को देखा उस समय उस उत्तेजित श्री के बीच में एक वहां के पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर

श्री चौधरी जा गए और उस उत्तेजित भीड़ ने उन पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर चौधरी को लातों और मुक्कों से मार डाला। पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर चौधरी मार दिए गए। उस के मिलसिले में 103 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। अंडर सेक्शन 302, 120 (बी) आई० पी० सी०। उस में के एक आदमी मिश्रा कारागार में मर गए। अब यह मामला न्याय प्रविष्ट है न्यायालय के अन्तर्गत है। इस के ऊपर इंसाफ न्यायालय में दिया जा रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में जो सब-इंस्पेक्टर चौधरी हैं उन को मरणोपरांत राष्ट्रपति पदक दिया जा रहा है और वह राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार परसों 15 अगस्त को उन की पत्नी को प्रदान किया जा रहा है। मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसी अवस्था में जब कि यह सारा मामला न्याय के अन्तर्गत न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है, उन मरहूम पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर चौधरी को यदि राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार दिया जाता है तो राष्ट्रपति कांस्टीट्यूशन के हेतु होते हैं और इस माते न्यायालय के भी हेतु होंगे, तो उन के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार मरहूम चौधरी को मिलता है तो अदालत में जो मामला चला रहा है उसमें न्याय को अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती इस मिलसिले में राष्ट्रपति जो से मैं मिला और हमारे साथी संसद सब्सव मिले। उन्होंने कहा कि इस पर गौर किया जायगा। वह बात सही है। राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार प्रदान नहीं किया जायगा 15 अगस्त को अभी तक इस की जानकारी हमें मिली नहीं है और कारागार में वे सारे 102 लोग अभरण अनशन के लिए बैठे हैं। उन का कहना एक ही है कि उन को इंसाफ मिलना चाहिए। न्यायालय से इंसाफ देने के बत बालावरण साफ रहना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र शासन ने अपने कारनामों के ऊपर परदा डालने के लिए राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार चौधरी को देने का सिफारिश की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना ही काफी है जो रेलीबैंट है। अब ज्यादा कमेंट मत कीजिए। आप का प्वाइंट है कि जब यह केस-जूडिस है तो उस में एवाइड देना उस को इन्फ्लुएंस करेगा। यह तो कह दिया आप ने।

श्री जांबुवंत घोट : मैं सदन का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। आप को पता होगा और जाहिर भी है कि मैं सदन में ज्यादा अब बैठता नहीं और बोलता नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाहे बांस मिनट बोलिए लेकिन उसी पर बोलिए जो रेलीबैंट है और कस की मेरिट्स वगैरह में मत जाइए क्यों कि वह तो सब-जूडिस है।

श्री जांबुवंत घोट : जो मामला सब-जूडिस है उस की मेरिट पर मैं नहीं जा रहा हूं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि अपने कारनामों के ऊपर परदा डालने के लिए महाराष्ट्र शासन ने पुरस्कार की सिफारिश की है। जब न्यायालय के अन्तर्गत विचाराधीन यह मामला है ऐसे वक्त में यदि राष्ट्रपति का पुरस्कार मरहूम चौधरी को दिया गया तो न्याय मिलने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। न्यायाधीश और न्यायालय, सेशन कोर्ट भी ऐसे मामले में प्रीजूडिस हो सकता है। इसलिए इंसाफ मिलने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि राष्ट्रपति का पुरस्कार रोक दिया जाय। अभी श्री

चौधरी की जो कृति वो वह दुस्त भी या नहीं थी इतना फौरन न्याय के द्वारा होना है और जब तब यह फैसला नहीं हो जाता कि चौधरी साहब दुस्त थे या नहीं थे, तब तक यह राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार उन्हें नहीं दिया जा सकता। न्याय जब मिल जाय, अदालत से इतर हो जाय उस के बाद राष्ट्रपति एक नहीं दस पुरस्कार प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गुवाहाटी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला जो इन्होंने उठाया है बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। आप ने इनको इजाजत दी यह अचूक किया हम ला ममन है कि जो कुछ छोटे साहब कह रहे हैं उनके ऊपर गृह मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि सरकार कंटेन्ट आफ कोर्ट की दारा हा जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इत्यादि दिया है

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I am not allowing you. Mr. Naik.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, on a point of procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: While matters under rule 377 were being raised, may I say that I had written a notice to you and I requested the Table Office to send it to you because I came from Ahmedabad this morning and the plane came after 10 A.M. Naturally I could not give it before 10.00 A.M. My point is this. When the matter is so serious, would you not allow me to raise it? Because the situation in Gujarat is serious...

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure for everything.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will you kindly permit me to raise it tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot commit myself. I will see to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will you ask the Government to say something? After 90 day's strike the Statesman has started coming out. Why have they made it a Police camp

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आरकी इजाजत से ए० जी० आफिस में जो विजिटमाइजेशन हो रहा है, मैंने उस मामले को उठाया था। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी तक कोई बकव्य नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बकव्य देना चाहिये था, मैं उनसे पूछूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वित्त मंत्री को अपना बकव्य देना चाहिये, ए० जी० जो लिख कर भेजता है, उसे यहाँ नहीं पढ़ना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: This is about victimisation in the AG's office. This was raised last time. Will the Minister make any statement?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप से दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में निवेदन किया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहाँ चुनाव हो रहा है। चुनाव में जो कुछ होता है, वह यूनिवर्सिटी के एक के मुताबिक होता है, इसलिये इस मामले को यहाँ कैसे लान सकते हैं?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अगर वाइस चांसलर अपनी यूनिवर्सिटी के चार लड़कों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते तो हम इसे यहाँ नहीं उठाते। लेकिन उन्होंने जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी के एक लड़के को कैम्पस में घुसने से मना कर दिया है—इसलिये हमें इस मामले को यहाँ उठाना पड़ा है। कल किसी यूनिवर्सिटी का कोई वाइस चांसलर बुल से काराब हो

जाय और मुझको कैम्पस में न घुसने दे, तो इस तरह का तानाशाह उसे नहीं बनने दिया जा सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तानाशाहों को ऐसे हैं जो किसी वक्त बहुत अच्छे होते थे, आगम वाले होते थे, लेकिन अब वे सब से ज्यादा परेशान हैं—गवर्नर, स्पीकर और वाइस-चांसलर—आज तीनों सिर छिपाते फिरते हैं। इस लिये जब आप कोई बात करते हैं तो देखा करें—वाइस चांसलर अगर अपने आफिस में कोई फंसला करता है तो क्या उसको भी यहाँ लाना चाहिये ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें—आप ने जो कहा है मैं उसी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में वाइस-चांसलर नहीं है, प्रो-वाइस चांसलर हैं, जो तरकीबें चाहते हैं, इसी लिये वे विरोधी पार्टियों के सभी लड़कों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते चले जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे बैठो।
We should not set any bad precedent here. Also no motives should be imputed.

13.22 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1974—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we move on to the next item. Further discussion on the Finance Bill. Mr. B. V. Naik to continue.

Mr. Naik, would you like to speak after lunch?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Yes Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: So that you will have more time to think and come better prepared.

So, we now adjourn and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m.

13.23 hrs.

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

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]
FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1974—contd.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Finance (No. 2) Bill that has been presented by the Minister for Finance.

Contrary to the alarming statements made by the Members of the Opposition in this House including Prof. Virendra Aggarwal yesterday who predicted an inflation rate of 50 per cent in the course of the next financial year, I feel that we have been exaggerating the economic situation in this country. We have been exaggerating the economic situation in the country because it serves our political purpose and those who say that the economy of the country is going to crash are only indulging in wishful thinking. I shall briefly state the reasons why I come to this conclusion. Firstly, there have been countries in the world which have gone through the situations which are worse than ours. For example, the U.S.A. during the period of depression in 1930s. We have seen what happened to Germany after the second world war and also the first world war. We have seen what happened to Japan at the end of the second world war. Their economics were completely shattered. Still they have been to recoup

and build their countries into some of the most viable national economies in the world. Today they have got a very high per capita income and a very high growth in their national economies.

Time and again hon. Members including Shri Sarjoo Pandey yesterday, have cited the parallel of a country like China. It would be very unfair for us to compare the two systems. Is it fair to compare a totalitarian system to a free society? It is not. I have no information that the hon. Member has been to China. So, whatever information one gets is either by reading about China from the foreign press or you get the propaganda material. Let us, therefore not try to pass comments upon Chinese economy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the difference between Chinese chicken and Indian chicken.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: There are very few visitors who have gone to China except this committee of Dr. Kotnis and their finding is that chicken is selling at Rs. 4.25 per kg. for the last 15 years. Does the hon. Member know what was the rate of chicken in India 15 years back and what is the present rate? It is Rs. 7 per kg.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been buying chicken at Rs. 14 per kg.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): In his case it is half a chicken.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am quoting the figures from my constituency—North Kanara. From that point of view, to compare the two systems and take some indicators which will not carry us very far would be a malicious thing. Let me repeat that a free society, even a poor free society is any day and any time much better because he would not be able to say what he is saying and I would not be able to say what I am saying if we were living in the China of Mao. So, I submit that some of these absolutely stupid arguments which we can see through in every

text-book or every propaganda material which we have read through the Redbook of Mao etc. are not for a serious debate on a Finance Bill.

I would like to point out that no country in the world at any time in the history of the world has ever crashed only because of economic crisis. Whether it be Germany or Japan or the USA, during the time of depression, most of the banks crashed but no country has been destroyed and no nation has gone to dogs only because people were not able to buy chicken in the market at the fair price; that depends upon the taste of the buyer. But if we lose national character, if we lose confidence in ourselves, if there is a crisis of character or if there is a crisis of authority in a country then at that time, the country may go to pieces. The entire Opposition has been doing everything to see that a crisis of character as well as a crisis of confidence and authority develops history will not forgive them for this. So, let them, therefore instead of indulging in continuous blackmail and calumny against the policies of the Government co-operate in a constructive programme for rebuilding our national economy.

Coming from the general to the specific, I would now like to say a few words of advice to the Ministry of Finance. Many of us suggested first and foremost that we must have a perfect public distribution system, where the common men in this country will be taken care of. The essential things, not even the luxuries or comforts but the essential things like food, a limited amount of clothing etc. were the things which were pressed upon in October 1972 at the Gandhinagar session of the AICC..

AN HON. MEMBER: But what has been done?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Everything has been done, and we have tried..

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): To generate black money.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is another instance of the Opposition indulging in witch-hunting. I may tell them that there is no witch to be found in all this; by doing so, they are only taking this country more and more towards chaos.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No. Let him put his hand on his heart and say 'No'.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: With due apologies to the October revolutionaries, as far as the October resolution was concerned we urged first for taking up the question of organising a public distribution system. When the wheat trade take-over did not yield the results that were expected of it, we suggested something in the form of monetary reform, and that was what we called demonetisation. We made no bones about it. We did not come to that conclusion regarding demonetisation—many of us or at least some of us have our recorded views, and those views have been written down in black and white—on the basis of any alarmist attitude as some of the Opposition Members have done. If the money supply and the supply of goods in a market at a give point of time yields a certain resultant price then if the situation is to be controlled, either the supply of goods has to be controlled or the supply of money has to be controlled.

When we found that the control of the supply of essential goods in the market for the consumption of the common people was not effectively handled or could not be handled with the given constraints, that was the time we said that as an alternative, if you cannot manipulate goods, you should manipulate the money. It was in these circumstances that we had urged that the matter of demonetisation be given its due consideration.

Under the circumstances, I am going to suggest that there are a few avenues whereunder we have first and foremost to create an adequacy of supplies in

the market. We have to take only a few steps which, I think, will be able to see to it that the primary objective for which this Budget has sought to be brought, namely 'It is self-evident that controlling inflation is today the single most important task facing this country', is achieved. How to do it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Management.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Management has been there. There must also be certain specific goals before the management. I would, first and foremost, suggest a revision of the industrial concessions that are ruling in this country. I take a specific instance in respect of which a reply has been given to me by the Minister of Industrial Development. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, for the paper mills in our country, we are selling bamboo at Rs. 55 a tonne but in the same country in the State of Maharashtra, we are selling bamboo to the paper mills at Rs. 3 a tonne. Here is an area where a not languishing paper industry can be made to foot the bill and see to it that the State coffers are bulging with money.

Secondly, I would suggest an increase in the productivity of the public sector. (Interruptions). I shall come to the private sector of Shri Mody also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been requested by your Whip to allow ten minutes to each member of the Congress Party because there is a very big list. So please conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let him speak. Eliminate one more speaker from the other side.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: As regards increase in the productivity of the public sector, today we have steel selling at the highest rate in the world. We have our Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela. All of them are functioning below the limit. One of the reasons for this is that we sitting in this august House have not made the public sector of this country accountable to this House. Along with

the normal budget which has been there for the last 100 years, there should be a budget for every public sector undertaking. I do not know which would be the proper forum. We must know how much we are going to produce. What are the constraints? What are the restrictive factors and how shall we overcome them? We should make the entire public sector not only vicariously accountable to Parliament, the representatives of the people, but they should be made accountable in a certain direct way.

Then my last point; it would be a severe omission if I do not mention it. As regards the private sector, I have cited only one case of industrial concessions. There could be an investigation of the industrial concessions enjoyed by way of concessional rates of electricity, water, lands acquired and given to them and for the infra-structure facilities. Today the private sector, earning profits as never before, is in a position to pay and keep the costs even.

Under the circumstances, I would conclude by making a plea for adopting the Brazilian experiment which was stated last time by Shri N. K. P. Salve on the floor of the House and was given up without being given due consideration, though the SEMIBO-MBLA is a variation of it. I am quoting only the current discount rates of the Central banks of the world. Brazil in 1969-70 had 22 to 20 per cent. In a country like Norway or even India, it is 5 to 4.75 per cent. They have been able to regenerate their economy by linking up or giving a stimulus to their saving by making the return on savings linked to the price index at least before we reject it off the cuff, I suggest that a study should be made and if necessary a report should be called for so that we may take a meaningful decision.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Finance Bill No. 2 has been considered by the Finance Minister as of unusual significance. I maintain that this Bill is not only un-

precedented in constitutional history but also that its unprecedentedness can be matched only by the unprecedented paralysis of Government's economic policy. This Bill is unusual in another way in as much as what was intended to be supplementary taxation effort has turned to be of far larger magnitude than the original budget which was presented in February. While the total collection to the Central revenues out of the present proposals will be Rs. 232 crores, the levies in February had amounted to Rs. 212 crores. According to the Finance Minister this unusual measure derives its justification from the fact that we are faced with a very difficult economic situation and Finance Bill No. 2 is aimed at controlling inflation and also the unprecedented price rise. While I am not disputing the conclusions that the country is faced with unprecedented economic and financial situation, certainly I have my quarrel as to who is responsible for all this mess. The Finance Minister in his speech has pointed out to the fall in agricultural and industrial output and according to him this situation is basically due to the sluggishness in industrial production and fall in agricultural output. But the present rise in prices and the inflation are also due to the actions of the Government, as had been pointed out by the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin in its issue of April 1974. While discussing the price rise on page 627 it mentions the main factors influencing inflationary upsurge included: (1) successive decline in output of foodgrains in 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the consequent lower market arrivals in 1973-74 (2) widespread hoarding of stocks in anticipation of higher price, (3) uncertainties regarding supplies of imported crude oil and the sharp hike in the prices of petroleum products announced by the Government, (4) upward revision in procurement prices of foodgrains and the consequent increase in issue prices in November 1973 and (5) upward revision in the price of several critical commodities such as steel, cement, etc. Out of these five reasons which have been mentioned by the Bank, items 3

to 5 are of Government's own creation and the Government cannot escape responsibility for these last three reasons. Apart from these facts, other operative factors in the creation of inflationary pressure are: enlargement of deficit financing in 1973-74 from the budgetary estimate of Rs. 85 crores to 650 crores. Here is an unparalleled, unprecedented fiscal irresponsibility on the part of the Government and I am sure if this had been truly free and democratic society, this Government would have been kicked out of office much before it had time to present this Finance (Nos. 2) Bill. From the budgeted figure of Rs. 85 crores, your deficit financing reached Rs. 650 crores and still you have the cheek to say that fall in agricultural production and sluggishness of industrial output is responsible for this unprecedented situation. The regret is in India in the name of *garibi hatao*, you have made the people mentally poor and therefore, by distributing doles of black money, you can continue in office in spite of all these muddlings. Therefore, in this country public opinion cannot assert itself unless and until there is a revolution. Whether it is violent or nonviolent is immaterial for my purpose. The other reasons are increase in the price of controlled variety of cloth with effect from 30th March, 1974. Who is responsible for this? Increase in the price of some 24 basic drugs ranging in some cases up to 70 per cent who is responsible for this?

AN HON. MEMBER: Traders.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: But who approved of it? Increase in the price of coal after nationalisation from Rs. 72 to Rs. 100 per ton. Will the treasury benches answer, who is responsible for this? and that too in the name of nationalisation and socialism? Besides the above, the prices of other commodities of essential use have also been raised by the Government in recent months. The Government, to divert the attention of the people from its acts of commission and omission, lays the blame at the doors

of the hoarders. I ask the Government which is gloating over its membership of the unclear club today what stopped this powerful Government from curbing the hoarders? When it came to unhoarding, the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister prescribed the panacea of social boycott. I maintain if anyone has to be boycotted socially and politically, it is the Congress Party which is at the back of the hoarders. While the growth rate has touched almost zero point, the money supply has gone on increasing. The irresponsible spending spree of the Government can only be imagined from a single fact that the Prime Minister's travelling allowance in one year has cost the exchequer Rs. 25 lakhs and the Prime Minister's security costs the exchequer Rs. 6 lakhs! Who is going to believe that the Government, which is pledged to put down governmental expenditure can spend such fantastic amounts for the travelling allowance of its Prime Minister? At the end of December 1973, the total amount of currency in circulation stood at Rs. 5639 crores, but on 14th June, 1974 it was Rs. 6609 crores. In other words, while the rate of growth has touched almost zero point, the monetary expansion has been taking place at an irresponsible pace, which is at the root of the present crisis today, which is of the Government's own creation. Therefore, I say, under these circumstances, this Finance Bill is a penalty which the masses of India will have to pay for the fiscal irresponsibility of the Government and its habitual failure on the economic front.

15 hrs.

Yet, in spite of this, the Finance Minister cannot assure the House that he would be able to contain the inflation or the rising prices. At page 4 of his speech he says:

"An exercise to cut expenditure drastically is now under way. Until this has been completed and the results of other measures taken by us are known, it would be difficult to indicate precisely what the final position would be."

Mark the words "it would be difficult to indicate precisely". Therefore, when the Finance Minister says that the Finance (No. 2) Bill is aimed at controlling inflation, his speech itself admits that he cannot give the House any assurance, nor can he give the country any undertaking, that the inflation is going to be checked and the price rise is going to be held. Then he proceeds to say:

"In view of the acute inflationary situation prevailing we fully intend to contain the Central Government's budget deficit to the level indicated in this year's Budget and Government will take all necessary steps to this end."

In view of Government's performance of raising deficit financing from Rs. 85 crores to the extent of Rs. 650 crores, this kind of assurance of the Finance Minister is only meant for the gullibles whom the Congress Benches can enliven with such kind of easy slogans. The promise to keep the figure down to Rs. 125 crores is just as unrealisable as some promises made in the past in the previous year.

Coming to the taxation proposal, the basic question which I ask is this. Will this Finance Bill, will these indirect taxation measures, bring down the prices? That is the crucial test; that is the criterion on which this Bill has to be tested.

The increase in the bank rate and the tax on banks will obviously make capital dearer. However well-intention it may be, the manufacturers will pass on the burden to the consumer. In other words, the common man will ultimately come to bear the incidence of this taxation measure, and this will further strengthen the inflationary forces.

The indirect taxes on tyres, paper, cement, iron and steel, copper and zinc will boost up the other prices and consumers will ultimately bear

this impact. In this context, the taxation proposal on paper is utterly irresponsible. The Bill indicates that only papers upto 65 grammes per square metre will be exempt from the proposed levy. But how many paper manufacturing units are today manufacturing paper of 65 grammes? When the price of paper goes up, naturally book production will be in disarray. While the students, millions of them, are going without their exercise books and text books, one would have thought that the Government would propose some remission in indirect tax on paper instead of proposing further enhancement of it.

The consumers of cigarettes, plastic goods and cotton fabrics will bear the full brunt of these new duties.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Are you opposed to that also?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Yes, I do not want new taxes to be imposed for your spending spree. I do not want them to be taxed so that your Prime Minister can spend Rs 25 lakhs for her foreign visits.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: How much does the American President spend for his travels?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to inform the hon. Member that the people in America eat also.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: On balance, it can be said that the indirect taxes that have now been levied will certainly raise the prices all around instead of bringing the prices down.

In conclusion, I must say, the only silver lining around the dark cloud of the Finance Bill is a pronounced concern for sound fiscal and economic management. But whether that will succeed is anybody's guess.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : (गोपालगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष दो फाइनेंस बिल
आये। एक का मंतव्य था :

"The thrust of the Central Budget for 1974-75 was to restrain the growth of Government expenditure..."

और अभी जो फाइनेंस बिल आया है उस का मंतव्य है इन्फ्लेशन को कंट्रोल करना। दोनों फाइनेंस बिलों के दो मंतव्य हैं। देखना यह होगा कि पहले फाइनेंस बिल का मंतव्य पुरा हुआ या नहीं। क्या हम लोग गवर्नमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर में कुछ कमी कर सकें और कर सकें तो कितना कर सकें ? अगर इसका कुछ हिमाब दिया जाता, कुछ ब्योरा आना तो मालूम होता कि पहले फाइनेंस बिल के मुनाबिक कितना काम हुआ। ब्योरा नहीं आने में आदमी जरा अन्धरे से है। इन्फ्लेशन चैक करने का यह फाइनेंस बिल कितना इन्फ्लेशन चेक करेगा, कहा नहीं जा सकता। अभी 210 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स लगा है। इससे यह होगा कि गवर्नमेंट का जो डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हर साल बढ़ जाता था एंटीसेप्ट से वह कुछ कम हो जायगा। लेकिन इससे इन्फ्लेशन कम होगा या नहीं कहा नहीं जा सकता। क्योंकि देश में इन्फ्लेशनरी ट्रेंड लाने का जरिया है ब्लैकमनी। ब्लैकमनी के संबंध में हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं ? कहीं कहीं रेड्स होते हैं। कुछ पैसे निकल जाते हैं। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कुल मिला कर दो तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं होता है। जहां 5 हजार करोड़ का ब्लैक मनी है वहां दो तीन करोड़ निकल आने से कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं होता है। यदि ब्लैक मनी हमारे देश में है और वह चालू है, हमारी एकोनामी को डिस्टर्ब कर रही है तो उसको कैसे निकाला जाय यह सोचना होगा। केवल ब्लैक मनी को कर्ब कर देने की बात कहने से वह कर्ब नहीं होगा। वह तो एक चालू पैरेलल एकोनामी है। यदि हम उसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं, निकास कर उसको खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कोई

प्राम्प्टिक ब सोचना होगा कि किस तरह से उसको चैनल में लाये जिससे वह रुपया बाहर निकल कर आये और उससे देश को फायदा भी हो साथ ही गवर्नमेंट को टैक्स भी मिले और वह पैरेलल एकोनामी खत्म हो। इसका कुछ उपाय सोचना चाहिए।

श्री पीलू मोदी : कौन सोचेगा ?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : हम सोचेंगे, आप सोचेंगे। प्रफेसोर यही है कि अपोजीशन के हमारे भाई केवल क्रिटिसाइज करना जानते हैं, कोई कास्ट्रक्टिव सजेरचन वे देते नहीं हैं। कल जनेश्वर मिश्रा जी ने बोलते हुए इसको रद्दी, निकम्मा और इस तरह के सारे शब्द कह डाले। वे जानते हैं कि कुछ भी वे कहेंगे इधर वे बैठ नहीं सकेंगे, जनता नहीं चाहती उनको बैठने देना, तो हम क्या करें ? हमारे हाथ में कुछ है नहीं। हम भी जाते हैं पब्लिक में और आप भी जाते हैं, लेकिन आप को जनता नहीं स्वीकार करती है तो हम लोगों का क्या दोष है ? हो सकता है कि हम लोग खराब हों, लेकिन जनता समझती है कि आप में अच्छे हैं। हो सकता है हम खराब हों आप की नजर से लेकिन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण कहिए या सौभाग्यपूर्ण, स्थिति यही है। आप के ऊपर जनता विश्वास नहीं करती है और आप को इधर बैठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

श्री पीलू मोदी : इस बात में कोई कमाल नहीं है। जिम डग से यहा वे आये हैं उससे बेहतर डग से हम यहां आये हैं। जिस प्रजा ने आप को चुन कर यहां भेजा है उसी ने हम को यहा भेजा है। अगर हम पैसा और सत्ता के लिए इकट्ठा हो कर चोरों के माफिक समाज नहीं बनाये, इतना ही फर्क है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : यह बात तो आप बराबर यहां भी बोलते हैं और पब्लिक में भी बोलते हैं, लेकिन लोग आपकी बातों में विश्वास नहीं करते। वे समझते हैं कि आप

गलत बात कर रहे है, इस बास्ते आप को यहा ज्यादा सख्या मे नहीं आने देते।

श्री पीलू गोदी यह क्या संख्या है, यह तो बनावटी संख्या है, पैसे से खरीदी हुई संख्या है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी कल मिश्र जी का भाषण सुन कर ऐसा मालूम हुआ जैसे इंस्पेक्शन का भाषण हो, कुछ कर नहीं सकते है, इनाफेक्टिवनेस है। कल श्री सरजू पाण्डे जी का भाषण भी मैंने सुना। आप उनके पिछले बजट भाषण को पढ़िये, इन दोनों भाषणों मे कोई फर्क मालूम नहीं होता है . .

श्री मधु लिये (बाबा) मेरे भाषण मे आप को फर्क मिलेगा—मैं आज ऐसी ही बातें आप के सामने रखने जा रहा हू।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी ठीक है ज़रूर रखिये। लेकिन अब तक जितने भाषण हुए है उनमे कोई ऐसी सजेसन नहीं आई है कि ब्लैक-मनी को कैसे कन्ट्रोल किया जाय। आप लोग निर्णय यही कहते है कि डीमानिटाइजेशन कर लो। लेकिन जो व्यापारी लाग है, वे रुपया बन्द करके घर मे नहीं रखते है, उनका रुपया चालू रहता है। अगर रुपया सोने की शकल मे खमीन के नीचे दब जाय या किसी और तरीके से दब जाय तो उससे हानि नहीं होती है बहुत, वह दफन हो जाता है। लेकिन ब्लैक मनी का जो रुपया चालू रहता है, उससे हमारी इकानमी डेमेज होती है। इस लिये प्रश्न यह है कि जो रुपया चालू है उसको कैसे कन्ट्रोल किया जाय, कैसे उसको बाहर निकाला जाय जिससे गवर्नमेंट को भी फायदा हो और देश को भी फायदा हो।

इस संझक मे मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—आप बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये छूट दे दीजिये, जिससे लोक सेवा संके, संकाय, सं,

इस तरह रुपया बाहर निकल सकता है, वह रुपया ईंट-मारो मे लग जायगा, चानू नहीं रहेगा, आप को उससे सेलर टैक्स, इन्कम टैक्स, वेल्व-टैक्स मिलेगा, इस तरह से आ की इन्कम भी बढ़ेगी। लेकिन आप डर के मारे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि लोग आप को रीएक्शनरी कहेंगे। मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप हिम्मत कर के कुछ कीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बजट बहुत ही अच्छा होला यदि इसमे एक-दो बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता। हमारे विरोधी कैम्प के सदस्य ने कहा कि इसके द्वारा गरीबों पर टैक्स लगा है। मैं ऐसा समझता हू कि एन दो टैक्स का छाड़ कर कोई ऐसा टैक्स नहीं है जो गरीबों का इन्क्रेज करता हो। वह टैक्स है—मीडियम कपडे पर टैक्स। अगर इस टैक्स को हटा दिया जाता तो मैं समझता हू कि इससे मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलनी। चूकि मिडिल क्लास के लोगों के यहा अमीन ज्यादा बच्चे होत है इस लिये उनको कपडे पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पडता है। मैं चाहता हू कि आप इस पर पुन विचार कीजिये। आप फाइन और सुपर-फाइन पर जितना लगाना हो लगाइये, लेकिन मीडियम कैटेगरी के कपडे पर टैक्स कम कर सकें तो मैं समझता हू कि इससे बहुतों को राहत दे सकने है।

अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कागज पर लगाये गये टैक्स का उल्लेख किया। आज कागज की देश मे कमी है, आप बहुत फाइन पेपर पर टैक्स लगाइये, मुझे एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जो कागज ग्राम इस्तेमाल मे आता है यदि उस पर टैक्स छोड़ देते तो मैं समझता हू कि यह ग्राइडियल बजट होता और गरीबों को टच नहीं करता। गवर्नमेंट को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि पेपर पर और मीडियम कैटेगरी के कपडे पर टैक्स हटायें या न लगायें।

आप ने बजट में यह भी कहा है कि बैंक का रेट बढ़ गया है। ठीक है, लेकिन उन लोगों का क्या होगा जिन लोगों ने 10 या 15 वर्ष पहले रुपया जमा किया था। उस वक़्त रुपये का मूल्य 89 पैसा था और आज 31 पैसे हैं, 10 वर्ष में उनका मूल्य एक-तिहाई हो गया। यह ठीक है कि आप उनको मूढ़ देंगे, लेकिन उनके भसली रुपये का जो दाम होता है, वह उनको निही मिलेगा। इनमें लोगों के मन में आयेगा कि इनको दूसरे तरीके में इन्फ्लेशन करे जिसमें पैसा तो कम से कम बचकर रहे। इससे आपके डिपॉजिट में कमी होगी। जो छोटे छोटे डिपॉजिटर्स अपना पेट काट कर आपके यहाँ रुपया जमा करते हैं जब उनके रुपये का मूल्य उनको नहीं मिलेगा तो आपके पास डिपॉजिट कराने में उनका उत्साह घटेगा। मैंने चव्वाण साहब से कहा था कि जो लोग आपके यहाँ रुपया जमा कराते हैं उनके रुपये के मूल्य की रक्षा के लिये आप कोई उपाय कर रहे हैं या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे देखना होगा कि क्या हो सकता है। यह ठीक है कि आप ने दो परसेन्ट रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट बढ़ा दिया है, लेकिन इससे उनको कोई अधिक फायदा नहीं हुआ तो वे चाहेंगे कि रुपये को निकाल कर सोना खरीद लें, जमीन खरीद लें, क्योंकि इनकी बैल्यू एप्रेशियेट हो रही है, जबकि आप के यहाँ जो रुपया जमा है उसकी बैल्यू डेप्रेशियेट हो रही है। ऐसे डिपॉजिटर्स का मन भागेगा, आपके यहाँ रुपया जमा कराने से। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि कोई उपाय कीजिये जिससे उनके रुपये का मूल्य ज्यों-का-यों वापस हो सके। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भागें डिपॉजिट कम हो जायेंगी और आप अपने टारगेट को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

अब मैं इन्फ्लेशन के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इन्फ्लेशन तीन तरीकों से आता है—पहला तो गवर्नमेंट का जो डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होता है उससे इन्फ्लेशन होता

है, दूसरे जब प्राइक्शन कम होता है तो उस से इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ जाता है। तीसरे अन्-प्रोडक्टिव कामों में जब ज्यादा खर्च होता है तब इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ता है। इन तरीकों में से किन-किन को आप ने अपने कानू में रखा—यह समझ में नहीं आता है। डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हर माल आन जितना एस्टीमेट करते हैं उस से ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। प्रोडक्शन दिन-प्रतिदिन कम हो रही है और अन्-प्रोडक्टिव एक्स्पेंडिचर बढ़ता जा रहा है। तीनों बातों में जम कर आप ने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया जिस से उस को रोका जाए। अभी आप जो आइनेसिज़ लाये हैं, हो सकता है उस में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग कम हो, लेकिन इन्फ्लेशन तो नहीं रुक सकता, उस को कैसे रोकेंगे। मैंने कहा है कि 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये की ब्लैंक मनी चल रही है—उस से इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ेगा, डेफिसिट आप भले हो अपना फाइनेंसिंग कम कर दीजिए, इन्फ्लेशन उस से कम नहीं होगा इसलिए उस को रोक करने का कोई तरीका सोचना है ना कि उस रुपये को बाहर निकाला जा सके जो देश के काम में आए और इस तरह से प्रबन्ध हो कि आप को उस का टैक्स मिले से नैट टैक्स मिले, इन्कम टैक्स मिले वेलथ टैक्स मिले और वह रुपया प्रोडक्टिव यूज में आ सके। तभी आप इन्फ्लेशन को रोक सकते हैं अन्यथा इन्फ्लेशन नहीं रुकेगा।

आप का इस बिल को लाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि इन्फ्लेशन रोका जाए जब कि फरवरी में आप ने जो फाइनेंस बिल पेश किया था उस का उद्देश्य था कि सरकारी खर्च में कमी की जाए। मैंने शुरू में आप से पूछा है कि सरकारी खर्च में कमी कितनी हुई है, उस का ब्यौरा आ जाता तो मालूम हो जाता कि आप के प्रत्यनों का कितना फल निकला है। आज सब लोग अन्धकार में हैं, क्रिटिसाइज़ कर रहे हैं, गालिया भी दे रहे हैं वैसे तो फरवरी में फायुन का महोत्सव होता है उस में गालियाँ सुनी जाती हैं, चणो फायुन की गालियाँ हैं, लेकिन इस बजट

की गालियां तो बे-बन्त की गालियां हैं, साधन के महीने में गालियां नहीं सुनी जाती। इस लिए मैं कहूंगा कि इस तरह ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए जिस में आप की मेहनत सफल हो सके।

श्री मधु लिंगम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि यदि यह वित्तीय बिल में इस सदन के सामने नहीं लाता तो वह बड़ा गैर जिम्मेदाराना काम होता। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन का यह जो विधेयक है और उस में सुझाव दिए गए हैं उन से मुद्रास्फिति और दाम-वृद्धि रोकनेवाली नहीं है—इन के सुझावों में एक घोषाघड़ी छिपी हुई है जिस की ओर सब से पहले मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाया चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने अपने विधेयक में कहा है कि पहली बार कैप्रोलैक्टम और डी० एम० टी० के ऊपर हम लोग उत्पाद शुल्क (एक्साइज ड्यूटी) लगाने जा रहे हैं। इनको 30 अप्रैल को ही मैंने एक पत्र द्वारा सूचित किया था कि गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन और इंडो-रैंट्रो केमिकल कारपोरेशन कैप्रोलैक्टम और डी० एम० टी० का उत्पादन शुरू करने जा रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार जो कैप्रोलैक्टम और डी० एम० टी० है उसके ऊपर कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं लगाएगी? लेकिन मेरे पत्र का कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। मैंने स्मरण-पत्र दिया उसका भी कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। अवशिष्ट के प्रस्ताव पर जब मैंने करार हमला इनके ऊपर किया तब इस विधेयक में आपने 50 प्र० श० और 25 प्र० श० ड्यूटी लगाई है। (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ पूजीपतियों के साथ मिलकर इस लूट में सरकार और सरकारी लोग कैसे हिस्सेदारी कर रहे हैं। अबतक जो डी० एम० टी० बिदेहों से आयात किया जाता था जिससे पालियास्टर फाइबर और पालियास्टर यार्न बनता है—रूस के कुछ प्रांतों में देता हूँ, रूस से यह माल मंगवाया जाता था और इसकी डी० आई० एफ० ग्राइस साई 21 हजार रुपये थी। इसके ऊपर

70 प्रतिशत कस्टड ड्यूटी, 15 हजार 50 रुपये प्रति टन लगाई गई थी। और एम० एस० टी० सी० का साई सात प्रतिशत सर्विस चार्ज होता था 1612 रुपये कुल मिलाकर इसका बिक्री दाम 38,162 रुपये था। इनका पहले इरादा क्या था? इरादा यह था कि गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन 18 हजार रुपये में डी० एम० टी० और तकरीबन उसी दाम में कैप्रोलैक्टम हिन्दुस्तान के जो बड़े बड़े पूजीपति हैं जिनमें इनके प्रिय नाम गुज्जरमन मोदी, जे० के० सिधानिया, बिड़ला, बागड़, जयपुरिया आदि सभी लोग हैं—आर० पी० गोयन्का भी इनके प्रिय पात्र हैं लेकिन इसमें वह नहीं आते—इन लोगों को यह 18 हजार रुपये में डी० एम० टी० बेचना चाहते थे जबकि डी० एम० टी० का इम्पोर्टेड दाम, आयातित त्रिकी मूल्य, जैसा मैंने कहा 38 हजार रुपये था। तो 20 हजार रुपये का लाभ उसमें ये बड़े बड़े पूजीपतियों को देने जा रहे थे। बार बार लिखने के बाद और हमला करने के बाद भी उन्होंने मित्र यह कहा कि 50 प्रतिशत की ड्यूटी कैप्रोलैक्टम—पर और 25 प्रतिशत की ड्यूटी डी० एम० टी० पर लगाएंगे। अभी मैंने इसका हिसाब जोड़ा है। इसकी बैसिक प्राइस 18 हजार रुपये, 25 प्रतिशत ड्यूटी; साई 4 हजार रुपये, यानि 22,500 रुपये प्रति टन का दाम हो गया। इसका मतलब है 38 हजार रुपये बिक्री का दाम है इम्पोर्टेड डी० एम० टी० का तो यह ड्यूटी लगाने के बाद भी इन लोगों को, पूजीपतियों को तकरीबन 15,662 रुपये प्रति टन का लाभ होने वाला है। इसमें इनकी हिस्सेदारी भी है। (व्यवधान) आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आप लोग इनको इसलिए छूट दे रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर देवदास बरूणा तक सभी इन लोगों से पैसा वसूल कर रहे हैं चुनाब के लिए (व्यवधान) मैं सबूत दे रहा हूँ। मेरे बार बार पत्र लिखने के बाद भी इस तरह का बेनिफिट यह सरमायेदारों को क्यों दे रहे हैं और इसके बावजूद फिर समाजवाद की बकबास करते हैं? क्या इनके समाजवाद का यही मतलब है? मैंने जो डी० एम० टी० के बारे में कहा

वही कैपिटल के बारे में भी है। इस तरह इन लोगों ने उनको तकरीबन 50 करोड़ की पोर्टफोलियो छूट दे रखी है आज भी साढ़े 15 हजार रुपए टन का बैलिफिट उनको दिए जा रहे हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सास्त्रे (बेनारस) : दोनों में फर्क जरूर होने वाला है इसलिए आप यह बता दें कितनी परमेन्टेंट इंडिजीनिम सप्लाई है और कितना इम्पोर्ट करना आवश्यक है।

श्री मधु लियये : मैं तो अभी दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। पैदावार बढ़े बिना इम्पोर्ट कम नहीं होगा। लेकिन जब कंज्यूमर और बुनकरों को हमने कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है तो यह जो सरकार को 50 करोड़ का नुकसान होगा, और पूँजीपतियों को लाभ होगा वह किन लोगों में बाँटा जाएगा? अगर कंज्यूमर और बीवर को फायदा होता तो बात मेरी समझ में आती लेकिन उनको बिल्कुल कोई लाभ नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा आरोप है कि इसमें बड़ पैमाने पर राजनीतिक घुसखोरी छिपी हुई है।

मुद्रास्थिति रोकने की जो बात है, इसके लिए इन्होंने अध्यादेश जारी किए हैं और उनके जरिए, इनको प्रेरणा है कि इस साल 4 सौ करोड़ रुपए जो बाजार में आने उनको व फ्रीज करेंगे, जमा करेंगे। फ्रीज शब्द आपको अच्छा नहीं लगता है लेकिन यह फ्रीज ही है। अगले साल के लिए अन्दाजा है 6 सौ करोड़ रुपए फ्रीज कर सकेंगे। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उत्पादन के मोर्चे पर इनकी जो असफलता है उसके चलते यह 4 करोड़ रुपये चटनी के बराबर हैं और उनका दामों पर कोई ज़रूर नहीं होने वाला है। आप खेती को लीजिए—मैं इनकी ही नेशनल इनकम के आंकड़े और कृषि उत्पादन के आंकड़े के आधार पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ—अगर खेती में 5 प्रतिशत और उत्पादन घटता तो बाजार में 875 करोड़

का भाल कम आयेगा और दाम जरूर बढ़ेंगे। औद्योगिक उत्पादन के बारे में यह शुरू में हमारी बातों को नहीं मानते थे लेकिन अब इन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया है कि कुठा की स्थिति है। इस तरह पावर शटेज, ट्रामपोर्ट बाटिलनेक और आपकी अयोग्यता के चलते, कच्चे माल के अभाव के चलते औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी मेरी राय में घटने वाला है इस साल तो कुल मिलाकर उत्पादन के मोर्चे पर इनकी जो अकर्मण्यता है, अयोग्यता है उसके चलते मजदूरों और श्रमिकों का जो 4 सौ करोड़ रुपया आप फ्रीज करने वाले हैं उससे मुद्रास्थिति और दामों पर जरा भी असर नहीं होगा, दाम बढ़ते जायेंगे। गणेश जी ने उस दिन कबूल किया था इस वक़्त इतनी नेजी से दाम बढ़ रहे हैं कि हर महीने में डीयरनेस का नया इन्स्टालमेंट देना पड़ रहा है। यह आपकी दुर्बलता है, आपकी कमजोरी है और आपकी अयोग्यता है। इसलिए उत्पादन के मोर्चे पर, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इनका क्या कार्यक्रम है उसके बारे में वास्तव में इन्हें कोई रूप रेखा रखनी चाहिए थी लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है इनके पास उत्पादन बढ़ाने का कोई कार्यक्रम ही नहीं है।

दूसरे इन्होंने वायदा किया था कि हम प्रशासकीय खर्चा घटाएंगे। मेरे मित्र पीलू मोदी कहते हैं कि 4 सौ करोड़ घटाने का फायदा किया था, मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन जो प्रशासकीय खर्चा घटाने का वायदा हम मदन में बार बार किया गया है उसके लिए कोई कदम उठाया है? मैं देख रहा हूँ विगत 27 सालों में इन्होंने एक ही काम किया है, इन्होंने तबी से नौकरशाही का विस्तार किया है। विगत 27 सालों से अनुत्पादक नौकरियों का निर्माण करने और अनुत्पादन कार्यों पर पैसा बर्बाद करने का मिलसिला चल रहा है। जब उत्तर अमेरिका और पश्चिम यूरोप का औद्योगिक करण शुरू हो गया, कृषि विकास की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई तो मैं जानना चाहता

हू कि क्या वितरण और सेवा के क्षेत्र में लोक संख्या का इसना बड़ा परसटेज उत्तर अमरीका में और पश्चिम यूरोप में था ! आप अपने यहा सेवा और वितरण में कितनी अनुत्पादक जाबूज बिगत 27 सालो में उत्पन्न करते गे हैं क्या इसका भी आपने धदाजा लगाया है ? इसका नतीजा यह है कि आज आप की धर्य-व्यस्था यह भार वहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, कर नहीं सकती है। इसके बारे में मैं कोई नई दिशा नहीं देख रहा हू। जो भी बिल यहा आता है उस में अनुत्पादक जाबूज पैदा होते है अभी अभी की बात है। सैनरसिप बिल आया था, एग्जिकलचरल कमिशन आया था, आयल डिवेलपमेन्ट बोर्ड का रैकट, सॉफ्ट बिल के रूप में श्री देवकात बरूआ ने यहा रखा था। इन सब का एक ही मकसद है कि अनुत्पादक जाबूज बढ़ाओ, बड़े बड़े जो नोकरशाह है उनको बहुत अच्छी अच्छी नौकरियाँ दो। उनके भते भी रहेंगे, वे घममेंगे, फिरेगे, एव एंग्ल-कडिशन-ड उनके कार्यालय बनेंगे और इस तरह जनता का जा पर्सीने का पैसा हू उधका आप बर्बाद करेंगे।

उत्पादक तथा प्रशासकीय खर्चों के बारे में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हू कि राष्ट्र-पति और प्रधान मन्त्री से लेकर इन तमाम लोगों को नजीर पेश करना चाहिये। जब तक प्रधान मन्त्री और राष्ट्रपति अपने खर्च घटाने के मामले में सक्त क रवाई नहीं करेंगे, नजीर पेश नहीं करेंगे तब तक नीचे तक इस तरह का एक सादगी का र्ज बा सरकारी लोग बन कर रहेगे, ऐसी बिल्कुल आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। उत्पादन के मोर्चे पर इनकी प्रक्रमणयता तथा प्रशासकीय खर्च घटाने के बारे में इनके द्वारा दिए गए आश्वासन खोखले सिद्ध हुए है। जो काम है वह बिल्कुल उल्टा हो रहा है।

दाम बृद्धि, मुद्रा स्फीति आदि को रोकने की वे बात कहते हैं लेकिन काला धन, तस्करी, बूट लैगिंग और इस तरह से जो दूसरे असामाजिक काम हो रहे हैं क्या उनके ऊपर रोक

लगाने की कोई योजना इनके पास है। मेरी राय में सैमी बाबला योजना और डिमानेटाइजेशन दोनों को मिला करके एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जा सकता है। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय इन कार्यक्रम को कभी बनाएंगे नहीं और न उनको बनाने की छूट मिलेगी। इसका कारण यह है कि अभी मेरे मित्र श्री डी० एन० तिवारी ने कहा है कि काले पैसे के नोट क्या बिजनेसमैन के पास रहते है ? वह तो नोट्स नहीं रखते है। नोट कौन रखता है ? ये सरकार। लोग रखते है मन्त्री और अधिकारी। डिमानेटाइजेशन उन्ही लोगों के लिए है और काले धन के खिलाफ, जो दूसरो कारवाई है वह बिजनेसमैन के खिलाफ है—

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : उनके पास दो चार करोड रूपया हुआ भ तो उभने क्या होता है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप दो चार करोड वहने है, मैंने तो पचास कराड की चर्चा की है। डिमानेटाइजेशन इसलिए जरूरी है कि उससे जा व्यापारी लोग है उद्योगपति नाग हैं उनका काला धन बाहर नहीं निकलना यह मैं नहीं कहता हू लेकिन जो व्यराक्ट है और जो पालडिशियन मिनिस्ट्र है उनका काला धन अधिकांश नोटों में है—

श्री सतपाल कपूर : (पटिगाता) अपजिशन वालो के पास भी है।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : डिमानेटाइजेशन करिये। अगर उनके पास है तो उनके भी पैसे आएंगे। आप लोगों को तकलीफ क्यों होती है डिमानेटाइजेशन करने में। सैमी बाबला में मैं मनी सलाई को रोकने का काम हो जाएगा और डिमानेटाइजेशन में काला धन निकलेगा। इसलिए दोनों की मिलाकर जोड़ कर यह काम आप करे, यह मैं कहना चाहता हू। लेकिन आप यह करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री गणेश अर्घा : बैठे हुए थे। तस्करों का जहा तक सवाल है मैं उन से अक्सर कहता हूँ

कि 1500 करोड़ रुपया कम से कम विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में जाता है, उस का फिक्सेज हो रहा है, उसकी चोरी हो रही है। क्या इनके बारे में आप कोई कठोर उपाय करने जा रहे हैं। क्या इन लोगों ने नैनमल गुजाजी शाह, बखिया, यूसुफ पटेल, कुली मस्तान आदि के नाम सुने हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो दमन के एक कायेसी एन एन ए है वे इन लोगों को आश्रय देते हैं—(इंटरपोज) मैं खुल कर कहता हूँ। इनको आप काट नहीं सकते हैं। आप नौजवानों बच्चों को नक्सलवाइड के नाम पर बन्द कर देते हैं, 36000 लोगों को इस तरह से आप ने जेल में बन्द कर रखा है वे वहाँ सड़ रहे हैं, पाच सौ लोगो को, रेल मजदूरों को, आपने अभी भी गिरफ्तार करके रखा हुआ है लेकिन क्या इन लोगो को मीन, आंग्रि डाई आदि आर के तहत और उनके जो एफि-लियट है, जो एजेंट है, गिरफ्तार करके आपने तीन तीन साल भी रखा है क्या ऐसा करने की आप में हिम्मत है ? अगर नहीं तो हे बाले धन के खिलाफ तस्करी के खिलाफ लड़ने की शक्ति आप बेहतर क्यों करते हैं ? जब तब इनके बारे में कठोर कार्रवाई नहीं की जाएगी, कुछ नहीं होगा।

आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी को ले । इंडियन टैबको कम्पनी का नाम आपने सुना होगा । नाम के वास्ते वह इंडियन हो गई है वह इम्पीरियल टोबको कम्पनी है । उसके बड़े अफसर ने मुझे जानकारी दी है । उन्होंने कहा है कि मुझको इस बात से बड़ी प्रशंसा आती है कि यह इंडियन टैबको कम्पनी सरकार को और जनता को लूटने के लिए क्या क्या काम कर रही है । उन्होंने मुझे जो पत्र लिखा है उसके अनुसार तीन करोड़ रुपये की एक्साइज ड्यूटी की चोरी का पूरा प्लान बन गया है । उसके तहत एक एक जो हील सेल डीलर हैं उसके ऊपर वे खर्चा कुछ पास धान करना चाहते हैं । गुप्त पत्र जो मेरे पास है उससे पता चलता है कि यह एक बनावटी चीज है । असल ये उससे कहा गया है कि यह सारा खर्चा काम आप को मिला जाएगा लेकिन आप

दिखाए । नतीजा यह होगा कि एक एक होल सेल डीलर के पास साठ साठ हजार रुपये ब्लैक का आने वाला है । बजीर सुलतान भी उसमें आता है । यह इंटर कनेक्टिड है । सरकार के सामने यह टेक्स के ये सारे मामले आने वाले हैं । तीन करोड़ रुपया एक्साइज ड्यूटी में आपको इस में गायब हो जाएगा । कई बार इकम्पनी के गन्त कामों के बारे में हम लोगों ने आप से कहा है लेकिन सार के द्वारा कोई कृति इसलिए नहीं होनी है क्योंकि इसके जा चौदर मैन है श्री ए० एन० हकमर माहव यह बहुत ही शक्ती माली आगती है और प्रधान मंत्री के उपर उनका बहुत बड़ा असर है । इस लिए इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ कर्षा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी चाहे यह तीन करोड़ या पांच करोड़ रुपये का मामला हो ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : यह बिल्कुल गलत है । आप पूरी इनफरमेशन दें ।

श्री मधु सिमये : यह भी मैं दे दूंगा । लेकिन जो इनफोरमेशन दी जम्हा क्या हिट जाए उन्होंने यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

कस्टम ड्यूटी के मामले को आप लें । इम्पोर्ट एट्राइटलमेट को ले कर आज रूढ़न चोरी हो रही है । इम्पोर्ट परवानों के लिए रैंड बुक तक को बड़े अधिकारियों ने इन लोगों के साथ मिल करके उस में जो 'सक्रियण' होते हैं उन तक को चेज किया है, बदला है । इनके पाम मैने एक अर्सा पहले कस्ट्रेट व्हिस्की का सामना भेजा था । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस पूरी दुनिया में पूरे विश्व में कस्ट्रेट व्हिस्की नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है प्लेन व्हिस्की स्काच व्हिस्की होती है उसको कस्ट्रेट व्हिस्की के नाम पर मगाया जाता था । रैंड बुक में जो डिमक्रियशन दिए गए थे और जिनको बदला गया है, जो चीज दुनिया में अस्तित्व में ही है, उसके डिमक्रियशन को ले करके आडिनरी स्काच व्हिस्की का आयात किया गया कस्ट्रेट व्हिस्की के नाम पर । एक्सपोर्ट हाउस का जो रिकेट है इस में टाटा एक्सपोर्ट हाउस भी शामिल है । बोगम एट्राइटलमेट है,—आयात परवाना

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

है—वैसे तो वैध है, लीगलाइज्ड है क्योंकि रेड बुक में डिसक्रिप्शन है लेकिन प्रसल में बोगस। मैंने इसको लेकर पत्र लिखा। जे आर डी टाटा का हाउस भी इस तरह का काम करता है; कंसैट्रेट व्हिसकी नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। लेकिन रेड बुक में डिसक्रिप्शन बदल दी गई और प्लेन व्हिसकी इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए यह बोगस चीज, कंसैट्रेट व्हिसकी तैयार की गई है। इसका कंसाइनमेंट कड़ा गया मेरे लिखने के बाद और कलक्टर आफ कस्टमज बम्बई ने निर्णय किया, एडजुडिकेशन किया और चौदह पन्द्रह लाख का जुर्माना करके इस कंसाइनमेंट को ये मेकडोविल कम्पनी को देने जा रहे हैं। उन पर जुर्माना द्वाप पन्द्रह लाख लेकिन दे कमाएंगे साठ पैसठ लाख। ये इस तरह से सरकार चलाते हैं, शर्म नहीं आती है। गरीब लोगों के ऊपर आप टैक्स लगाते हैं। एक नहीं हजारों इस तरह के उदाहरण मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ। पोलिटिकल बिल नहीं है, इच्छा शक्ति नहीं है जिन की बात इन्होंने की है। इच्छा शक्ति होती तो आप कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई इसके पहले भी करते।

बामर लारी नाम की कम्पनी के बारे में मेरे कलकत्ता के मित्र कहेंगे। लेकिन इस कम्पनी के साथ डी०जी०एस० एण्ड डी० फिक्स प्राइम कांट्रैक्ट करती है कि इस दाम पर इतना माल, इतने पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स दिये जायेंगे। आप जानते ही हैं कि श्री दैव कान्त बरुआ की मिनिस्ट्री के दबाव में 70 लाख ६० या एकस प्रेशिया पेमेट बामर लारी को किया गया है। जब खाडिलकर साहब से इसके बारे में बात की तो उन्होंने कहा कि बात तो सही है मामला मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री के पास भेजा है। आप यह क्या करते हैं? आप लोग फिस्कल रेसर्पांमिबिलिटी और न जाने किन-किन बातों पर लम्बे-चौड़े भाषण देते हैं लेकिन इन का कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है। जब तक सरकार और नीकरशाही का शुद्धीकरण—प्यूरिफिकेशन—नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

श्री के० आर० यणेश ने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण पर नुक्ता—बीबी करते हुए कहा कि वह बिजनेसमैन के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहते हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार का सिकोण है। उस का एक आधार मन्त्री तथा राजनीति वाला मिनिस्टर—पालिटीशन हैं दूसरा आधार है नीकरशाही और तीसरा आधार है बिजनेसमैन व्यापारी सेठ लेकिन अल्टीमेट पोलिटिकल—पावर—अन्तिम राजनैतिक सत्ता—मिनिस्टर—पालिटीशन के हाथ में है और जब तक आप उसके बारे में ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप नीकरशाही और बिजनेसमैन को ठीक नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए अगर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण कहते हैं कि पहले मंत्रियों की सफाई, उन का शुद्धीकरण होना चाहिये, तो वह गलत नहीं कहते हैं। (व्यवधान) राष्ट्रपति और प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी उस में आते हैं।

यहां नेशनल रेयन कार्पोरेशन का मामला कई दफा उठाया गया है। कल श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मन्त्री ने कापड़िया का उल्लेख किया। ये कापड़िया बिजनेस ग्रुप कैसे बन गए? जो स्टील का कबोटा आप बैरल और ड्रम के लिए उन को देते हैं, उस को ब्लैक में बेच कर उन्होंने जो रुपया कमाया, उस से उन्होंने किसक निक्सन की कम्पनियों को खरीदा, और प्रेफरेंस शेर्यज के वोटिक राइट्स के पुराने कानून का फायदा उठा कर उसी काले पैसे से उन्होंने नेशनल रेयन कार्पोरेशन पर भी कब्जा कर लिया।

अफसोस की बात है कि कानून मन्त्री, श्री गोखले, इस बारे में गलतबयानी कर रहे हैं। मैं यह खुला आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम मन्त्री और कानून मन्त्री ने युनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के, जो एक सरकारी फिनांशल इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं, उम्मीदवारों को हरा कर कापड़िया के हाथ में नैशनल रेयन कार्पोरेशन का नेतृत्व दिया है। जिसना पैसा उन्होंने उस में लगाया है, वह सारा पैसा और उस से कई

जाना था कि वे जो बयान देना चाहते थे
वैध कर : महीने में वसूल करने वाले हैं।

tory orders passed by the Superin-
tendent of Police, Bhopal."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो चोर
लोग हैं, जिन के बारे में हाई कोर्ट में कहा गया
कि उन के डाइटफ़्ल एनटिसिस्टेंट्स हैं और
उन की बिजनेस प्रैक्टिसिंग खराब है, अगर
बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियाँ इस तरह से उन के हाथ
मे दे दी जायेंगी, तो इस देश में क्या रहेगा।

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1974—
Contd.

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री
यह बिल्कुल ही सही, यह क्लास बिजनेस
ले कर आये हैं। अन्त में उन को
जो काम करना चाहिए, वह करने
की उन में हिम्मत, इच्छा और विश्वास नहीं
है। इस लिए मैं इस बिजनेस का चोर विरोध
करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इस में से एक छेला
और एक कोड़ी भी सरकार को नहीं देनी
चाहिए।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Sir, I would like to congratulate
the Finance Minister for bringing
forward this measure which under
the circumstances was the least of
the fiscal measures that could be
taken. While stating that controlling
inflation is today the single-most
important task facing the country,
while spelling out the measures, he
has said, "the measures we have re-
cently adopted are steps in the right
direction. Let me be clear, by them-
selves they cannot stabilise prices".
Then he goes on to say that the
object of these measures is to con-
tain the budgetary deficit which is
threatening to push up. There are
various factors spelt out as to why it
is necessary to impose these taxa-
tions to meet additional ex-
penditure—increase in food subsidy,
plan expenditure, defence expendi-
ture, etc. Of course, Mr. Limaye
cited some valid examples of how
black money loot is going on in this
country. In fact, he took credit that
some of his suggestions were accept-
ed by the Government. I don't
grudge him the credit, but he should
at least partially to that extent give
credit to the Finance Minister for
doing so. But unfortunately, with
all his good points, ultimately he
spoils his whole case by imputing a
political motive to the Government

15.44 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before
I call the next speaker, I want to make
an announcement. This is a little
irregular but I do not want infor-
mation about the arrest of Members
of Parliament should be withheld to
the House unnecessarily. I have to
inform the House that the Speaker
has received the following telegram,
dated the 12th August, 1974, from
the Superintendent of Police, Bho-
pal:—

"Sarvashri Narendra Singh,
Hukam Chand Kachwai, B S.
Chowhan, R. V. Bade and Dr
Laxminarayan Pandeya, Members,
Lok Sabha, arrested at Bhopal on
the 12th August, 1974 at 16.30
hours, U/S 188, Indian Penal Code
and 32, Police Act, for demonstrat-
ing before Madhya Pradesh Vidhan
Sabha in contravention of regula-

The most important thing to re-
member is, in his efforts to raise
additional resources, the Finance
Minister has tried to tax only the
luxury sector and not the essential
goods sector. My friend would not
say that cigarettes are a necessity
and so are rubber products like latex
foam.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is a
necessity for you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not need it. But I am sure Mr. Piloo Mody will grudge it because he himself is the symbol of latex foam. You cannot say that objects like electric bulbs, fluorescent tubes etc. are common man's necessity. But my main objection is this: By this taxation are you going to withdraw any money from the circulation or immobilise some part of the money? If that were so, it would have had some anti-inflationary effect. But my fear is, this amount is going to be spent again to cover up the gap caused by rising prices. If that happens how is it going to achieve the object of withdrawing some money from circulation or immobilising any part of the money by these taxation proposals? As the Finance Minister said, the real object of this and other measures is to contain inflation, which means to control the prices, either to contain them or to bring them down. Another test is whether it gives any impetus to production. Because, ultimately, unless you increase production, particularly of the essential commodities, you cannot contain inflation or the prices. Therefore, these are the two tests. Let us apply these two tests and find out whether these measures, along with the earlier measures for freezing part of the dearness allowance and so on will serve the purpose.

As far as deficit financing is concerned, I have a book of the National Productivity Council where one of the writers, Thavaraj says at page 16 that deficit financing grew from Rs. 532 crores in the First Plan to the tentative estimate of the Fourth Plan of Rs. 3,750 crores. For instance, the author says:

"For instance, between 1960-61 to 1968-69 the net national product increased by 26.6 per cent while the money supply doubled. Similarly, while the NNP increased hardly by 15 per cent in the period March 1969 to March 1973 the money supply increased to 60 per cent. Since then the money sup-

ply has increased by another 30 per cent, while agriculture has suffered a set back and the industrial production has been virtually stagnant".

This is the result of our fiscal measures. It is an admitted fact that fiscal measures by themselves cannot contain the prices. Therefore, what are the measures which the Government are taking for containing prices?

This can be done only if you have distributive, administrative and physical control of the price structure. It is no use saying that the answer in nationalisation. In any sector where there is price rise or exploitation, immediately comes the demand to nationalise that sector. We have seen that even that has failed because nationalisation in the context of India has come to mean bureaucratic capitalism. You hand it over to some bureaucrats who are guilty of inefficiency in addition to lacking in experience. Therefore, this does not solve the problem. Why can't we discipline the existing productive and distributive sectors?

SHRI PILOO MODY. By competition?

SHRI VASANT SATHE. By competition or otherwise. In the case of goods where there is shortage you cannot introduce competition to balance the demand. Therefore, some restriction in terms of discipline on the distributive mechanism and institution will have to be adopted.

As far as production is concerned, one big measure that could be adopted is to give the working class in the country a feeling of belonging. Wherever this has been done, it has shown tremendous results. Why can you in the public sector and also in private sector give the working class a share, a real participation, in management right from the shop level to the management level through their elected representatives? You can cut across

trade unionism with one stroke. You ask the employees to elect directly their representatives both at the shop level and the management level. You will find an electrifying effect. If this is done, you will find a tremendous change overnight, as it were. We talk of socialism. Why can't we have faith at least in our working class which is the bulwark all production in the country. This is as far as industry is concerned.

In agriculture, a major step to increase production is to hasten land reforms. We have been faltering with our land reforms all these years. It is accepted all over the world and in this country also that small farms, if there is intensive cultivation, are more productive. Why can't you give to small farmers the necessary inputs? We can have an arrangement of giving inputs in terms of fertilisers, seeds, water and other things. Therefore, expeditious steps in the matter of land reforms should be taken. The system of linking of giving inputs and taking the product could be used.

These major steps will have to be adopted to help growth of both agriculture and industry. You yourself say, it is a package deal. You yourself accept that fiscal measure is not going to solve the problem. When you say it is a critical juncture, if that is so, why can't you take measures on all fronts to contain inflation and to increase production both in the field of agriculture and industry? You have to take steps simultaneously on all the fronts. Unless that is done, you cannot contain inflation. The fiscal measure alone will not be enough.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must say that the Finance Minister's statement, when he introduced the Second Finance Bill and gave out his taxation proposals, is a good exercise in the statement of the serious economic problems faced by the country. But when he came later on to the question of grappling with these problems,

which incidentally were so beautifully expressed in his speech, I am afraid, he proved the continued bankruptcy of the Government in terms of finding concrete solutions to the financial problems of the country.

The whole difficulty is that though it is called a crisis Budget, it never really touches the fundamentals of the crisis. It goes on to the periphery of the problem. But it does not attack the main problem. It touches the fringe of the problem. But it does not attack the main ills and the disease, namely, inflation and the rising prices. The Government through their taxation proposals have hardly done anything to meet that great challenge.

16 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair]

When the Ordinances were issued, many of us on this side of the House at least thought that this kind of continuous issuing of Ordinances was both uncalled for and anti-democratic and that the Government could have jolly well waited until the Parliament session was to begin. They did not wait. But out of that bad action, they at least created a kind of climate, a certain amount of suspense in the whole community. Everybody was eager and anxious to find out what was coming next from the Government through the Finance Minister. A certain terror was also created specially in those circles which are notorious for their guilt in regard to tax evasion, black money and unaccounted money. But when the taxation proposals came, nothing happened! It seems to me that all the terror, all the horror, and in a way a good part of the remedies that the Finance Minister was going to suggest evaporated when he came with his taxation proposals. In other words, my grievance is that the Finance Minister lost a very fine opportunity of hitting hard when he had created, through various Ordinances, a kind of expectancy on the part of the people that something radical,

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

something strong, something big, was coming. After all that, what we got ultimately was a mere and sheer exercise in getting an additional Rs. 232 crores in a full year to meet his undoubtedly great and still greater deficit in the current year's Annual Financial Statement presented to the House about five months back. Therefore, from that angle, I feel that Mr. Chavan's move has been clever and calculated. By this he is only trying to reduce the deficit, but he is not trying to grapple with the problems concerned.

I want to ask the Finance Minister why he has been so soft with the rich and the affluent in our community. After all, it is said and my friends on the Congress Benches repeated it again and again with a certain amount of anguish, that the common man was not going to be hit by these taxation proposals, that all the taxes would be more or less borne by the community which is not poor. But I want to ask him this question. Is it not true that even when it is not a direct tax on the poor people themselves, ultimately all these burdens would be passed on to the poor people? It is no use saying that the taxes are not for the poor people. These taxes on the industrialists and other sectors will definitely be passed on to the poor people. The proof of this is that, since the presentation of the taxation proposals, the price of nothing has come down, the price of everything has gone up; the upward process is continuing unabated. Then how is he going to justify his statement that he is only taxing the rich and the affluent and it not taxing the poor? I suggest the tax burden is going to be shifted to the poor people.

The Finance Minister and his Government talk in terms of Gandhian principles, but when it comes to actual practice, what is happening? I want to ask him two pointed questions. How is it and why is it that, in his taxation proposals, there is no mention of taxation on several luxury items? Why is

he not taxing the people who use the luxury items? They are talking of conspicuous consumption. Is he not satisfied that there is a lot of conspicuous consumption on the part of the very small minority the rich and the affluent and is he not aware of the immoral way in which they live in this country in the context of the poverty which is increasing? Mr. Dharwadkar himself pointed out the other day that more and more people are coming below the poverty line. Yet, these few people who are enjoying all the luxuries and the affluence are not taxed.

I thought Mr. Chavan would tax, for instance, alcohol and spirits. But he has left them out. Every time he taxes only cigarettes. I do not know why this time he did not tax alcohol and spirits. He could have jolly well taxed them a little more. They are talking of Gandhian principles and prohibition. I personally have different views on prohibition. I do not believe that you can make people good and moral merely by law. Any way I am not entering into that argument at the moment. All that I am asking is: why did you leave those items untouched by the taxation proposals?

Talking of Gandhian principles and simplicity, is it not a fact that increasingly over a period of years since independence, the ministerial behaviour and more than the ministerial behaviour the ministerial living—the ministerial living is full of luxuries, extravagance and things which they do not need in order to work and function effectively as ministers? If Ministers and the higher-ups in Government want additional comforts in order to add to their efficiency, I would say, 'Yes; go ahead with those comforts'. But can you honestly tell the nation that the money that is being spent on the higher-ups in Government the Ministers, the Governors, President and Vice President—I am not speaking in terms of individuals; I have the highest respect for these people who

hold high offices—is justifiable? Now, over a period of years, have they shown to the countrymen that they mean business that they are earnest about it, that they are really Gandhian, at least beginning with themselves, and that they will go on spending less and less on their needs and personal comforts? That is why I feel that all these speeches...

SHRI PILOO MODY: They are all Gandhian—Indira Gandhian.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: and what all the Government is talking about do not touch the people at large. In fact people are feeling more and more cynical in their attitudes, in their reactions because people know that the Ministers talk exactly what they do not want to do, what they dare not do, what they cannot do and what they cannot practise they talk about and when they talk about it, they do not practise!

Therefore, I feel that these new tax proposals are bound to hit the poor, the middle-class, the fixed wage-earners and the salaried people.

I want to ask this question of the Finance Minister once again. In terms of the Government expenditure and extravagance, will you please tell us whether beginning from the current year in the last 5 or 6 months have you really been able to make any appreciable difference in governmental expenditure? Can you really say that you have cut down drastically a number of projects where such kind of a cut is necessary? The other day I was hearing, I am receiving reports from people who are knowledgeable that the number of Government conferences, seminars, workshops and all kinds of such things has not at all decreased, or if at all these conferences etc. have decreased the decrease is very insignificant. Even to-day a large number of people are going from one place to another place and most of them are coming from various places to Delhi spending a lot of money on

daily allowance and travelling allowance. At the end of it all, what do they produce? Almost a zero! What have you done to reduce this expenditure and this extravagance? But it is just not done!

Therefore I feel that if you really want to tackle the problem, if you want the common man, the ordinary man to have faith in what you are doing, then you must set an example but that example, I am afraid, is not being set by the Government of the day.

Shri Ganesh the other day talked something about black money and other things and his speech was reported in the press. The Finance Minister Shri Chavan, talks about black money. The Prime Minister talks about it. In fact, the Ministers wherever they go, they talk about black money, etc. Then I want to ask: how many raids have you conducted on people and places which are in governmental political and ministerial circles? They are raiding only the premises of businessmen. Very good. If you raid the house of a businessman, if you raid the house of a capitalist or an industrialist who is illegal, immoral and extravagant in terms of his earnings and spending, I am with you. I am with the Government Go ahead with these raids. But, why only single out a certain community? Why leave out another sizeable and significant section of the community, namely, the high-ups in the Government ministerial and political sections and the politicians? What are you doing with them? Then the answer will be it would be trying to attack 'Mamakias'. 'My own people should be left untouched'. That perhaps is the reason why they are not doing it. Therefore, I feel that if you want to tackle this problem of unaccounted money or rather black money, then you must have the daring to locate where these culprits are. The Finance Minister the other day, perhaps rightly said that he has come out with a Bill and it has been sent to the Select Com-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

muttee also. Perhaps, he has rightly said that the Select Committee is taking too long a time. But, may I, in all humility ask—I do not want to go into the detail—does that Bill really tackle the problem of black money or, again in the name of tackling that problem does the Bill really seek to do other things which the Government has found it convenient to do in the name of tackling the problem of black money? This is the problem. So, under the excuse of eradicating black money they are not doing anything for the eradication of black money but they are doing something which only helps them in their temporary economic difficulties. In this particular case, what is being done is to reduce the deficit, which is growing very large, by collecting a certain crores of rupees by having these additional taxes.

I want to suggest further whether the taxation proposals that he has outlined and the economic picture that he has presented have really helped production.

Take, for example, the credit squeeze policy. I would like to know whether that policy has done any good with regard to the problem which was sought to be solved or whether this particular policy had only forced to make more and more industries to close down, thereby resulting into more unemployment, lesser production, and, these things we can hardly afford at this particular time of national economic crisis.

It is from this angle that I feel the Finance Minister's exercise is futile and to an extent, this is also a frivolous endeavour to tackle some of the serious problems facing the country. In conclusion, I want to say that if you want to take the matter seriously, then you must do it with a multi-pronged attack. You must attack it from the point of view of reducing the Government expenditure; you must attack it from the point of view of taxing the rich and their luxurious living; you must attack it from the point of view of simple living on the part of the

higher-ups. You are not giving a spur to honest, hard, sincere and efficient work. The trouble in this country is that no encouragement is given to efficiency. Those who have failed in efficiency are given all kinds of encouragement to-day! I do not want to give political examples of what I mean. But, I can certainly argue that in this country, if you want to go politically forward, you must prove to be more inefficient politically, administratively or otherwise! Then only you can go upwards. Really honest, hardworking, sincere and patriotic persons have no place. This Government has no policy, no climate, no atmosphere in which a man gets a certain enthusiasm a certain encouragement to go ahead in the right direction.

So, I feel that the Finance Minister, if at all he comes again before the House—God forbid, but he will have to come again because God may not forbid it—let him come at least with, what he has not done this time all the courage that he lacks this time, the determination that he lacks this time and certain correct convictions that he lacks this time and I am sure he will then have the capacity and the clear cut road to show to the nation that he meant business.

Last one word and I have done. That is, we are thinking in terms of numerous economic problems and national problems. The Prime Minister and her colleagues, rightly so, talk in terms of national endeavour and national cooperation. But, I want to ask: is this Government really sincere to receive cooperation of the people and is this Government sincere about eradicating not only the black money but also corruption? Here comes Shri Jayaprakash Narain's heroic battle. One may, of course, not agree with him hundred per cent and I myself may not agree with him on all points, but the fact remains that the man is honest at least in his endeavour to tackle one of the great evils facing the country. To-day corruption has corroded all our values, all our standards. All our lives and

if this Government cannot lift itself and the people from this tremendous erosion of standards, I do not know where this country will lead us to? My only hope is this that we have survived many crises and many governmental failures. Therefore this country will also survive the weakness and failures of Shri Chavan, of Madam Prime Minister and the Government. But, this is only a consolation in terms of historic perspective. Regarding our immediate concern, I hope and pray that Government will show enough boldness and courage to tackle the problems of financial and economic nature not only in the realistic physical sense but also in political sense and show an attitude of pragmatic and practical understanding so that the country comes out of the chaos and we shall again be able to march better and speedier in terms of economic growth and progress.

श्रीमती सविर्षा श्याम (घाबला) :

माननीय सभापति जी, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि आज हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी नाजुक है और हमें डर है कि उस इमारत को जिसको हमारे नेताओं ने अपने परिश्रम, त्याग और जनता के सहयोग से बनाया है, कहीं उसमें ठेस न लग जाये और वह धस्त-व्यस्त न हो जाये। इतना तो मैं कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि आज देश में कुछ नहीं है। आज देश में हमारी राष्ट्रीय इनकम नहीं बढ़ी है या हमारे देश के रहने वाले लोगों का जीवन-स्तर ऊँचा नहीं हुआ है—यह मैं कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। इस प्राथमिक भारत की नींव पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने डाली थी और इसकी बुनियाद में वह प्रसेट्स उत्पन्न किए जो सुन्दर भविष्य का आह्वान कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश की टेक्नालाजी, हमारे देश की साइन्स इतनी बढ़ी कि आज दूसरे देश भी यह सोचने लगे हैं कि भारत क्या करने जा रहा है। हमारे देश की मानव शक्ति में इतना त्याग, बलिदान और देशभक्ति है कि वह सब कुछ न्योछावर करने के लिए तैयार है। सबसे बड़ी पीज जो हमारे देश के पास है वह है हमारे देश की

सीहरगिय जिसने भारत का अस्तक ऊँचा किया है और चाहे भी उसकी छाया है।

मैं ने माननीय मधु लिनये जी का धावण बड़े ध्यान से सुना। उन्होंने मुद्रास्फीति, ब्लैकमनी, विदेशों का मनी और काउंटरफीट सिक्कों की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर डाली और इस बात का भी एलिवेशन लगाया कि चूँकि सरकार को चुनाव के लिए पैसा चाहिए, चुनावों के लिए धाने भी पैसा लेना है इसलिए उद्योगपतियों के साथ सरकार की सहानुभूति है। वे चले गये, मैं उनसे ही पूछना चाहती थी कि जब उनके चुनाव में पानी की तरह पैसा बहता है तो वह कहां से आता है? अभी इलाहाबाद में जो पानी की तरह पैसा बहा वह कहां से आया? मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे उसी समय इस सदन में आरोप लगाते हैं जबकि वे उद्योगपतियों से नाराज हो जाते हैं, जब उनको उनसे पैसा नहीं मिलता है।

आज जगह जगह पर भाराजकता फैली हुई है। बिहार में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी बड़ी तेजी से डिमिप्लिन लाते, करप्शन मिटाने के नाम पर देश के नवयुवकों को बर्गला रहे हैं और देश में भाराजकता फैला रहे हैं—उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी ब्लैकमनी और कालेधन की ही है। मैं चाहती हूँ सरकार इस बात का पता लगाये कि कहां से यह धन आता है। जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है, बम्बई, कानपुर, कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों में श्री पीलू मोदी के हस्तगत से यह धन इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और उससे श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के मुवमेन्ट—जिसको यह आइडियल मुवमेन्ट मानकर चल रहे हैं—सदद करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि मुझे भी इसमें शिकायत है आखिर यह ब्लैकमनी काला धन फैला क्यों? क्या यह इसलिए फैला कि श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी अपने साम्प्रदायिकता के आन्दोलन को फलीभूत कर सकें? इसको न रोकने

की पूरी जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर है, सरकार के बड़े प्रकल्पों पर है। बड़े प्रकल्पों पर मैं यह दोष देना चाहती हूँ कि उनके सहयोग से ही यह अर्थव्यवस्था में फला हुआ है। पंचनेहरू ने मिक्सड एकोनामी का संकेट इसलिए नहीं दिया था देश को कि निजी क्षेत्र समाजवादी के रास्ते में गहारी करेगा। मिक्सड एकोनामी का संकेट इसलिए अपनाया गया था कि समाजवाद के प्रति सोशल एप्लीकेशन को पूरा करेगा लेकिन उन्होंने वह नहीं किया। इन उद्योगपतियों ने अपनी इस्टाल्ड कपेमिटी, अपनी क्षमता में भी अधिक पैसा पब्लिक इस्टीमेशन से उधार लिया। जितनी भी बाहरी चीजों की उनको आवश्यकता होती थी या हो सकती थी वह भी लिया लेकिन फिर भी प्रोडक्शन कम दिखाया और आमदनी ज्यादा की। यहाँ पर गणेश जी हैं मेरी उनसे मांग है कि वे दो चार उद्योगपतियों का मूल्यांकन करें कि आखिर प्रोडक्शन कम हो और आमदनी ज्यादा हो—यह किस तरह से सम्भव हो सकता है? पब्लिक सेक्टर की कमजोरियों के कारण हम यह समझ सकते हैं कि शुरुआत में कोई चीज खड़ी की जाती है तो वह मूनाफा नहीं देती लेकिन धीरे धीरे अब हमें सतोष है कि अब वह इस तरफ बढ़ रहा है, वहाँ पर 30 परसेन्ट आमदनी होने लगी है। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है तो साथ साथ आमदनी भी होने लगी है। लेकिन निजी क्षेत्र में जहाँ प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। वहाँ पर आमदनी बढ़ने का क्या कारण है? इसकी पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार की है कि वह इसका पता लगाने में असमर्थ रही।

सभापति जी, इस सदन में मुझे कभी कोई ऐसा अवसर नजर नहीं आया जब यहाँ पर कोई अच्छा समाजवादी मेजर आया हो और हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने उसमें सहयोग दिया हो। चाहे प्रीबी पर्स समाप्त करने की बात आई हो, बैंको या दूसरी चीजों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात आई हो चाहे कम्युनिस्टों के पीछे को पीछे करने की बात रही हो,

देश के हित में कोई भी बात हो विरोध जब कभी करना सहयोग नहीं देता है। चम्बर आफ कामर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्रीज के चेयरमैन श्री के० के० वैङ्कला इस तरह से प्रेस में स्टेटमेंट देते हैं जैसे इस देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं। जनता भी उनके स्टेटमेंट को बड़े धाव से पढ़ती है क्योंकि उनके अपने प्रचारार्थ हैं, उनकी पब्लिसिटी होती है। जनता कुछ उठकर उनकी पढ़ती है और सब मानकर बंट जाती है। मोती भाली जनता को जो हमारे उद्योगपति हैं उनके सलाहकार हैं, एक्जिक्यूटिव हैं घोषणा दे रहे हैं और काले धन के फलाव में उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं, इसको बढ़ाने में उनको सहयोग दे रहे हैं, यह सरकार की पूरी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह छिपे हुए धन को काले धन को निकालने का प्रयास करे। जरूरी हो तो इसके लिए एक हार्ड पावर कमिशन भी बिठाया जा सकता है। बड़े बड़े इकोनोमिस्ट उस में लिए जा सकते हैं और अगर यहाँ न हा तो विदेशों से लिए जा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बात का आप पता लगाए कि हिन्दुस्तान में ब्लैक मनी क्यों है इसका फलाव कहा कहा है और किन किन लोगों के पास यह है और इनको आप निकालें। अगर आपने अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह नहीं किया तो आपने वाला इतिहास आपको माफ नहीं करेगा और कहेगा कि बिगड़ती हुई अर्थ व्यवस्था का आपने नहीं सम्भाला उसको आपने डिस्मिशन के साथ नहीं चलाया और जिस रास्ते पर वह चल रही थी उसको आपने उसी रास्ते पर चलने दिया और जो आपका फर्ज था, जो आपका कर्तव्य था उसको आपने इनकार किया।

यह जो दूसरा विल विबेयक है इसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। इसमें कुछ धमियाँ कर लगाए गये हैं। लेकिन अगर इससे भी धमियाँ कर आप लगाते तो उनका भी मैं समर्थन करती और कहती कि उनका समर्थन होना चाहिये। देश की आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि साधन इकट्ठे हों और

ऐसे सैक्टर में लगें ताकि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सके। एग्रिकल्चर, इस्पात, फर्टिलाइजर आदि की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। उनके अन्दर धन लगना चाहिये। जॉ डिफिसिट है उसको पाटा जाना चाहिये। निस्सन्देह इस बजट से इनप्लेशन में कमी आयेगी। लेकिन यह तभी होगा जब सख्त मंशज उठाये जायें और इकोनॉमिक डिस्टिप्लिन लागू किया जायेगा।

एग्रिकल्चर की बात कही गई है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैंने मॉनोरेडम में यह सही देखा है कि आपने कोर मंक्टर में परिवार नियोजन को भी शामिल किया हो। पापुलेशन हमारी बड़ी लेजी में बढ़ रही है। प्रोडक्शन तो 5 प्रतिशत भी नहीं बढ़ा है लेकिन पापुलेशन 3.5 प्रतिशत की गति में बढ़ रही है। इस घीमी चाल में हम डम बढ़ती हुई आबादी की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे। आपको चाहिये या कि आप परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को भी कोर मंक्टर में रखते। आर्टिफिशल जैसे तमाम जो मंथड आपने अपनाये हैं उनसे आपको कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है। इस कार्यक्रम पर आपने कुछ खर्च अवश्य किया है पब्लिसिटी भी इसको आप ने दी है। लेकिन जिस तरह के ड्रास्टिक मंशज आपको लेने चाहिये ये आपने नहीं लिये हैं। जरूरत हो तो आपको इसके लिए कानून भी बनाना चाहिये ताकि परिवार नियोजन में आपको सफलता मिल सके और आबादी की बढ़ोतरी रुक सके और उसमें कमी आये। कुछ लोग हैं जिनका डम पर कुछ धमर नहीं पड़ता है लेकिन जो प्रदेश गरीब हैं जहां पर गरीब जनता है उसके ऊपर इसका कुप्रभाव जरूर पड़ता है (व्यवधान)

I am taking about compulsory sterilisation to curb the population. I am in favour of that.

जिन चीजों पर आपने टैक्स लगाये हैं उनमें इस्पात पर, फर्टिलाइजर पर, बल्ब पर भी टैक्स लगे हैं। मैं इस बात की मानने

के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि गरीब आदमी पर मामूली लोगों पर इसका असर नहीं पड़ेगा उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब नहीं होगी उन पर इन टैक्सों का कुप्रभाव जरूर पड़ेगा। लोहे की कीमत बढ़ने से घसियारा जो खुरपी खरीदेगा उसकी कीमत भी उमको ज्यादा देनी पड़ेगी उमके ऊपर भी इसका कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस्पात की कीमत जो आपने बढ़ाई है वह जरूर आपको बटानी चाहिये। आप शराब, सिगरेट्स, फिल्म इंडस्ट्री, रेयन, पोस्तिवेस्टर आदि पर और ज्यादा टैक्स लगाते तो मुझे खुशी होती, इन पर अगर एक्साइज इयुटी बढ़ाई जाती टैक्स बढ़ा दिया जाता तो उससे गरीब जनता के ऊपर कोई बोझ नहीं पड़ता। आज जरूरत इस बात की थी कि गरीब लोग जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं और जिनकी सख्या 30-40 प्रतिशत आज है और यदि श्री गणेश के शब्दों को मैं दोहराऊ तो अब उनकी सख्या और भी अधिक बढ़ गई है, उनके जीवन स्तर को आप ऊंचा करते, उनके जीवनेपयोगी जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं उनको उचित कीमत पर दिलाने का आप प्रबन्ध करते। आप कंट्रोल के कपड़े को लें। गरीब लोगों को वह मिनता नहीं है। लेकिन ब्लैंक में आप जितना चाहें जा कर ले सकते हैं। कहा जाता है कि भारकीन नहीं बन रही है, कंट्रोल में नहीं मिल रही है। लेकिन बजाज की दूकानों पर वह कहाँ से आ जाती है। वनस्पति भी जब भी इंडस्ट्री माग करती है उसके दाम आप बढ़ा देते हैं और वह अपनी बात मनवा लेती है। आप इसके लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी वह चीज मुहैया नहीं होती है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि समाज की गरीब जनता को आप आवश्यक वस्तुएं आवश्यक मात्रा में तथा उचित मूल्यों पर बिलवाने की कृपा करें। तभी उनका जीवन स्तर सुधरेगा।

टैक्सों से हम बबराते नहीं हैं त्याग और बलिदान से हमारी जनता बबराती नहीं है लेकिन उसको यह विश्वास हो जाना चाहिये

कि आपके कार्यों में ईमानदारी है आप उसके जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा करना चाहते हैं उसके साथ भलाई करना चाहते हैं।

अब मैं बचत के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जब इस सत्र का बजट पेश किया गया था तो आपने कहा था कि आप बार सौ करोड़ की बचत करेंगे। उस बचत के बारे में कई बार इस सदन में प्रश्न भी किये गये लेकिन उसका कोई पक्का विवरण नहीं दिया गया। यह सवाल श्री लिमये ने भी उठाया है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव खर्च में कहां कहां और कितनी कितनी आपने बचत की है यह मामूली पड़ना चाहिये। इसका पूरा विवरण आना चाहिये। लेकिन वह प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। आपको दिखाना चाहिये कि बचत किस जगह पर और कितनी हुई है। बचत का एक वातावरण आपको निमित्त करना चाहिये और वह चीज दिखाई देनी चाहिये। मुझे याद है सेकिड वलंड बार में प्रवेश कैसे बचत करता था उसके रहन-सहन को मैंने देखा है, कागज तब किस तरह से खर्च किया जाता था किस तरह से कम कपड़े पहने जाते थे यह सब मैंने देखा है। जनता त्याग और बलिदान इसलिए नहीं करेगी कि आपके जीवन स्तर में और आपके भ्रन्दर बचत का वातावरण पैदा न हो, कम खर्च करने का आप सबूल न दें। आपको कम खर्चों की सायकोलोजी कियेट करनी चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा आप नहीं करते हैं बलिदान और त्याग की अपेक्षा करना असम्भव है नामुम्किन है। आप योजना भवन के खर्च को देखें। योजना समाप्त हो गई है लेकिन आज भी योजना भवन के खर्च आप देखें एक-एक कमरे में दो-दो एयर कंडिशनर काम कर रहे हैं। गरीबों के लहू खून और पसीने की भाई पर योजना भवन के सदस्य और भ्रफसर ऐक कर रहे हैं। क्या इसी का नाम समाजवाद है, क्या इसी समाजवाद के नाम पर आप देश की जनता से त्याग और बलिदान करने की आकांक्षा करते हैं? वह होने वाला नहीं है। अभी जगह-समाजवाद

दिखाई देना चाहिये। प्रवसतनिक खर्च पर कड़ाई से प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये, उसमें कटौती करनी चाहिये, इसमें डिस्टिप्लिन आपको जानना चाहिये।

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, till that time the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry tell me what they are going to do with all this money, how their are going to spend it, I do not think I can support this Bill at all. From what I understand, they have just armed themselves with a lot of money. Nobody knows what they are going to do with it, but if the past is any indication they will probably squander it like all the monies they have squandered on a multitude of fronts all these years.

The whole purpose, according to the speech delivered by the Minister, was that they want to curb inflation. The whole problem is that they do not know how to curb inflation. Now, as long as they do not know how to do something, I cannot understand how succeeding budgets or succeeding ordinances are going to be able to do the simple thing of bringing down prices. That is why, unless they are prepared to be educated—and I use the word with no hesitation or humility—there is no point in our having debate after debate as to how to bring place down. Because they have tried it all. Tell me what they have not tried in trying to bring prices down. They have gone on increasing taxes. That failed. They have gone on trying to find and mop up every bit of loose money, cash, any thing that is lying around, whether it is honestly done or dishonestly done. That failed. They have tried to get their hands on everything that they can possibly see or even smell. But they have not succeeded. Prices go on merrily marching upward. So we have come to the conclusion that unless they are prepared to be educated, there is no point their coming before the House bringing more and more hardships on the people month after month.

They talk about black markets, they talk about black money. I do not think they know what black money is.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You can give us your expertise.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am giving it. All the money that is in your pockets at the moment is black, for the simple reason that you have never seen white money. They have no acquaintance with white money because they have never earned anything. If you do not earn and you still spend, whatever you are doing is in the black area. What they earn over here does not even pay for their water and electricity. What are they eating? Black money! Let me tell you that we will have at least 370 hungry Members of Parliament if all black money was squeezed out of this country. When they talk about black money they must know. They think that black money is put inside a cupboard and kept and preserved. You would have to be a blithering fool if you do so. Because if you put money like that in the cupboard at the end of the month one lakh of rupees would be worth only Rs. 90,000. Therefore, it would have to be converted. Where will you find black money? It has already been converted into black wealth, that is, gold, diamonds, jewellery, property, any commodity but not money.

We talk about black money. There is tremendous fluidity in the market. But for that fluidity in the market this country would have collapsed. If you say that this fluidity should be eliminated, this country would come to a grinding halt because nothing works in this country. After they have nationalised the banks, do you think it is possible to depend upon the banking system? Nobody accepts your cheque. If I want to change a dynamo in my car, unless I withdraw money from the bank and pay the man in

cash I will not have a new dynamo. If I want to go to Bombay tomorrow, will the Indian Airline accept a cheque?....

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not from a privileged Member of Parliament; I am talking about the sixty crores of people whom you never think about! If you want to buy a railway ticket, will they accept a cheque? Will anybody accept a cheque if you want to buy anything? Because if you pay by cheques it takes months to get it cashed. If I want to send money from my office in Bombay to my office in Delhi or vice versa, I can no longer send it by cheques; I would have to draw the money and send it by telegraphic transfer; otherwise for four or even five weeks you will not lay your hands on the money; neither the office in Bombay will be able to spend it nor the office in Delhi will be able to spend that money. Once I received a cheque from Calcutta; it took me three and half months to cash that cheque. When you have this sort of fluidity introduced into the market, you find that temptations invariably increase. I believe that the Tata Iron and Steel Company's monthly pay roll is Rs. 85 lakhs or something like that. I may be wrong but this is the story I heard. In order to collect Rs. 85 lakhs a month, a manhunt is started in three States to get that much through the banking system to pay their monthly salaries. I know in my own constituency there are contractors and they have to pay their workmen in coins. If they pay Rs. 10,000 in notes they get only Rs. 9,000 worth of coins. There is a ten per cent premium on coins! They are talking about black money. Do they know what they are talking about? Now they have passed these absurd ordinances: a new Ordinance of fifty per cent DA freeze, which will freeze about Rs. 450 crores in the first year and Rs. 650 crores in the second year and repay the same to 18 million

people after two years, with Rs. 300 crores worth of interest added to it which comes to Rs. 1,400 crores. Mr. Chavan or his successor will be able to pay after two years, Rs. 1,400 crores back to these poor workers? It is all very well to get hold of somebody and deprive him like this usher or a peon of Rs. 50 in salary a month but how have you helped yourself? You have damaged him and you have created a bureaucratic headache for yourself. The goods are there in the market and somebody is going to buy them, because goods are in short supply. Whom have you helped? You have only deprived A so that B can buy them. Can prices come down this way? Mr Chavan think the compulsory Deposit Scheme will freeze Rs. 150 crores. He has to pay interest on it. Then the dividend freeze is estimated at Rs. 150 in two years. They think that is the amount of money they will get out of hands of the spending public in 2 years. In reality it is not a dividend freeze but it is in fact a dividend forfeiture. People who own shares, have forfeited their dividends to somebody else. The people who are buying shares today are buying because the markets are down. The big sharks are coming in and buying up the shares. The genuine investors—the widow, the poor, the retired man who cannot work but who has to live from this income—these are the people who will suffer. The day the ordinance came, the shares crashed to 50 per cent of their value. Even after closing down the share market for 5 or 6 days, the value was so much down that the big sharks came in a big way to buy the shares. If this is the way you want to run the country, you are welcome to do it. Where do you get an opportunity where overnight the Finance Minister creates investment opportunities for you? The wealthy people who have resources and extra funds will have a golden opportunity. That is precisely what happened. Who gets it in the neck? The poor widows, the retired people and some honest people who live on the investment they have made in the form of shares. Suppose an investor has been getting an in-

come of Rs. 1000 per month from the shares on which he has been living. As a result of the ordinance, he may now get only somewhere between Rs. 400 to 500 instead of Rs. 1,000 which he needs to live. So, he will have to sell his shares at knock down prices. The big sharks will again come in and purchase the shares. Whom have you helped? You have helped the companies which will benefit tremendously because of this rich reserve. There was a time when Government passed a law saying you must give a minimum dividend of so much. Now they are passing a law saying you must give a maximum dividend of so much. Which is correct? If the first law is right, the second is wrong. If the second law is right, the first one was wrong.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will it not help production?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I suggest you say it in your prayers tonight because that is the only thing left to you. As a result, the income-tax department will have some large surprises in store for you.

If I may sum up, these three ordinances will not increase food or industrial production, the prices of essential commodities will not come down nor will they unearth black money. Why then have they passed these ordinances and brought forward this budget? If you had not done any of these things, how much worse off or better off would have been your position? I think this is an exercise that you in your spare moments should go through. If you had not done all these things, what would the position have been? Now people will be afraid to invest in the shares of new companies, capital supply will be reduced and there will be added unemployment in the coming months. These three Ordinances will increase inflation to the tune of Rs. 1,800 crores after two years as follows: D.A. Rs. 1,100 crores, interest on DA Rs. 300 crores, CDS Rs. 150 crores and administrative expenses, the bottomless pit and the

ruination of the Indian economy, Rs. 250 crores, making a total of Rs. 1,800 crores. Where are you going to get this money from?

Since education is in the process of beginning,—because what they will not learn voluntarily, historical compulsion will make them learn over period of time—I may say what we have been saying for 15 years—that your priorities have been lopsided, you have misused your resources, you have put more money into industry whereas you should have put it into agriculture. This budget is the proof of it.

After the First Plan in 1955-56 something went wrong in the mentality of the Congress Party. Whether it was Nehru's fault, or somebody else's fault is not material, but we embarked on a wrong policy since 1956. Compare the condition of India in 1956 with the condition of India in 1974. In 1956 I could have told you what the condition of India would have been in 1974 if you pursue this policy. This is the inevitable result. Today you are reaping the fruits of your socialism.

For 20 years Indian industry has had an uninterrupted growth in this country. It was more spectacular than that of any other country, better than that of France, Norway, Canada, Italy, Belgium, UK or USA. It was 12 per cent compound and above for an uninterrupted period of 20 years, except for the last two years, when there has been a certain amount of stagnation because of shortages of raw material and power. In spite of this spectacular growth in industry, what is the condition of our country?

When you have spectacular progress on this side, is it any wonder that you have been able to explode the bomb in Rajasthan? But look at the condition of our agriculture. Apart from a little lip service, the green revolution and a few improved varieties of seeds, what are the inputs that Indian agriculturists have been given, particularly the small farmer? Has it occurred to

you that your Five-Year Plans have denuded the Indian countryside of all economic viability? Has it occurred to you that when you talk in terms of irrigation and roads, the infra-structure, that is the only thing that will ultimately help the small farmer, the little man in the village? Unless you bring that economic viability into the rural areas, all your plans will be a hoax and your sanctimonious sentiment of *garibi hatao* a grand crime—that you commit on the rural people of this country and that all your talk of feeling for the people is meant only for the galleries.

Therefore, a reversal of priorities is demanded. I see now here any indication, either in this budget or in the plans, of any precise thinking about basic reversal of policy. Unless you are prepared to reverse your policy of priority from industry to agriculture and give agriculture the necessary inputs you will aggravate the situation further.

I have said many occasions in the past—I do not know whether I should repeat it; I will just rattle them off to Shri Chavan, to remind him—that there are five things that he has to do if he wants the problems of this country to come to an end and this country should start looking up to a greater future of prosperity and happiness. He has to do these five things.

I will just say, one, two, three, four and five—I have given the details in the past. First, you have to make the public sector perform. Second, you have to reduce taxes, not increase them, drastically both direct and indirect—every conceivable sort of tax. Also, you have to take the exemption limit of income upto Rs. 15,000. Third, you have got to stop all the fiscal irresponsibility that has been talked about. Fourth, you have to cut administrative expenditure. As I told Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the other day, and I told her again privately in her room, to call each one of the Ministers one by one and say, “20 per cent cut in

your Ministry's budget or out you go." I am sure, both Mrs. Gandhi and I will be happy to see the backs of many of them. Also, you will rejoice at least in this part of the House which does not share the Treasury Benches'

Finally, you have to de-license the economy. You cannot afford to keep 20 lakhs of people who from morning to night say, no to everything. You want a bottle of milk—no; you want a ration card—no; you want to build a house—no; you want to build a factory—no; you want to export—no; you want to import—no. They know nothing but 'no'. We are actually keeping them and supporting them, 20 lakhs of them. You have to de-license them, too, and get rid of them.

While you are getting rid of them, start with your Foreign Exchange Department. Abolish foreign exchange control, merely keeping what is known as the statistical part of it intact. Float the rupee. Even Mr. Boothalingam, a socialist of steel fame, has come out with an article, if you read the newspapers, suggesting that the rupee should be floated. Perhaps, you will listen to him. You did not listen to me last year when I gave the same advice.

Ultimately, whatever resources you have, you conserve and put them into agriculture—roads, railways, afforestation, minor irrigation, contour bunding, terracing, water conservation, drainage, etc. And if you change your priority from industry to agriculture, this country can be saved.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill.

It has been described as an anti-inflationary measures and we have to look at it from that angle. According to the very figures which have been brought to our notice by the International Monetary Fund, India is one

of those countries where the inflation is the highest. At the end of December, 1973, the figure is 24 per cent. Chile is a country at the top and some other countries are also there. But India has also not lagged behind. This has added to the Government's economic burden.

Now various measures have been outlined and the Finance Minister has give us a dose of fresh taxes in order to contain inflation. I have my own doubts whether it will be possible to contain inflation because I do not find any radical departure in the system of thinking. It has been agreed on all scores, and even the top six economists have also agreed, that inflation has been caused by the multiplicity of factors, the chief among them being the sluggishness in agricultural production and industrial stagnation. When we talk of sluggishness in agricultural production, we do not look to the monsoons only, we do not look to the harvests only but we have to see what we have done in the field of agriculture. Mr. Piloo Mody has talked of 20 years of industrial boom in this country. May I remind him that the foundations for a parallel economy, the foundations for tax evasion, the foundations for black-marketing, were laid in this very period of 20 years by these very industrialists who were fond of keeping double registers, who were fond of keeping double accounts, who were fond of paying inspectors and who were fond of indulging in what is commonly known as tax evasion. A more blatant rape of Indian economy cannot be thought of. Yet, it has been there. Anyhow, that is not the primary concern of ours at the moment. Now even the top economists agreed that one of the steps suggested, namely, immobilising some money in the bank, is a step in the right direction. Another step in the right direction is examination of the top fifty accounts. My worry and anxiety is this. What is the sanctity about this figure of 50? Why not 1,000 or 2,000? We must examine all those accounts which run into lakhs

of rupees; their number may be 50 or 1,000 or a few hundreds, but we must examine every account that runs above a lakh of rupees. Then alone we will be able to do justice to this money which is being locked up by certain persons and which is being rotated here and there.

I have also realised the various impacts of the taxation proposals. One that is the least palatable to me is the tax on paper which has been outlined by the Finance Minister in his speech. He has given various shades of differences in the paper. The next day after the introduction of the Finance Bill in the Lok Sabha, I happened to ring up the government office and I wanted to know what were the varieties of paper which had been taxed and what were the varieties of paper which in actual practice had been left out. But they were unable to tell me anything. They said that it was very difficult to distinguish the various kinds of paper which were being used for exercise books; there were exercise books which required art paper, specially for the subject of drawing, and there were exercise books which required paper of other varieties. I could not get a clear distinction as to what had been taxed and what had not been taxed.

As you are aware, the cost of exercise books in this country which is having the highest rate of illiteracy is very high. Even children in schools find it difficult to get exercise books. There is also shortage of text books. Now on top of that, there is tax on paper.

I also do not find any justification for taxing cement. The argument that there is shortage of cement and that profiteering is going on and raising a tax or imposing a fresh duty on it would bring down this shortage—I do not agree with it at all. What is required is increase in production of cement.

I would plead with the Finance Minister even at this late stage that there is some scope left for what is called integrated planning. The economists of this country have agreed that long term measures for fighting inflation include encouragement to medium scale industries and small scale industries. These big projects would not lead us anywhere: once there is a power failure, once there is a crisis, in Bhakra, for example, the entire economy would come to a grinding halt. You have to come down to medium scale industries and medium scale projects. You have to have a survey of the natural resources.

Here I want to give one example. The Geological Survey of India has given the report that the Bilaspur region of Himachal Pradesh contains 105 million tonnes of rock stone which is very conducive for production of 'A' grade quality of cement and yet, nobody has ever thought of having a cement factory there. The other day I had asked a question in the Lok Sabha and the reply was that Government was not thinking of having any plant there. Nobody has thought of using the natural resources there. We have failed to generate employment for the people there; we have failed to exploit the natural resources there; and the result is that we have landed up with shortage of cement. And on top of that, tax is levied on cement.

I want to ask the Finance Minister why he has left out pink wine. If people want to make merry and live in fanciful imagination with intoxication, let them pay more for it. Even in countries like Japan, where the bill for menu is 1200 yen, one has to pay 20 per cent as corporate tax. If people want to drink, if they do not want to go in all out for prohibition, let there be three times the tax on wine and let the people who want to make merry, who want to indulge in luxuries pay more for it. Taxing paper and taxing cement because the poor people want to build houses, because the

poor people's children are going to schools and leaving wine outside the taxation net is hardly fair to the people of India.

Talking of the integrated planning I want to request the hon. Finance Minister that there should be some machinery to ensure that the industrial production goes up. But how will the industrial production go up? There is no Alladin lamp. Nobody comes forward with a new scheme. There are critical conditions like political instability in West Bengal. So money flows from West Bengal to this side. There are some other disturbances which are beyond our control. But, there is certainly one thing in our control. That is what is called the creation of the necessary infra-structure. We are willing to give infra-structure to those areas where the natural resources are located and industries are coming up. If you are giving railways and roads near the forest areas, you can set up forest-based industries. If you are going to create these infra-structure facilities along the areas where the mineral belt is located, then, only this morning there was a reference of connecting the mine-fields with the railway lines and I welcome such a step. But why totally ban all new railway lines? I do not appreciate the suggestion of the Planning Commission cutting down all new railway lines and cutting down the Central Road Fund, simply because you want to combat inflation. Money spent in developmental expenditure is the surest way to generate more and more employment, it is the surest way to exploit the natural resources of the country and is the surest way to give a boost to agriculture and is the surest way to augment production.

We talk about agriculture. 70-80 per cent of our people live on agriculture and 45 per cent of the total income of India comes from agriculture. But how do we augment the production in agriculture? There are projects which are held up because of inter-State quarrels. Why not ask these States to come to a quick settle-

ment? Or why not take up all these areas directly under the central sector and give a green signal to all these projects, for the country is starving, the States are quarrelling while the waters are going to the sea and the crops are falling. Why not we rise to the occasion and to meet the failure of the big projects, start some small projects like tapping of small rivers and streams which will give a boost to agriculture so that you can have assured irrigation. I have no figures with me, but I think, more than 60 per cent of the Indian farmers depend on rains and the monsoon and they will be benefited if small irrigation projects can be managed.

Then you talk of shortage of power. You say in your speech that various projects have failed because of shortage of power. But we hear and read in papers so many cases where electricity is stolen and meters are interfered with but no power to the fertiliser factory. The fertiliser factory at Nangal has to be closed due to power shortage. Orders go from here to close it down for two days. Have you got the expert opinion in the matter? Sometimes it takes 4 days to restart the closed factory. How do you expect them to close it down for two days. It is simply a language the engineers there do not understand and the authorities here do not realise the implications.

I would request that we should give subsidy in respect of fertilisers. The poor farmer cannot afford the high cost of the fertiliser. In Jammu and Kashmir rice is supplied at 44 paise per kg. for those whose income is below Rs. 500 and over Rs. 500 they get it at 88 paise per kg. I think it would be better that even if you do not give subsidy for the foodgrains in the rest of India, at least you should give subsidy for fertilisers so that we may produce more rice to feed the people in the other States.

17 hrs.

All that I want to lay stress on is that the system of priority and various subsidies has to be worked out. There is nothing sacrosanct in this. Unless you augment the smaller and minor irrigation projects, unless you ensure creation of adequate infrastructure in the form of railways and railwaylines, roads, etc., in the backward areas and unless you are also able to create developments in the areas which have been left undeveloped or underdeveloped, we shall not be able to contain the inflation.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. It is a fact that the prices, in the last four or five months, have increased with a greater speed. The reason for this increase is due not only to the shortage or lower production but also due to certain other reasons about which I shall speak later on.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for taxing only such items this time and not those that concern the commonman. According to me—I have gone through the items on which excise duty has been increased—there are two intentions which, I think, the Finance Minister has got in mind. One is, that is very important, that the items like non-ferrous metal like steel, cement and things of that sort are in short supply and they are fetching some premium in the market. To curb this, the Finance Minister has taken only such items which will enable him to mop up resources.

17-03 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair].

There are many items also. In order to reduce the imports and to save foreign exchange currently, we have also to see that excise duty is levied by the Minister with this idea of

reducing the consumption. I think that the Finance Minister's proposals are correct in selecting rightly those items which are not going to affect very much the commonman. I think my hon. friends from the Opposition said that the remedy was worse than the disease. Having said that, they have not suggested anything as to how to stop the inflation. I am sure that in a few months' time, it will be contained. Apart from this, the hon. Minister has also taken many measures about which I shall speak later on.

In the last two years, the nature was not kind enough. Agricultural production has not increased on account of persistent failure of monsoon. Also, due to this, our hydel plants could not be worked for generation of necessary power. As a result of this, our industrial production too has suffered. We have suffered in our industrial production due to lesser power supply. If you take up even the developed countries, you will find that inflation and deficit financing have taken place there too. I shall read out only a few words from the Report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In its Annual Report 1973, they have observed as follows. I quote:—

"Inflation re-emerged as the paramount economic problem in the United States in 1973 exploding with a force not seen since the early days of the Korean war. The stage in inflation is not confined to the United States, for prices rose even more rapidly in Western Europe and Japan ..."

Sir, in USA the prices rose by 8 per cent; in U. K. by 6.10 per cent; in Japan by 17 per cent in Brazil by 14 per cent and in Thailand by 16 per cent. So, it is a world-wide phenomenon and it has affected our country also. But we cannot remain complacent. Government have taken many measures in this direction.

[Shri I. R. Damani]

The first measure is the credit squeeze. Advances have been curtailed to a great extent and all big accounts are going to be scrutinised so that no one can accumulate more inventories. He cannot keep the stocks with public finance. This is a very strong action which the Finance Minister has taken and it has started showing results.

The second measure is regarding compulsory deposits. Though it is going to affect poor people I can say with personal knowledge that the workers are not unhappy with it. They say they will have some savings and get more money after two or three years.

The third measure is freezing of dividends and also increase in the bank rate and the rate of interest. This is a severe action. The intention is to mop up the surplus money by offering more interest. The rate of interest offered by banks is now 10 per cent. Now, here I have to make one suggestion. Along with this increase in the rate of interest the exemption limit of Rs. 3000/- be increased. Why I say so is previously any person depositing Rs. 40,000/- at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent got Rs. 3000/- interest but now when the rate of interest has been increased to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent any person with a deposit of Rs. 28,000/- could get an interest of Rs. 3,000/-. Therefore, it will be a disincentive to keep more money and he will divert the money to other agencies. Therefore, I suggest this exemption limit should be increased. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this suggestion.

Now, I come to the reasons which have resulted in rise in prices. There are two reasons. Our semibomla economists have submitted a memorandum to the government that the deposit in the banks be frozen by 30 per cent and the hundred rupee currency notes also by 30 per cent. They only got publicity in the press for their sugges-

tions. They did not think about how it was going to affect the money supply and how it was going to affect the public. They were only worried about how to get publicity. Otherwise they would have come to the Finance Minister and talked to him privately and made the suggestions to him and convinced him; if he would have agreed, that would have been all right; otherwise, they should have dropped it. But instead of doing that, they went to the press, gave publicity to their scheme, arranged public meetings and lectures. The net result is that this has affected the public confidence. Their confidence in bank deposits and in the currency notes has been affected or reduced. The result is that everybody wants to keep back some commodity with him instead of depositing money in the bank. When there is acute shortage of commodities and there are rising prices this kind of statement from their side has only aggravated the situation. They were only publicity-minded without thinking of the consequences of their action.

The Wanchoo Committee had made several recommendations. One of them was regarding demonetisation of currency. Government had examined it properly and come to the proper conclusion. They knew from past experience in Burma what exactly had happened and therefore, they have not accepted the Wanchoo Committee's recommendation in this regard.

Therefore, I would suggest that before anybody makes any statement, he should bear in mind the interests of the public, scrutinise it from that angle and see how it is going to affect the economy of the country and then only make it. Otherwise, when the country is facing so much of difficulty on account of shortages, this kind of statement which confuses the mind of the public is not advisable.

Lastly, I would suggest that Government should take the responsibility

for strengthening the public distribution system. They should take the responsibility of supplying at least to the Government employees at the Centre and in the States and the industrial employees the necessities of life which are required, at a fixed price for about six months. Procurement of these things should be made at a fair market price and these should be supplied to the employees at a fixed price so that dearness allowance can be checked. If we could strengthen our distribution system, then most of our problems would be solved.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): The Finance Minister has come forward with a second Finance Bill wanting to raise a sum of Rs. 232 crores additionally during the year. Last time also, through the first Finance Bill he raised a similar amount of Rs. 232 crores. He seems to have put some astrological value on this figure of Rs. 232 crores. Normally, taxes should be levied and the people should be prepared to pay if they want to see the country develop fast. But I oppose this measure because I am not convinced that this money will be spent for the development of the nation.

There has been so much wastage in the past that one cannot help thinking that this is another large sum being taken out from the pockets of the people to support a very corrupt and inefficient administration. The Finance Minister has said that the gap in railway deficit is increasing. He wants more money to meet the requirement of food subsidy, for which only Rs. 100 crores was provided in the original budget. Even a child could know that this Rs. 100 crores was not sufficient to meet the requirement of food subsidy. I wonder how the Finance Minister then thought that this was sufficient amount. He also wants money to raise the emoluments of the defence services personnel. After

the last war with Pakistan, we were hoping that Government would pay due attention towards the well being of soldiers. But nothing was done for them. There was no proposal to raise their pay and pensions in the original budget. Now suddenly love seems to have appeared in Government's mind for servicemen. I cannot say whether it is because their utility has now been realised on account of the repressive use for which the defence services have been employed recently in putting down the railway strike, in meeting the agitations in Gujarat and Bihar. But even now if Government is really wanting money to pay the soldiers better, I will support it provided there is an assurance that a large portion of this additional revenue will be spent towards making the conditions in our defence services better.

The railway budgetary gap should not increase. If only they stop the leakage and pilferage in the revenues of the railways and in the parcel goods section, I think the railways could make some profit. It is the biggest state undertaking. If they cannot stop corruption in the railways, let them accept my suggestion. It will also solve the problem of the unemployment of educated people. Millions in our country are without employment. The biggest corruption is found in the railways. Nothing done without money. You cannot get reservations, you cannot book your goods, you cannot get wagons, you cannot do anything. Now if all these educated unemployed people are placed in service in place of the present employees without pay, they will certainly be happy to serve. I undertake to supply as many of people as they want and I also guarantee that these new people working without pay will not be more corrupt than what the present cadre. That way they can easily make a profit of Rs. 500 out of the deficit.

There has been talk about austerity and simplicity in living. I think this should start from the top. At present, what do we see? The new Congress is a party of the new rich. New

[Shri Virender Singh Rao]

fashions are being set. You find people in responsible places in politics close to the ruling party having imported cars, smoking imported cigars, being fond of foreign wines and also foreign wives. You find hotels and motels, restaurants and bars coming up, new buildings popping up all along the road. You see the States, several of them, having more than one Raj Bhavan. Mr. Chavan's State of Maharashtra has three Raj Bhavans; it cannot do with one. West Bengal has three Raj Bhavans. Most of the States in India have got at least two: U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and M.P. (Interruptions) The expenditure on the maintenance of Raj Bhavans comes to about 1 crore of rupees annually. I suggest that all non-development expenditure must be drastically cut and that is the way they should show to the nation. They have been talking about the increasing bill of oil import but I do not think the Finance Ministry is really bothered about foreign exchange position. A few days back we saw a rally in Delhi. About 5,000 trucks and buses were brought from Punjab, Haryana, U.P., M.P. and other distant places; they must have consumed at least a million litres of petrol. This was a total waste. Punjab alone sent about 2,000 trucks and buses, as if Punjab was an Arab sheikdom and petrol was flowing free....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What did you do about Bihar where J. P. is doing it? 9 persons died when J.P. procession was going on. You are concerned with Congress alone?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Is it necessary that you must also do so? You must set the example. It is a vicious circle. There must be a ban on non-development expenditure.

The Finance Minister stated that there was sluggishness in agriculture

and it was mainly responsible for inflationary tendencies. I do not agree with him at all. It is not the farmer or the agriculturist who likes to produce less; it does not pay him to do so. It is the industrialist who wants to produce less and earn more. Probably the Arabs have learnt this trick from the Indian industrialists. The production of consumer goods in the past few years had been coming down. Production of vanaspati is only 30 per cent of installed capacity while the public undertakings produce only upto 45 per cent of their installed capacity; again in fertilisers production is only 45 per cent of the installed capacity. These are responsible for shortages and high prices. Every time they talk of levies, they must cover one or two items like cigarettes, steel and cement. These are the things needed by the common man. They only help the holders to get additional money. Last time when the budget was being presented, there was a news item that in Jammu alone imported cigarettes worth about Rs. 10 lakhs were seized from one merchant. People know, you are going to tax cigarettes and they hoard them. Common people suffer and you also get very little; the middleman takes it.

It is painful to note that little attention has been paid to agriculture. The difference between the rural sector and the urban sector has been increasing. Ever since Mr. Chavan became the Finance Minister, the per capita consumption of a man in the rural area has come down. From 27 per cent of what an average man in the urban area spent, it has come down to 17 per cent now. Poverty has been increasing. During the fourth plan period, the number of people living below the poverty line went up from 40 to 45 per cent. Unemployment in the rural areas particularly, has increased by 8 times during the last 10 years. They talk about agriculture not being sufficiently taxed. It is a trick played by the lobby of industrialists and businessmen working very hard. Farming has been ruined. It can still

he redeemed provided they understand the real position. As Dr. Normah Borlaug once said, those who have never known the pangs of hunger have got no right to plan the realistic food policy of their country. The real misery in this country is that people who practically know something about agriculture have never been entrusted with the task of planning the food and agriculture policy in this country. The farming community is being reduced at the rate of 2.2 per cent every year. So many people are going out of the business of farming. Farming is profession does not attract young, educated men. Nobody wants to invest in agriculture because everything is uncertain and nobody knows what will be the monkey tricks coming any time.

They talk about raising additional resources of Rs. 232 crores. Most of it would probably go towards financing the corporations. They have got a corporation maina—sprawling complexes coming up with large staff with fat salaries. Parliament has no jurisdiction over their accounts. They just want to fix their kith and kin in them. I know this Bill is going to be passed. I only hope that the money will be spent in such a way that the people will have the satisfaction that every penny out of this will be properly utilised towards development schemes and not over fashionable things.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (राजनदाग) :
सभापति महोदय, मुझे चिन्तित जी के वे शब्द याद आ रहे हैं, जो उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अपने भाषण की समाप्ति के बाद एक प्रश्न

के उत्तर में कहे थे। उसे एक प्रश्न किया गया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर, आप के देश की समस्या क्या है। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि हमारे देश का हर व्यक्ति एक समस्या है। इसमें इस बात का बोध होता है कि हम हमेशा से विभिन्न समस्याओं से घिरे रहे हैं; और स्वराज्य के बाद भी समस्याओं की पीड़ा में हम बचे नहीं हैं।

जब हम वित्त मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय की तरफ देखते हैं, उनके कार्यों को देखते हैं, तो ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि उनके प्रति दया का भाव प्रकट करना चाहिए। जिन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हम राष्ट्र की आर्थिक व्यवस्था का ढांचा तैयार करते हैं, योजना मंत्रालय उन को कार्यान्वित करता है। इनका काम पैसा वसूल करना और खर्च करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त कोई काम ही नहीं इनके पास। दो प्लानिंग के बाद, तीसरी बिलकुल फ्लाप गई, फेल हो गई। चौथी का हालीडे चल रहा है, चौथी कब समाप्त होगी, पाचवी का कब शीगणेश होगा कुछ अभी पता नहीं। कौन नहीं जानता कि इस देश का 72 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति गांवों में रहता है? खेती को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए, उद्योग को बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। जब आप ने मेकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग के कॉन्सेप्ट को बनाया तो उसको भी पानी चाहिए, फर्टिलाइजर चाहिए, हाइब्रिड सीड चाहिए, बिजली भी चाहिए। कौन जवाब देगा इसका? चव्वाथ साहब बेंगे, सुखीवा जी देंगे या खेस जी बेंगे? कौन जवाब देगा? आप किसके ऊपर यह उत्तरदायित्व थोपना चाहते हैं। बताइए आप एकाइडेबिलिटी आप की है। आप बताइए कि प्लानिंग के

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

की आपने ? यह बात नहीं सोची थी कि पापुलेशन हमारी 2.5 इन्क्रीज कर रही है। देश के बंटवारे के समय 32 करोड़ पापुलेशन थी आज 58 करोड़ है और भगवान की ऐसी कृपा है कि 2.5 या 2.7 परसेंट के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। यानी दो मिनट हो गए, इस दो मिनट में 108 बच्चे देस देश में पैदा हो गए। सन् 2000 में इस देश की पापुलेशन सौ करोड़ हो जाएगी। कौन खिलाएगा ? संसार में खेती के नीचे जितनी धरती है जहां हम हल चलाते हैं उस का दो प्रतिशत हमारे पास है और जनसंख्या 18 प्रतिशत है। यह डिसपैरिटी है, इम्बैलेंस है यह गुणा भाग की बात है दो प्रतिशत जर्मन और 18 प्रतिशत पापुलेशन आफ दि वर्ल्ड, 58 करोड़ की जनसंख्या। चाइना और हम मिला कर एक तरफ और बाकी संसार दूसरी तरफ। इसको कौन देगा ? वित्त मंत्री देखेंगे ? और ये देख कर करेंगे क्या ? यह तो उसी तरह की बात है कि सब मिनिस्ट्री ने अपने अपने घर का कूड़ा साफ कर के वित्त मंत्रालय के सामने रख दिया कि लो साफ करो, इसका जवाब दो। जब इम्प्लेशन होता है, मुद्रास्फीति होती है, प्राइसेज बढ़ती है, प्रोडक्शन कम होता है, मिलावट होती है, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक नहीं होता है, तो जवाब इनको देना पड़ता है कि बताइए प्राइजेज क्यों बढ़ गई ? मैं समझता हूँ एकाउंटेंट्रिलिटी कहीं न कहीं फिक्स की जाए जो योजना भवन में बैठते हैं उन के ऊपर जो बड़े एकेडेमिक माइंड से, बड़ी विद्वता से, अर्थशास्त्र और इतिहास का समन्वय करते हुए भविष्य के निर्माण

और सृजन की बात करते हैं, कहीं न कहीं बुराई वहीं पर है। इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है यह जो प्राबलम्स हैं हमारी,

यह इश्क नहीं आसा

बस इतना समझ ले।

इक आग का दरिया है

डूब के जाना है ॥

यह चव्हाण साहब को हम दे देना चाहते हैं, सुशीला जी को दे देना चाहते हैं और गणेश जी को दे देना चाहते हैं। जितनी स्पीचेज होती है, एक स्पीच में कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि मधु लिमये का कुछ अंश ठीक है, कभी ऐसा लगता है कि पीलू मोदी का कुछ अंश ठीक है, लेकिन आखिर में क्या कहते हैं कि ये सब घुस लेते हैं, बात बर्बाद बनाई बिगाड़ देते हैं। प्राफिटियरिंग की बात है, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग की बात है, कौन इन्कार कर सकता है ? कौन आख बन्द कर सकता है, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग है। खपत और उत्पादन में जब बैकअम होगा तो यह अर्थशास्त्र का एक मामा हुआ नियम है, सिम्पल प्रिंसिपल आफ दि एकोनामी कि चाहे कितने भी देवता को बैठा दीजिए, फरिशतों को बैठा दीजिए, ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करना शुरू कर देंगे। यह एक ला आफ नेचर है डिमांड और सप्लाई का। अब सवाल यह है कि इसको कैसे बन्द करना चाहिए ? इसका एक ही आन्सर है। एक ले मैन की तरह मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इस का उत्तर है उत्पादन। खेती के सेक्टर का उत्पादन और उद्योग सेक्टर का उत्पादन। तीसरी बात यह है कि ब्लैक मनी जितनी जेनरेट हुई वह छापे मारने से नहीं सामने आएगी। इस का कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा।

श्री जयशंकर (पटियाला) छप्पे
बन्द कर दें ?

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : छप्पे खुब मारिए, डराइए, धमकाइए। मैं आप ने कहता हूँ और मुझे पडित जी की एक बात और याद आती है, उन्होंने कहा था कि ब्लैकमार्केटियर को नी-ग्र रेस्ट लेम्प पोस्ट पर हैं गकर दीजिए, कितनों को हैग किया है ? एक को भी नहीं। ये पडित जी के शब्द हैं कि नीग्र रेस्ट लेम्प पोस्ट पर उस को ले जा कर हैग कर दीजिए। एक ने एड्रिटेर को 30 हजार लोगों के सामने मनीला में गोली मार दी है। इस्टिक ऐक्शन इस प्रकार के हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इमेमोसे के नाम पर क्या होता है, कोई मिलावट करता है और मिलावट की बात होती है, वह मुकदमे की शक्ल में आती है तो हम कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं। 6 महीने की सजा होती है। आल इंडिया रेडियो से खबर आती है कि फला ने मिलावट की। 20 आदमी मर गए ग्लूकोज को इन्जेक्शन से, उस को पकड़ गया, 6 महीने की सजा हुई। बताइए, 6 महीने की सजा से क्या होता है ? मैं कहता हूँ कि किसी ब्लैक मार्केटियर को जिस के पास 20 लाख रुपये हैं 6 महीने की नहीं एक साल की सजा भी दीजिए तो उस से क्या होता है ? जेल में ज्यादा सेक्योरिटी है। बाहर तकलीफ है। अन्धर तो खाना पाना सब कुछ है। तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ इस से कुछ नहीं होया और यह धन आश्चर्य में बदलता आ रहा है ब्लैक मनी। सोने की दक्षिण बीकाज आफ ब्लैक मनी, ये सोने की चुरी का खरीदना, यह सम्मिलित और जितने भी इस प्रकार के कार्य हैं और जितने आसामाजिक तत्व उस में इन्वाल्व्ड हैं वे सब ब्लैक मनी की बगल से हैं। इस में खपत का

फायदा उठा कर उत्पादक उस का लाभ उठाता है। झूठा खाता दिखा कर, कम घटा दिखा कर लोग उस का लाभ उठाते हैं। श्री मधु निमये की इस बात का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि जितने हाई क्लास बेराइटीज के कपड़े का प्रोडक्शन है, नमूलान, टेरीकाद क्वैरुड इन को सब को बन्द कर देना चाहिए। चंडीना में 1 नवम्बर 1949 से जब ने उनका रिपब्लिक बना किफ तीस किस्म के कपड़े बे बन्द हैं हमारे यहाँ 4300 किस्म की बेराइटीज है। 4300 किस्म के कपड़े फैक्टर होले हैं जिस में 5 काउंट में के कर 140 काउंट तक का यार्न इन्वाल्व्ड है। उस में आप का आरखेंडी, टेरीकाद, टेरीलीन और न जाने क्या क्या है, केरी तो मजबूत में नहीं आता इस देश में हो क्या रहा है ? यह बड़ी सेन्सिबल बात होती कि इस प्रकार की तयार बेराइटीज का प्रोडक्शन बन्द कर दिया जाता। और बैसिक प्रोडक्शन के लिए कम दिया जाता, सारे के सारे स्मिथल और लूम्स चलते तीन चार पांच बेराइटीज के, उस में फारेन बेराइटीज के लिए मैं नहीं कहता बिदेनी मुद्रा पैदा करने के लिए लूजे और स्पिनेज को आप बलग कर दीजिए, लेकिन लोकल कंजम्पशन के लिए आप चार पांच बेराइटीज सेलेक्ट कर लीजिए, ऐस अग्र किवा जाना तो बड़ी सेन्सिबल बात होती। लेकिन 4300 बेराइटीज का प्रोडक्शन यह हो क्या रहा है ? और यह गरीब देश है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं योजना योजना बनाने वालों के बिचारों में, उस की उद्देश्य में, उस की कल्पना में कोई न कोई गड़बड़ है कि हम एक ठीक रास्ते पर हो पहुंच पाते हैं।

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

खेती के बारे में मैं कहता हूँ। आप ने मुझा होगा कि अपने यहाँ स्टेट्स में एक स्टेट का दूसरी स्टेट से पानी का सगडा है। इरीगेशन इज दि फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी। फर्टिलाइजर बाद में आता है, सिंचाई पहली आवश्यकता है। लेकिन हमारे देश में नदियों के पानी पर सगडे है, और कहा है ये सगडे एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में। बर्मा को ले लीजिए, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश इन चार राज्यों का उस के पानी के ऊपर आपस में सगडा है। इस का कोई फैसला नहीं हो पाया। दुनिया का 1/10 वा हिस्सा पानी हमें रेनफॉल से मिलता है। प्रकृति हम से इतना प्रमत्त है कि सप्ताह का 1/10 हिस्सा पानी हम को बरसात से देती है, यह दूसरी बात है कि कभी कम, कभी ज्यादा। 87 रिवर पेरियॉस हैं जो बराबर बहती रहती है। इस पर हालत यह है कि सिंचाई में 23 प्रतिशत पर हम अब पहुंच पाए हैं और जब सिंचाई शुरू हो गई तो पावरफुल हो गया। महाराष्ट्र में और मध्य प्रदेश में तो सिंचाई कुल 8 परसेंट है। सभापति जी, जहाँ से आप आते हैं आप के यहाँ महाराष्ट्र में केवल 7 परसेंट है और हमारे यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में 8 परसेंट है जब कि देश का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश है। एक बेल्ट राइस का है, एक गेहूँ का है। आज 27 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी हम रोटी न दे सकें, तब पर हरारत न दे सकें, चूल्हे में आग न जला सकें तो इस को क्या कहा जाये? आज हर चीज का अभाव है। कोई चीज नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि जहाँ हमारा जी एन पी में 17 हजार करोड़ ऐग्रेरियन कोनार्म का कांटीब्यूशन है ता

उसी प्रोपोजन से प्लानर्स को चाहिए कि उस को प्लाउ बैक करे और प्रायोरिटी सिंचाई को देना चाहिए। अगर धरती प्यासी है तो आदमी भूखा है, अगर हाथ खाली है तो पेट खाली है। पानी अगर आप देंगे तो फसलें होगी तो हमारे बच्चे देहातो से भाग कर शहरों की तरफ नहीं आएंगे क्योंकि शहरों में भुखमरी है चीजें नहीं मिलनी हैं। उत्तम खेती की जो कहावत है यह सर्वोत्तम सिद्धास्त आज लागू होता है। इसलिए हमें खेती की तरफ जाना है। महर्षि चाणक्य ने आज से 2500 वर्ष पहले कहा था कि जिस देश की खेती में पानी नहीं है, जिस देश की धरती प्यासी है, उन देश का जनमानस भूखा और प्यासा है। इसलिए मैं कहना हूँ कि हो उत्पादन की नमाम प्रक्रियाओं को साधनयुक्त बनाना है वित्त मंत्रालय चाहे 32 करोड़ ले ले या 5 करोड़ ले ले।

एक बात मैं और कह देना चाहता हूँ—ब्लैंक मनी बाहर निकालनी चाहिये और सक्ती से निकालनी चाहिये। जिस के यहाँ निकले उस को सक्ती से खर्चत खर्चा देना चाहिये, उसकी टोटल-प्रोडक्टिफिकैट कर लेनी चाहिये कोई रियायत नहीं देनी चाहिये। लेकिन एक सुझाव है—क्या यह तरीका प्रक्षिप्तार किया जा सकता है—मैं सुझाव के तौर पर ही कह रहा हूँ कि आप 125 रुपये के बांड निकालिये। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बना कर डेवर्ट-डबेलपमेन्ट बाण्ड, आदिवासी डबेलपमेन्ट बांड, नेशनल हाइवे डबेलपमेन्ट बाण्ड, इरिगेशन डबेलपमेन्ट बाण्ड, पावर डबेलपमेन्ट बाण्ड—इस तरह के 125-125 रुपये के बांड निकालिये। उन से हर बाण्ड का 125 रुपये लीजिये और 100

[श्री राज सहाय बरबंड]

वर्षों का ब्याण्ड दीजिये, पांच वर्षों तक कोई इन्टेरेस्ट न दीजिये नेगीशियेबिल न हों, पांच वर्षों के बाद नेगीशियेबिल न हो। मैंने कैलकुलेशन किया है—5 वर्षों के बाद अगर गवर्नमेंट का इन्टेरेस्ट लगाया जाय तो 71.85 पैसा मिलता है और बैंक रेट लगाया जाय तो 119 रुपया आप को मिलता है। यह बात आप के विचार करने की है—बांधू कमिटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जो उद्धार करो या उस से ज्यादा की ब्लैंक मनी है उस को इन डेवलपमेंट के कामों के लिये बाहर निकालिये, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ छात्र-भारने और सजा देने का काम बन्द न कीजिये। यह जो ब्लैंक मनी का पैसा है यह साधारण से साधारण दुखी और कष्टमय परिवार के खाने पीने, कपड़े और औसली से खिच कर घाता है, यह आसू का पैसा है तकलीफ का पैसा है शोषण का पैसा है, इस को निकाल कर देश के निर्वाण के लिये रचनात्मक दिशा में खेलाया होना। मैंने तो एक सबैकप की है यह सबैकप कहां तक उस का प्राथम्य होगा या नहीं होगा ?

आप इस बजट में जो रुपया मांग रहे है जरूर लीजिये, लेकिन प्लानिंग के डिफेक्ट को दूर कीजिये ताकि आपको एकाउन्टेबिलिटी कम हो जाय और बाबरेक्ट उभरी हो जाय।

श्री एम्. रावबेल्स रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) :
सभापति जी, मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल नं० 2 का पूरा-पूरक समर्थन करता हूँ। बीएल मोदी जी यहां बहते हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने एक वक्त तो यह कहा कि डिजिटल इतने से कम नहीं देना चाहिए और दूसरे वक्त उन्होंने यह कहा कि डिजिटल

इस से ज्यादा नहीं देना चाहिये। उन्होंने यह समझा कि इन दोनों बातों में कट्टा कशन है, लेकिन मोटरगाड़ी चलाने वाले को कभी एक्सीलरेटर दबाना पड़ता है, कभी ब्रेक गप्पाई करना पड़ता है। अगर हमेशा एक्सीलरेटर दबाते जायें तो एक्सीडेंट होना जरूरी है—इस लिये जो जूता पहनता है उन को ही पता होता है कि जूता कहाँ काट रहा है, दूसरे को उस का पता नहीं होता है। जिसके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है, जो उस जिम्मेदारी की कर्सी पर बैठा हुआ है उस को फालू है कि उसकी क्या करना चाहिए और क्या नहीं करना चाहिए।

हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जो टैक्स डाने है उस में मोटी-मोटी मछलियों को पकड़ने की कोशिश में है। जिन के ऊपर बोझ डाला जा सकता है, उन्हीं पर टैक्स डाला गया है, जो गरीब आदमी है उस पर टैक्स नहीं पड़ रहा है। जब स्टेट को पैसे की जरूरत होती है तो ऐसे लोग पर टैक्स डालना जरूरी हो जाता है।

हमारे श्री आर० एम्० पाण्डे साहब ने बाणमय का जिक्र किया। उन्होंने कहा कि 2500 साल पहले जब किसी का कोयने की जरूरत होती थी तो सूखी लकड़ी बलाना पड़ती थी। जो फनने-सूलने वाले दरख्त या पीढ़े होते थे उनको बरबाद नहीं करने दिया जाता था। इसी तरह से जो प्रोडक्टिव काम में लगे हुए लोग हैं उन पर बर्डेन नहीं पड़ रहा है और जो अनप्रोडक्टिव काम में लगे हुए हैं उन पर यह बर्डेन पड़ रहा है। यह जो टैक्स डाला गया है इस में से 1000 करोड़ रुपया गवर्नमेंट

[श्री एम० रामचोपाल रेड्डी]

ले रही है, उस को यूज नहीं करते थे रही है, यानी 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये जो मर्कनेशन में है उस में से 10 परसेन्ट वापस ले रही है। इस से प्राइस कन्ट्रोल हो जायेगा।

हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन में, हमेशा 2-3 परसेन्ट की कमी होती जा रही है इस से देश में बहुत हलचल मच रही है, गडबड हो रही है। अगर आप अच्छी तरह से देखें तो आप को मलूम होगा कि हम 2 साल 10 परसेन्ट का इन्फ्लेक्शन सकते हैं—इतनी कंपेसिटी हमारे देश की भूमि में है। लेकिन यह रहा है कि जो इम्प्लीमेंटिंग आफिसर्स स्टेट लेबल पर है वे लोग ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं परसो इतवार को अपने क्षेत्र में था, वहाँ एक फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी में बैठा था। हमारे पास इस वक्त डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिये वे लोग इतना जगड़ा लगा रहे हैं कि किसी आदमी को 2 किलो दिया जायगा, कमी को 3 किलो दिया जायगा, लेकिन आज तक वे उसको तकसीम नहीं कर सके हैं। मैंने इस के बारे में चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी एक मख्त लेटर लिखा है, क्योंकि इस साल हमारे पास काफ़ी पानी आया है, हमारे पास तीन साढ़े तीन लाख एकड़ में धान होता है। हमारे रिजर्विज फुल है जिन से साढ़े बारह लाख एकड़ को पानी धेरे है, हर आदमी जान लगाता चाहता है। मुजिस्ता साल हम न बढ़ी मेहनत करके 70 हजार टन चावल दिया, जो टारगेट से ज्यादा है। इस साल हम एक लाख टन चावल देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन

फर्टिलाइजर का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हो रहा है। यह कहना कि हमारे पास बहुत ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर है, गलत है, यह तो हमारा रिक्वायरमेंट का 10-15 प्रतिशत है, क्योंकि वहाँ 60 हजार एकड़ खेती है। दोनों मिनिस्टर साहबान यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, मुझे मा नूम नहीं कि ये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखने वाले हैं या नहीं। यह स्थिति सिर्फ एक जिले में नहीं है, बल्कि सारे सूबे में है। पहले जो डीलर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स बेचते थे, वे ब्लैक में बेच कर पैसा कमाने में उस को रोकने के लिये ही फर्टिलाइजर का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो रहा है, लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो नहीं रहा है। 15 दिन बाद इन फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत नहीं रहेंगे—क्योंकि उस का वक्त खत्म हो जायगा। आज देश में अनाज की इतनी कमी है, लेकिन फिर भी फर्टिलाइजर का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हो रहा है—यह बड़े दुख की बात है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से दरखवास्त करता हूँ कि वे फारन चीफ मिनिस्टर का टेबीग्राम भेजें या उन से बात करें कि 10 दिन के अन्दर फर्टिलाइजर का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो जाना चाहिये। हमारे लोग बहुत मेहनत से काम करने वाले हैं, उन की मेहनत बेकार नहीं जानी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि नाव-इन्वेलपमेंट एक्सपेन्डिचर, अनप्रोडिक्टिव एक्सपेन्डिचर ज्यादा हो गया है। 1969 में हमारा गवर्नमेंट का बजट बिल 2900 करोड़ रुपये था लेकिन 1973 में यह 5000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—वे कौन महाशय हैं जो इतना पैसा बर्बाद हैं? क्या उन के ऊपर इन की कोई जिम्मेदारी

है? हम लोगों ने भी यह गलती की है कि इस तरह के कानून पास किये हैं कि वर्कर्स को यह दो, वह दो, देने से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता चाहे वे स्ट्राइक करें तो भी उन को बोनास दो कोई इस्लीगल स्ट्राइक हो तो भी उन को बोनास दो—इस किस्म के एक्ट हम ने इस सदन में बभाये हैं। मेहरबानी कर के इन चीजों पर फिर से गजरसानी करें। जो मेहनत करता है उसे पूरा मिलना चाहिये जो मेहनत नहीं करता है उसे कुछ भी नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

इन्दिरा जी जब से इस देश की प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनी हैं इस बीच में देश में 13 करोड़ आदमियों का इश्का हुआ है। हर साल 1 करोड़ 30 लाख आदमियों का इश्का हो जाता है। पूरे जर्मनी और जापान की जितनी संख्या है यह बड़ी हुई जनसंख्या उस के बराबर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप थोड़ा मजबूती से कदम उठावें किसी भी फैमिली में दो बच्चों से ज्यादा बच्चे नहीं होने चाहिये। परिवार नियोजन होना चाहिये। इस बारे में बहुत से आकड़े हमारे सामने हैं—किसी कम्यूनिटी में 8 परसेंट का स्टेरलाइजेशन हुआ है किसी में 1 परसेंट भी नहीं हुआ है—इस के लिये जनसंघ के लोग और मुस्लिम लोग के लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। ये लोग मसलसल प्रोपेगण्डा करते जाते हैं कि आप लोग परिवार नियोजन में विश्वास न करें और बच्चे पैदा करते जायें, आप लोग बच्चे पैदा कर के जमीन पर डालते जायें और सरकार उस की जिम्मेदारी ले—यह क्या बात है? आज जितनी एडवांस्ड कन्ट्री हैं जब डबेलपिंग कन्ट्री थीं, उन के यहाँ जनसंख्या

का बढ़ना या तो निल था या बहुत कम हो रहा था। यही जर्मनी और जापान की हालत है। हर जगह की यही हालत है। जो लोग अमरीका जाकर भाये हैं उनसे मैंने पूछा है अमरीका में जनसंख्या स्टैटिक है। इसलिये यहाँ पर भी कम्पाउन्ड इन्ट्रेस्ट की तरह से जो जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, जो पापुलेशन एक्सप्लोजन हो रहा है उसके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए; यहाँ पर जो जमीन है वह अगर सभी लोगों के बराबर-बराबर बांटी जाये तो आधी एकड़ भी नहीं आ रही हैं। हमारी बहुत सी जमीन तो मकानात बनाने में चली जा रही है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को एम्प्लायमेन्ट वे या न वे यहाँ पर कारखाने बभाये या न बभायें लेकिन अगर यहाँ पर पापुलेशन कन्ट्रोल हो जाता है तो फिर जो भी यहाँ पर उत्पादन हो रहा है वह देशवासियों के लिए काफी होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में वह जरूर कोई कार्यवाही करें।

श्री राम हंडाळ (रामटेक): सभापति जी, सम्माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का मैं आभारी हूँ और मैं उन्हें बधाई दूंगा, कारण यह है कि 5 महीने के भीतर दोबारा गरीब जनता के ऊपर बड़े माहम के साथ उन्होंने कैंची चला दी है। मुझे आश्चर्य नहीं होगा यदि आने वाले अगले सत्र में भी एक नया बजट फिर से पेश हो जाए। हम कहा जा रहे हैं? 27 साल की आज़ादी के बाद, पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं पर अमल होने के पश्चात् हम क्या कर रहे हैं? आज हमारी स्थिति क्या है? हमने इस देश को क्या दिया है? आज हम देखते हैं मंहगाई आकाश को छू रही है। करोड़ों हाथ बेकार हैं। वह

[श्री राम ईंठाऊ]

काम मांगते हैं लेकिन उनको आप काम दे नहीं सकते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार का बोल वाला है। मुद्रास्फिति बढ़ती जा रही है और काला धन बढ़ता जा रहा है। क्या कारण है इसका ? कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिये ? सत्ताहूँद दल के लोग बोलते हैं इसके लिए विरोध पक्ष जिम्मेदार है लेकिन मैं सत्ताधारियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ 27 सालों से आप प्रशामन चला रहे हैं, जनता आप पर विश्वास डाले हुए है, जब चुनाव आता है तो गांधी जी और नेहरू जी का आप नाम लेते हैं। डमरू बजाते हैं और आपकी पेट्री भर जाती है लेकिन जिसने आप पर विश्वास डाला उसको आपने क्या दिया ? आज करोड़ों पेट रोटी के लिए और करोड़ों हाथ काम पाने के लिए तड़प रहे हैं। आज जनता की जेब में पैसा नहीं है, उसके पेट में अनाज नहीं, उसके हाथों को काम नहीं—यह आज जनता की अवस्था है। हम पुराण में पढ़ते थे कि भूखा आदमी क्या नहीं कर सकता है। स्वयं विश्वामित्र जब भूख के कारण पीड़ित होकर पागल हो गए तो उन्होंने सड़े हुए कुत्ता की टांग खा ली। अभी 15 दिन पहले की बात है, महाराष्ट्र में एक गरीब आदमी था, उसके पास पैसे नहीं थे, वह अपने बाल बच्चों के लिए अनाज नहीं खरीद पाया तो वह मर्घट पर चला गया और वहां पर जा कर उसने जो ताजी लाशें थीं उनको बाहर निकाला, उसमें कई हड्डियां ऐसी थीं जिनमें मांस लगा हुआ था वे हड्डियां ले जाकर उसने बेचीं। जब पुलिस ने पकड़ा तो उसने जवाब दिया कि मेरे बच्चे भूख से तड़प रहे थे इसलिए मैंने इन हड्डियों को 75 पैसे किलो बेचा है ताकि अपने बच्चों का पेट भर सकूँ। आज यह स्थिति

है हमारे देश की। एक तरफ तो एक गरीब आदमी की थाली में चार आने का अनाज नहीं और दूसरी तरफ होटलों में पूंजीपतियों के साथ सरकारी कर्मचारी और उनके साथ मत्ताधारी नेता पांच सौ रुपया प्रति थाली एट ए टाइम खाते हैं। यह विषमता हमारे देश को कहां ले जाएगी ? इस स्थिति को हमें समझना होगा। आज जनता रोजी रोटी के लिए तड़पती है। मैं पूछता हूँ क्या उनको काम मांगने का हक नहीं है ? क्या उनको यहां पर जीने का हक नहीं है। इस देश में 90 फीसदी गरीब लोग रहते हैं। यह गरीबों का देश है 125 माल में आपने उनका कोई उद्धार नहीं किया, क्या यह वाजिब है ? आज जब गरीब आदमी अनाज मांगने के लिए जाते हैं तो कलक्टर बोलता है कि हमारे पास कोटा नहीं है। कन्ट्रोल की दूकान पर जब अनाज जाना है तो वह जनता को अनाज बेचने के अलावा बहुत सा अनाज काले बाजार में बेच डालता है। हर जगह यही स्थिति है। भ्रष्टाचार इतना बढ़ गया है कि उसको आप रोक नहीं पाते हैं। जब जनता अपनी मांग के लिए शासन के दरवाजे खटखटाती है, जब जनता डेपुटेशन लेकर जाती है तो उसको मिर्फ हां, हां कहकर टाल दिया जाता है। प्रजातंत्र में जनता के हाथ में अधिकार होता है जन आन्दोलन करने का।

मैं अभी दस मिनट और बोलूंगा, मैं हमेशा नहीं बोलता हूँ। कृपा करने मुझे बोलने दीजिए, मैं आपसे विनम्र प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

तो जन आन्दोलन करने का हक हमने जनता को दिया है कि अपनी मांगों के लिए वह जन आन्दोलन कर सकती है। लेकिन जब जनता

जन आन्दोलन के लिए सामने आती है तो हमारा शासन उसके साथ क्या व्यवहार करता है ? शासन उनको बन्दूक से भुन डालता है। उनको बन्दूक से मारा जाता है, उनपर लाठियां बरसाई जाती है, उनपर झूठे केसेज लगाए जाते हैं और जेलों में उनको ठूसा जाता है। 12 साल से विदर्भ की ग्राम जनता विदर्भ की मांग कर रही है। वह कहती है कि महाराष्ट्र में हमारा भला नहीं हो सकता है। 12 साल का हमारा अनुभव है कि विदर्भ का कोई भी विकास नहीं हुआ है। पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र का ही सारा विकास हो रहा है। समुद्र बेचकर वहां नई बम्बई बसाई जा रही है, लेकिन विदर्भ में न पानी की व्यवस्था हुई, न खेती के लिए कोई व्यवस्था हुई और न

वहां पर कोई कारखाने खोले गए। सभी प्रकार से विदर्भ के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। 1959 में जो वहां पर आन्दोलन हुआ उसमें जनता ने मांग की कि हमें अनाज दो। हमें मजदूरी दो, हमें वाम दो लेकिन उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उनके ऊपर गोली बारी हुई जिसमें तीन मामूम बच्चे मारे गए और मात बच्चे घायल कर दिए गए। जब जनता ने देखा तो वह नडप उठी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hedao, you are making a good speech but kindly speak on the Finance Bill. Now, your time is over. If you like you can continue tomorrow. It is 6 O'clock and the House stands adjourned till tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 14 1974/Sravana 23, 1896 (Saka).